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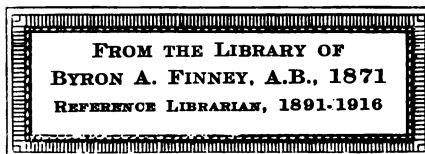
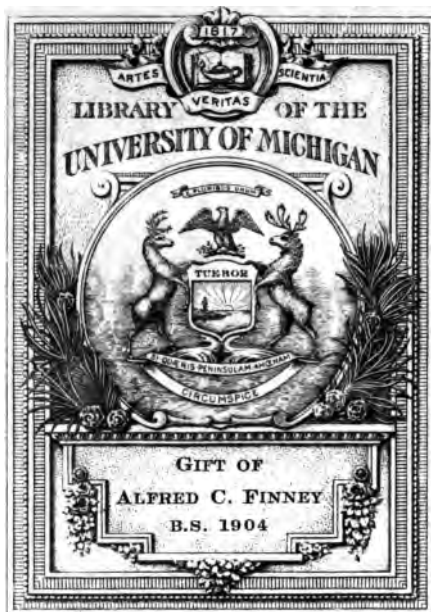
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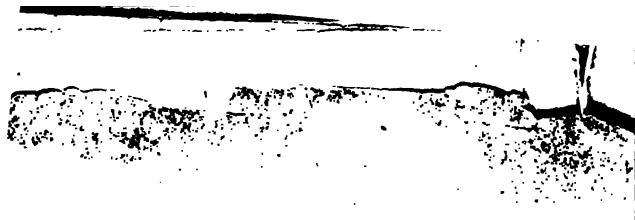
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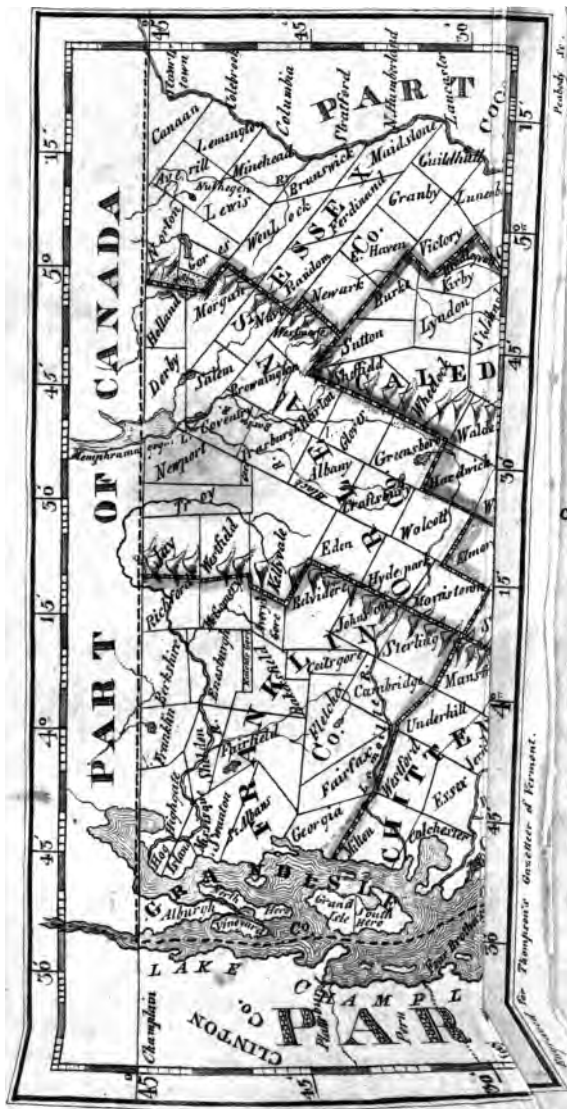
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A
GAZETTEER
OF THE
STATE OF VERMONT;
CONTAINING
A BRIEF GENERAL VIEW
OF THE STATE,
A HISTORICAL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL
DESCRIPTION OF ALL THE COUNTIES, TOWNS, RIVERS, &c.
TOGETHER WITH
A MAP AND SEVERAL OTHER
ENGRAVINGS.

BY ZADOCK THOMPSON, A. B.

MONTPELIER :
PUBLISHED BY E. P. WALTON AND THE AUTHOR.
.....

E. P. Walton, Printer.
1824.

DISTRICT OF VERMONT, TO WIT:



BE it remembered, that on the twenty-ninth day of October, in the forty-ninth year of the Independence of the United States of America, ZADOCK THOMPSON and EZEKIEL P. WALTON, of the said district, have deposited in this office the title of a book, the right whereof they claim as proprietors, in the words following, to wit: "A Gazetteer of the State of Vermont; containing a brief general view of the State, a historical and topographical description of all the counties, towns, rivers, &c. together with a map, and several other engravings. By Zadock Thompson, A. B." In conformity to the act of the Congress of the United States, entitled "An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned."

JESSE GOVE, *Clerk of the District
of Vermont.*

A true copy of record, examined and sealed by me,

J. GOVE, *Clerk.*

TO

HIS EXCELLENCY

CORNELIUS P. VAN NESS,

GOVERNOR OF VERMONT;

Whose talents and virtues have raised him, by the united suffrages of his fellow citizens, to the chief executive magistracy of the Commonwealth in which he resides ;---this humble attempt to rescue from oblivion the important facts, relating to the settlement, history and topography of the several townships of Vermont,

Is respectfully inscribed

By his obedient and

Very humble servant,

THE AUTHOR.



Gift of A.C. Finney

3-26-41

PREFACE.

WHEN this work was commenced, we were aware that the accomplishment of our design would be attended with much labor and difficulty. But relying upon the cordial cooperation of our fellow citizens, in affording facilities for the execution of a work, the want and utility of which was universally acknowledged, we were induced to hazard the attempt, by the hope, that we might, in this way, render them at least a trifling service. In the execution of it, we have, however, had to encounter unexpected obstacles, which would probably have deterred us from the undertaking had they been fully anticipated.

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4-7-41
THE materials for the following pages have been derived principally from personal observations, and from written and oral communications. We have visited most of the townships in person, and have likewise received a great number of written communications from gentlemen in different sections of the state. The latitudes of the several townships have been copied from Professor DEAN's Alphabetical Atlas, and also the longitudes, after deducting 13' to bring them to correspond with recent observations. Should the longitude of any township from Greenwich be desired, it may be readily found by subtracting the given longitude, from 76° 56', the longitude of the Capital at Washington. The dates of the New-Hampshire and New-York charters have been generally copied from Doct. WILLIAMS' History of Vermont, as have also those of the Vermont Grants. The Vermont charters were not generally taken out till some time after the grants were made, and the dates of these have been obtained from original records in the office of the Secretary of State. The distances between the townships are measured in right lines, and, to find the distances by the nearest travelled roads it will be necessary to add from 10 to 20 per cent. to the given distances.

MUCH difficulty has attended that part of the work which relates to the settlement and early history of the several towns. But few of the first settlers are now remaining, and the faculties of these are in many cases so much impaired by age, that full reliance cannot be placed upon their recollection of events which have long since transpired. At the close of the several articles are inserted the initials of the names

of those persons from whom the principal facts have been derived, either by written, or oral, communications; and it is hoped that these will be considered a sufficient acknowledgment on the part of the Author, while they show the authority upon which the facts are related. Among others who deserve our gratitude for their generous assistance, we feel it our duty publicly to acknowledge our obligations to JAMES WHITELOW, Esq. late Surveyor General of Vermont, and to NORMAN WILLIAMS, Esq. present Secretary of State, through whose politeness we have been favoured with many valuable materials, and had access to the most authentic sources of information.

BUT with all the facilities of which we have been able to avail ourselves, and with more than one year's laborious and diligent attention to the subject, we are aware that our work is still imperfect—that our design is not fully accomplished. We, however, indulge the hope that our fellow citizens will recollect that this is the first attempt to collect facts relating to the settlement and history of our townships, and that they will reflect a moment upon the difficulty of the undertaking before they give their opinion upon what is here accomplished. The only excuses for carelessness in style and literal errors, are the late period at which many of the communications were received, and the necessity we were under of being absent in quest of information during a considerable part of the time the work was in press, in consequence of not receiving communications from many persons who had engaged to forward them.

IN the accomplishment of our work we have spared neither labor nor expense, in striving to render it such as to meet the approbation of the public; and should it be patronized with that liberality which will warrant the publication of a *second edition*, we flatter ourselves that our fellow citizens will cheerfully lend their assistance in correcting the errors and supplying the deficiencies in *this*.

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NOTE.—In the descriptions of towns, we have, in a few cases, varied a little from the alphabetical order, on account of not receiving communications from some of them in season to insert them in their proper places. These variations will, however, it is believed, all be found among the towns beginning with B, S and W.



GENERAL VIEW OF THE STATE OF VERMONT.

CHAPTER I.

GEOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION.

1. **SITUATION.**—**VERMONT** is situated in the northwestern corner of New England, and lies between the parallels of 42 degrees 44 minutes and 45 deg. north latitude; and between 3 deg. 31m. and 5 deg. 24m. east longitude from the Capitol of the United States at Washington; or between 71 deg. 32m. and 73 deg. 25m. west from the Royal Observatory at Greenwich.* It lies about the middle of the northern temperate zone. The longest day in the south part of the state is 15h. 9m. 9s. and in the north part 15h. 25m. 50s.

2. **BOUNDARIES.**—This state is bounded on the north by the province of Lower Canada, on the east by New-Hampshire, on the south by Massachusetts, and on the west by New-York. The north line runs upon the parallel of latitude 45 deg. north. This line was first surveyed by commissioners appointed by the provinces of New-York and Canada, in 1767. It was afterwards run by I. Collins and I. Carden, in 1772, but very erroneously. In 1806, Doct. Samuel Williams made some observations for determining it; and it has been again carefully surveyed by commissioners appointed for that purpose by the United States and Great Britain, under the treaty of Ghent, but is not yet finally settled. The eastern boundary was established by a decree of Geo. III. July 20, 1764, which declared the western bank of Connecticut river to be the western boundary of New-Hampshire. The southern boundary is derived from a royal decree of March 5, 1740, and was surveyed by Richard Hazen in February, 1741. The western boundary was agreed upon by the governments of Vermont and New-York at the close of their controversy, in 1790. This line passes along the western boundaries of the townships of Pownal, Bennington, Shaftsbury, Arlington, Sandgate, Ru-

** When no particular meridian is mentioned, the longitude is to be understood, in all cases, to be reckoned from the Capitol at Washington. The longitude of the Capitol, deduced from numerous observations by Mr. Lambert, and submitted to Congress in January, 1822, is 76 deg. 55m. 30s. 54 west from Greenwich Observatory.*

port, Pawlet, Wells and Poultney to Poultney river; thence along the middle of the deepest channel of said river, East bay and lake Champlain to the 45th degree of north latitude, passing easterly of the islands called *Four Brothers*, and westerly of Grand Island, Lamotte, &c. That part of the boundary between the southwest corner of the state and Poultney river, was surveyed in 1814.

3. **EXTENT.**—Vermont is 157.5 miles in length from north to south, and on an average, about 57 miles in width from east to west, containing 9,000 square miles, or 5,760,000 acres. The length of the north line of the state is 90 miles, that of the south line only 40. The width of the state, from Barnet to Charlotte, through Montpelier, which is 50 miles nearer the northern than the southern boundary, is only about 60 miles. The eastern boundary of the state is the longest, and, following the course of the river, is about 215 miles. The state is divided into two equal parts by the parallel of 44 deg. 9m. north latitude, and also by the meridian 4deg. 15m. east longitude. These two lines intersect each other near the western part of Northfield, about 10 miles southwesterly from Montpelier.

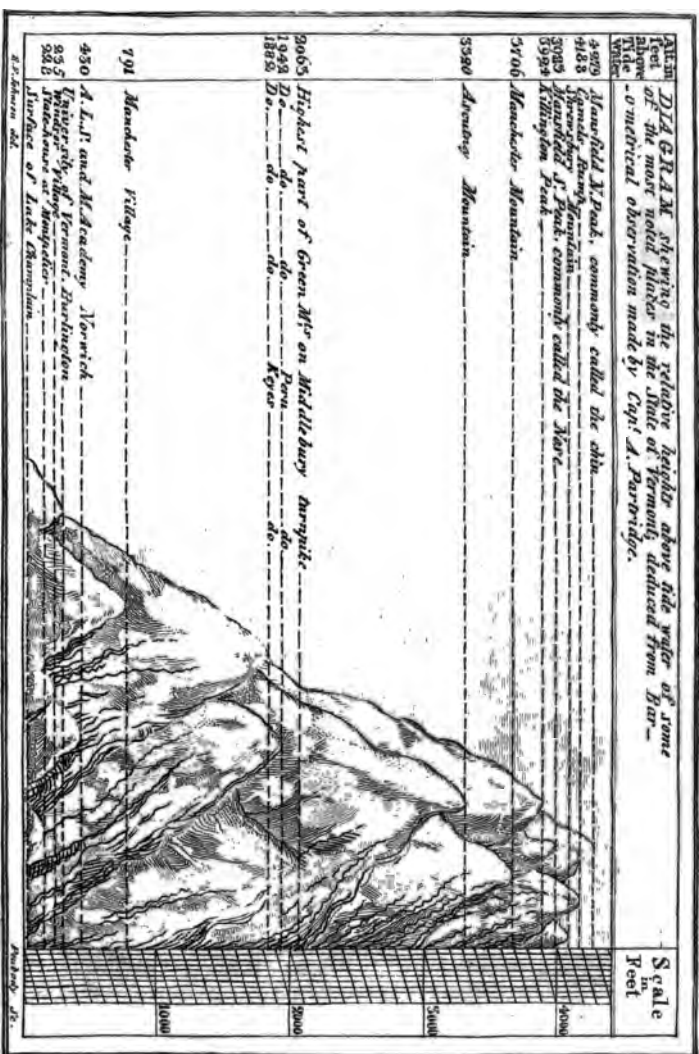
4. **DIVISIONS.**—The state of Vermont is divided into 13 counties, which are subdivided into 245 townships and 16 gores. The townships are generally about six miles square; the gores are much smaller. The names of the counties and shire towns, and the number of towns and gores in each county, in 1824, are exhibited in the following

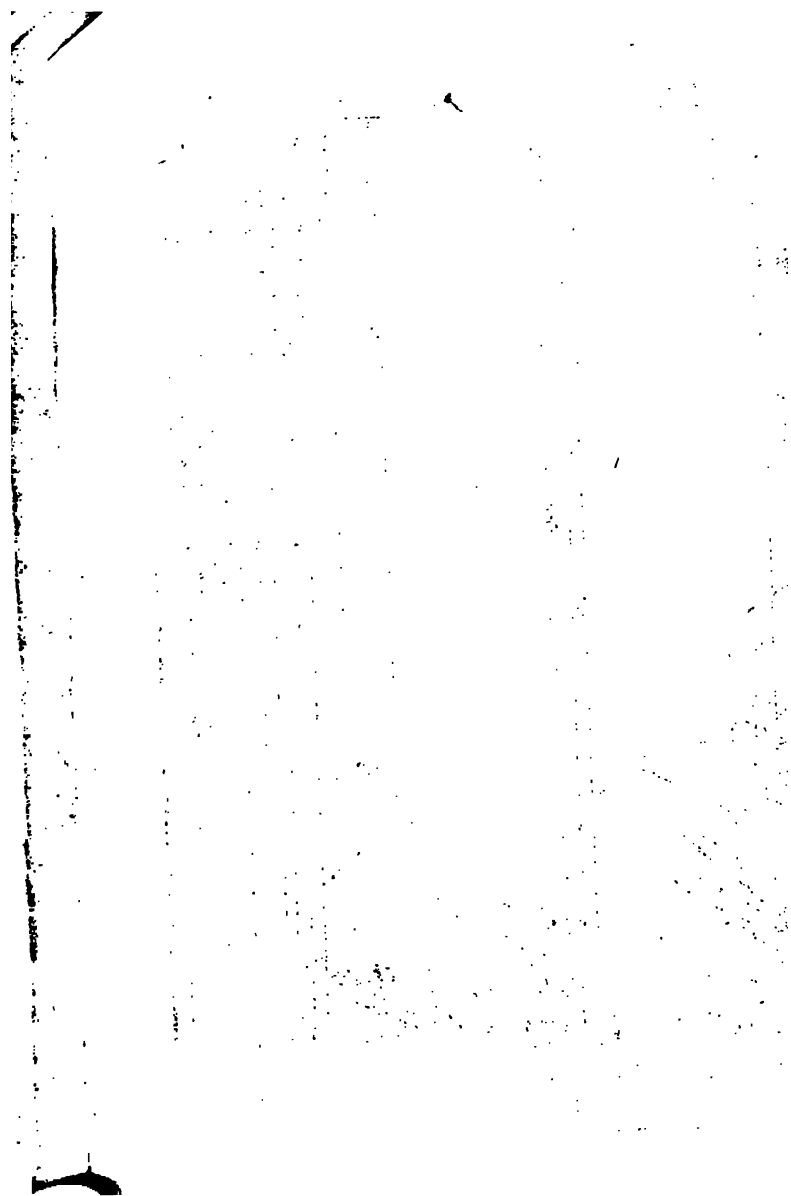
TABLE.

Counties.	Shire Towns.	Towns.	Gores.	Counties.	Shire Towns.	Towns.	Gores.
Addison,	Middlebury,	23	1	Grandisle,	Northhero,	5	
Bennington,	{ Bennington, }	17		Orange,	Chelsea,	17	
	{ Manchester, }			Orleans,	Irasburgh,	23	1
Caledonia,	Danville,	17	3	Rutland,	Rutland,	28	
Chittenden,	Burlington,	16	1	Washington	Montpelier,	17	
Essex,	Guildhall,	18	3	Windham,	Newfane,	24	4
Franklin,	St. Albans,	19	2	Windsor,	Woodstock,	23	1
Total,						245	16

The first division of the territory of Vermont into counties, took place in 1765, while the government of New-York claimed jurisdiction over it. The southwestern parts were then annexed to the county of Albany, and the northwestern parts were erected into a county by the name of Charlotte. Cumberland county was formed of the southeastern parts, and Gloucester county of the northeastern. The Green Mountains form the only natural division. These mountains extend quite through the state from south to north, and, following the western range, divide it very nearly into two equal parts.

5. **MOUNTAINS.**—The surface of this state is generally uneven, and many parts of it mountainous. The celebrated range of Green Mountains, which give name to the state, extends quite through it from south to north, keeping nearly a middle course between Connecticut river on the east, and lake Champlain on the west. From the line of Massachusetts to the south part of Washington county, this range continues lofty





and unbroken through by any considerable streams; dividing the counties of Windham, Windsor, and Orange, from the counties of Bennington, Rutland, and Addison. In this part of the state, the communication between the east and west sides of the mountain, is somewhat difficult. The roads are, however, yearly improving, and the difficulty of crossing the mountain diminishing. There are now five good turnpike roads across this portion of the Green Mountains. In the southern part of Washington county, the Green Mountains separate into two ranges. The highest range continues north along the eastern boundaries of the counties of Chittenden and Franklin, while the other, called the *height of lands*, strikes off to the northeast through the southeastern part of Washington county, and the western part of Caledonia county. The height of lands separates the waters which fall into Connecticut river in the north part of the state, from those which flow into the lakes, Champlain and Memphremagog. The height of this range is nearly uniform, exhibiting no very prominent elevations. It, however, diminishes as it approaches Canada line. The western range is high and precipitous, having been broken through by the rivers, Lamoille and Onion. This range presents some of the most lofty summits in the state, particularly Canel's Rump and Mansfield Mountains. The communication from east to west is much less difficult in this, than in the southern part of the state. In passing over the height of lands, the ascent and descent are gradual and easy, and the rivers Lamoille and Onion, have opened convenient passages through the western range. There are several mountains, which do not belong to the ranges above described. These, together with some of the most prominent elevations belonging to the Green Mountain ranges, will be mentioned under their respective names. The sides and summits of most of the mountains in Vermont, are covered with evergreens, such as spruce, hemlock and fir. On this account, the French early gave them the name of *Ferd Mons*, or Green Mountain, which name was afterwards transferred to the state.

6. RIVERS.—The rivers within the state of Vermont are small, but very numerous. They all originate among the Green Mountains, and their courses are short and generally rapid. Connecticut river washes the whole of the eastern boundary of the state, and receives from Vermont, besides numerous small streams, the eleven following rivers, viz; West, Sexton's, Williams', Black, Queechy, White, Ompomponosuc, Wait's, Wells', Passumpsic and Nulhegan. Clyde, Barton and Black river run northerly into Memphremagog lake. Missisque, Lamoille, Onion and Poultney river and Otter creek, run westerly into lake Champlain, and the Battenkill and Hoosuc westerly into Hudson river. Deerfield river passes off to the south into Massachusetts. These are the principal streams, and are hereafter described under their respective names. No country in the world is better supplied with pure and wholesome water than Vermont. There are scarcely any farms in the state which are not well watered by fountains or brooks, and none, which are not in the vicinity of one, or more, considerable mill stream. But, while Vermont is most abundantly supplied with water, there is scarcely any part of the country where so little stagnant water is found. The fountains and streams are nearly all transparent, brisk and lively. It is observed that most of the streams in this state have diminished in size

as the country has become cleared and settled. Many mills have ceased to receive the necessary supply of water during a considerable portion of the year; and some have become quite useless. One of the principal causes of this diminution of the streams, is the cutting down of the forests, which throw off immense quantities of vapour into the atmosphere, and the exposing of the surface of the ground to the direct action of the sun and winds. But it is believed that the quantity of water, which annually passes off in our streams, is not so much less than formerly as is generally imagined. Before the country was cleared, the whole surface of the ground was covered with leaves and logs, and the channels of the streams were very much obstructed. The consequence was, that, when the snows dissolved or rains fell, the water passed off slowly, and the streams were kept up till they received another supply. On this account, the size of the streams continued nearly uniform during the whole year. But since the lands have become cleared, and the obstructions in the streams removed by freshets, during the melting of the snows and heavy rains, the water runs off from the surface of the ground quickly, the streams are suddenly raised, run with great rapidity and soon subside. Consequently they must be less than formerly, for a considerable part of the year, in order to carry off the same quantity of water. It is a well known fact that this country is more subject to sudden and violent freshets, than at the time it was first settled. Many of the channels formed by the rivers in this state are great curiosities. The waters in Vermont are generally soft, miscible with soap, and free from foreign substances. This is particularly the case on the east side of the mountains. The waters on the west side of the mountains are often impregnated with iron, carbonate of lime, and epsom salt. Chalybeate springs, and springs impregnated with sulphur, are found in different parts of the state. The latter are very numerous in the north-eastern parts. Several of these springs have been places of some resort for invalids, particularly those in Clarendon, Newbury, Tunbridge and Plainfield. They are doubtless useful in eruptive complaints, loss of appetite, indigestion, &c. The mineral springs which have been discovered are not known to possess medicinal qualities which will be likely to give them much celebrity.

7. LAKES.—There are no considerable lakes, which lie wholly in Vermont. Lake Champlain lies between this state and New-York, and more than half of it within the limits of Vermont. It extends about 105 miles along the western boundary, and affords an easy communication with Canada and the state of New-York. It has lately been connected with the river Hudson, by a canal 23 miles in length; so that the towns on the shores of lake Champlain now have direct communication by water with the cities of Troy, Albany, Hudson, and New-York. Lake Champlain is about 130 miles long from north to south, and from one to 15 miles wide. Its mean width is about 4.5 miles, and its depth sufficient for the navigation of the largest vessels. The north end of this lake extends some distance into Canada. This lake was discovered and named by Samuel Champlain, a French nobleman, in the spring of the year 1609, and was the first lake of consequence, discovered by the Europeans, in the interior of North America. The communication between Canada, *New England* and New-York, has ever been effected by means of this

lake, since the first settlement of the country. Hence it became the theatre of many important transactions in the wars between Great Britain and France, and, subsequently, in the struggles between the United States and Great Britain. The name of lake Champlain, stands, on the page of history, in connection with some of the most remarkable events in the annals of our country. So many grand and romantic associations are produced in the mind of the enlightened traveller, by the scenery which surrounds this lake, that a tour through it, is one of the most agreeable that can be undertaken in this country. Memphremagog lake lies between this state and Canada. It is between 30 and 40 miles long and two or three miles wide. It is mostly in Canada, only 7 or 8 miles of the south end being in Vermont. A further account of these lakes will be found under their names. Small lakes and ponds are considerably numerous. A description of these will generally be found under the names of the towns in which they are situated.

8. ISLANDS.—The principal islands belonging to this state, are Northhero, Southhero and Lamotte. They are all situated in the north part of lake Champlain, west of the county of Franklin. These three islands, with the township of Alburgh, constitute the county of Grand-isle. Southhero, called also Grand island, is the largest and is divided into two townships. Each of the other two, constitutes one township. There are many other islands in this lake belonging to Vermont, but they are in general so small as to be unworthy of particular notice.

9. BAYS.—The eastern shore of lake Champlain is indented by several considerable bays. The largest of these is Missisquoi, which lies between Alburgh and Highgate, and extends some distance into the province of Canada. The other bays of most consequence, are Bala-maqueen bay, between St. Albans and Georgia, Colchester bay in Colchester, Burlington bay at Burlington, Shelburn bay in Shelburn, Button bay in Ferrisburgh, East bay, between Westhaven and Whitehall and South bay, at the south end of Memphremagog lake.

10. SOIL AND PRODUCTIONS.—The soil of Vermont is in general rich and loamy, producing an abundance of those kinds of vegetables, which are common in our latitude. Still the variety of soil in the different parts of the state, is very considerable. Bordering our numerous rivers, are beautiful tracts of interval land, which consists of a dark, deep and fertile alluvial deposit, very productive in corn, grain, grass and garden vegetables. Back from the intervals, the land rises in some places gradually, in others abruptly, into hills, and further back into mountains. These are intersected by numerous streams, and in general, present a broken and diversified aspect. The uplands in many places are, however, scarcely inferior to the intervals. They are generally sufficiently free from stone to admit of easy cultivation and produce good crops of corn, grain and grass. Farmers, who are industrious, seldom fail of having their barns filled with hay and flax, their granaries with corn, wheat, rye, oats, barley, peas, and beans, and their cellars with the best of cider, potatoes, turnips, beets, onions, and other esculent vegetables. Those hills and mountains which are not arable; on account of their steepness or rocks, afford the best of pasturage for cattle and sheep. The greatest part of the state is better adapted to grazing than tillage; but a sufficient quantity of grain, for the supply of the inhabitants, is

easily raised in all parts. Wheat is produced much more abundantly on the west side of the mountain than on the eastern. We have a considerable variety of fruits and berries, and many kinds in abundance. Apples, pears, plums, cherries and currants, are every where cultivated, and in their season are found in the greatest plenty and highest perfection in almost every part of the state. Our soil and climate appear to be very favourable to the growth of the apple. Immense quantities of cider are annually made in the older parts of the state, from which cider brandy is distilled. The principal articles produced in this state for exportation, are lumber, horses, beef, pork, mutton, butter, cheese, wheat, rye, corn and oats. There is perhaps no part of the world better adapted to the production and fattening of horses, cattle and sheep, than the hills and mountains of Vermont, and, should government see fit to take our infant manufactures under its fostering care, the raising of wool will probably, at no distant period, constitute a principal branch of agricultural employment. From the best information we have been able to obtain on the subject, the whole number of horses in this state may be estimated at 46,000, the number of cattle at 300,000, and the number of sheep at about 475,000.

11. MANUFACTURES AND TRADE.—Except the domestic fabrics of linen and woollen made in almost every family for home use, the manufactures of this state are not very considerable. The most important are those of pot and pearlshes, bar and cast iron and maple sugar. In the newer parts of the state large quantities of ashes are annually made from the timber, while clearing the lands, and prepared for market. Along the western part of the state iron ore is very abundant, from which, with proper encouragement, a sufficient quantity of iron might be made to supply the inhabitants, and much for exportation. There is now a considerable number of forges and furnaces in operation, particularly in the towns of Tinmouth, Pittsford, Swanton, &c. Maple sugar is manufactured in nearly all the towns and by most of the families in the state. The average quantity made by each family, supported by farming, may be estimated at about 150 pounds. This would give about 6,000,000 of pounds for the whole quantity of maple sugar annually made in this state. The numerous falls in our rivers and brooks, afford the most excellent sites for mills, manufactories, and other machinery propelled by water. The number of sawmills, gristmills, fullingmills and carding machines, will be found in the statistical view at the end of the volume. There are in the state about 40 woollen factories, 12 cotton factories, as many paper mills, about 26 oil mills, 275 tanneries and 150 distilleries. The distilleries are employed in distilling grain, cider and potatoes. The number of distilleries has diminished considerably within a few years. During the last war with Great Britain, great numbers were erected in almost every town, and immense quantities of potatoe whiskey were annually made, which found a ready market in the United States' army. There is a manufactory of coppees, from the sulphuret iron, in Strafford, which produces from one to two hundred tons annually, a manufactory of Magog oil stones, at Burke, which produces from 2 to 4 tons annually, and extensive manufactories of marble at Middlebury, Swanton, Pittsford, &c. The amount of our exports and imports cannot be ascertained with any degree of

precision. Our trade is with Montreal, Quebec, Boston, Hartford, Troy, Albany and New-York. On the east side of the mountains the trade has been almost exclusively with Boston and Hartford, and on the west side with New-York and Canada. In consequence of the canal between Hudson river and lake Champlain, the greatest share of the trade of this state will hereafter undoubtedly be with New-York. Our articles of export are lumber, pot and pearl ashes, horses, beef cattle, pork, mutton, butter, cheese, grain, clover seed, marble, oil stones, copperas, &c. The lumber in the eastern part of the state, is conveyed to market by means of Connecticut river, and that in the western part has, till lately, been conveyed by means of lake Champlain, and the rivers Sorell and St. Lawrence to Quebec. But since opening the canal from this lake to the Hudson, and the restrictions imposed upon the lumbering trade by the British government, most of the lumber from this part of the state has gone through the canal to New-York. Boston has always been the principal mart for our beef, pork and mutton. Our imports are English and East and West India goods.

12. CLIMATE.—The climate of Vermont is cold, and subject to sudden changes, but the air is pure and healthy. The extremes of heat and cold are about 100 degrees above and 27 degrees below the cypher on Fahrenheit's thermometer. But few observations have hitherto been made for determining the mean annual temperature. By a course of observations made at Burlington from 1803 to 1808, the mean temperature for 5 years, was 43.4 degrees. At Rutland the mean temperature for 1789 was 43.6 deg. and at Windsor for 1806 it was 45.5 degrees. The mean temperature of the several months, deduced from the 5 years observations made at Burlington, is as follows; January 14.4 deg. February 18.9 deg. March 28.5 deg. April 39.5 deg. May 56.3 deg. June 66.6 deg. July 68.2 deg. August 67.6 deg. September 57.1 deg. October 45.2 deg. November 33.5 deg. and December 24.7 deg. Winter generally commences about the first of December and continues till April. During this time the ground is usually covered with snow, and the cold severe. The winters are however milder and more variable, and the quantity of snow less, than at the time the state was first settled. Frosts commonly cease about the middle of May, and commence again in September, but they have been known every month in the year. Apple trees put forth their leaves about the 5th of May, and their blossoms about the 15th. Indian corn is usually planted between the 10th and 20th of May, blossoms about the 20th of July and is gathered in October. On the lands back from the rivers in the northern parts of the state, Indian corn is apt to be injured by early frosts. The seasons in all parts of the state are liable to a variation of one or two weeks. The coldest summer ever known in Vermont was that of 1816. Very little corn came to maturity this year in any part. On the 8th of June the ground was completely covered with snow, and in many places several inches in depth. The winds in this state are very various, their courses being in a great measure regulated by the different ranges of mountains. They are most uniform along the shore of lake Champlain, blowing about one half the time from the north and the other from the south, easterly and westerly winds being seldom known. In other parts of the state northwesterly winds are most common. Easterly storms sometimes

reach the eastern parts, but are scarcely known on the western side of the mountains. Thunder showers usually proceed from the west or southwest, and are common in the months of May, June, July and August, but seldom in the other months. Very little damage is done by hurricanes, or hail. The crops oftener suffer from too much wet than by drought. It is common in this part of the country, to have a considerable number of days both in spring and autumn, on which the atmosphere is filled and the sun obscured by smoke. This smoke has sometimes existed in the atmosphere in such quantities as to render midday as dark as night. One of the most remarkable occurrences of this nature, was the memorable darkness of the 19th of May, 1780. The darkness during a part of that day, was nearly equal to that of midnight, and extended from lake Huron to the Atlantic ocean, covering all the northern parts of the United States and Canada. Some of the darkest days, occasioned by a smoky atmosphere, that have been known for a great number of years, were during the fall of 1819 and spring of 1820. The smoke in the atmosphere is generally supposed to proceed from the fires, which often prevail at these seasons, and this is doubtless in part true. But it is believed that much and probably the greatest part of the smoke arises from the spontaneous decay of vegetation, the minute particles being taken up by the solvent power of the atmosphere. The reasons for this opinion are; *first*, we do not have the greatest quantity of smoke in the atmosphere in those seasons during which there are the most extensive burnings; and *secondly*, a very smoky autumn and spring are always preceded by a warm productive summer and a luxuriant growth of vegetation. Smoke produced by burning, is only those particles of fuel which escape combustion and are taken up by the atmosphere. Why may not partially decomposed particles be taken up in the same way during the slower process of putrefaction? The Aurora Borealis is a very common meteor. It is most frequently seen in the months of March, September and October. The most remarkable Aurora Borealis, which has been observed for some years, was on the evening of the 12th of October, 1819. It appeared in the form of three resplendent arches or belts, extending through the firmament from east to west. Two of the arches were north of the zenith, and the other south and apparently between the equator and southern tropic. This meteor is in general immediately succeeded by snow or rain.

13. DISEASES.—Vermont enjoys a pure and wholesome air. The diseases most common to our climate, are fevers, dysentery, consumption and other inflammatory complaints, arising from colds, induced by the sudden changes in the weather to which this state is subject. The typhus or slow fever, has been the most common fever in Vermont, though it has not generally been very fatal. It has prevailed more or less in almost every year since the settlement of the state was commenced. The spotted fever commenced its ravages in this state about the beginning of the year 1811, and continued its devastations for about two years. This was the most alarming disease ever known in Vermont. It usually attacked persons of the most robust and hardy constitutions and often proved fatal in the course of a few hours. It was not uncommon that the patient was a corpse before a physician could be brought to his assistance. The lung fever (*epidemic peripneumony*) followed the

spotted fever and was the most fatal epidemic disease ever experienced in this part of the country. This disease resembled the spotted fever, except in having its principal location upon the lungs, and being slower in coming to a crisis. It commenced in this state in the autumn of 1812, at the northwestern part. It proved very mortal in the United States' army at Burlington, carrying off from 10 to 12 in a day, before it spread among the inhabitants: It was, however, but a short time before it became general throughout the state. In the course of the succeeding winter it swept off from 20 to 60 of the most respectable and useful citizens in almost every town. Intermittent fevers were formerly common in many places along the shores of lake Champlain, but cases of this disease at present very rarely occur. The dysentery has ever been one of the most fatal disorders to children, and has frequently prevailed in different sections of the state to an alarming degree. This disease is seldom known, except in the months of July, August and September. Some cases of dysentery have occurred almost every year since the state has been settled; but they have been for some years less frequent than formerly. In the autumn of 1822 and 1823, the dysentery appeared in a much more malignant form than usual, and was very fatal in some places. But of all the diseases, which continue from year to year to make their inroads upon our population, the pulmonary consumption is the most fatal and the most deplorable. Slow in its advances, it almost imperceptibly undermines the constitution—exhausts the vital energies, and, annually, brings down hundreds within this state to an untimely grave. The consumption seems to have its origin in the sudden changes to which our climate is subject, and as the weather has become more variable in consequence of clearing and cultivating the country, we have an obvious cause for the increasing ravages of the disease; and this cause is not a little aided by the propensity, which prevails to indulge the caprices of the fickle goddess, *fashion*. Too much pains cannot be taken by those, who prize their health, to guard themselves against the effects of sudden changes of temperature. The measles, canker rash, influenza, &c. have frequently been epidemic in this state. Still it may be safely affirmed that Vermont enjoys as pure an atmosphere, as good and wholesome water, and as healthy a climate as almost any part of the world.*

CHAPTER II.

NATURAL HISTORY.

BUT very little attention has hitherto been given to the natural history of Vermont. We have, probably, several animals, which

* For a more particular account of the diseases which have prevailed in Vermont, with the most successful methods of treatment, the reader is referred to a valuable treatise upon the epidemics of this state, by JOSEPH A.

have never been accurately described, or classed; many plants which never met the scrutinizing eye of the botanist; and the mineralogy and geology of the state have been very imperfectly explored. An ample field is here open to the man of science and enterprise, which would doubtless afford fresh laurels to entwine the brows of the disciples of Linnæus, and which probably contains many latent treasures to reward the labours of the accurate mineralogist. We are rejoiced to find that, upon these subjects, a spirit of inquiry and laudable enterprise, is rapidly pervading the different sections of our state, and we gladly embrace the opportunity to lay before our readers as just a view of the progress which has been made in these sciences, as the narrow limits of this work will permit.

1. **QUADRUPEDS.**—The native quadrupeds of Vermont are about 36 in number. Those which have been most common, are the moose, bear, wolf, deer, fox, cat, racoon, porcupine, woodchuck, skunk, martin, rabbit, weasel, squirrel, mole and mouse, together with the beaver, otter, muskrat and mink, which are amphibious animals. The largest of our animals is the moose. This animal has been found in Vermont, 7 feet in height, and weighing 13 or 14 hundred pounds. Moose were formerly plenty, but are now nearly or quite exterminated. Bears, wolves and deer, are also becoming scarce. We have four kinds of foxes, of which the red, or yellow fox, is much the most common and mischievous. Of the cat kind we have also several species. The catamount is the largest; and is the most ferocious animal found in this part of the continent, but is not very common. The largest and last of these animals, which has been taken within this state to our knowledge, was killed in Roxbury, in December, 1821. It measured 7 feet in length, 3 in height and weighed 118 pounds. Most of the other animals enumerated above are still common in the different parts of the state, except the beaver and otter, which have nearly, or quite, all deserted us.

2. **BIRDS.**—A complete catalogue of the birds found in this state will not here be attempted. We have most of those, which are common to the inland parts, and the lakes of northern climates. The following is a list of those which are most common and best known. The *water fowls* are the goose, duck, teal, heron, gull, sheldrake, crane, stork, loon and water hen. Of most of these there are several species. The *singing birds* are the robin, thrush, mockbird, boblincoln, bluebird, yellow-bird, wren, catbird, springbird, goldfinch and hangbird. Many of these birds usher in the morning in spring with their delightful and cheering strains of music. Those usually esteemed *birds of passage*, are the wild goose, wild pigeon, house swallow, barn swallow, ground swallow, black martin and snowbird. The birds which winter in our climate, are the fork tailed hawk, crow, owl, partridge, blue jay, snowbird and speckled woodpecker. Besides the birds above named we have two kinds of eagles, three of hawks, two of owls, and seven of woodpeckers. We have also the woodcock, kingbird, blackbird, cuckoo, kingfisher, snipe, whip-poorwill, nighthawk, crossbill, hummingbird and many others. The

G. LEE, M. D. President of the Vermont Medical Society. His remarks on pulmonary consumption are particularly recommended to the attention of physicians and others.

bat, a mammillary biped, is very common, and forms the connecting link between beasts and birds.

3. **FISHES.**—The variety of fishes in Vermont, is not very great. The following are the names of those of most consequence. The sturgeon, salmon, salmon trout, shad, bass, pike or pickerel, alewife, eel, perch, trout, pout, sucker and dace. The trout, perch and sucker were formerly very abundant in the streams in this state. But on account of great numbers being taken, and more particularly on account of the streams being swept out by violent freshets since the country has been cleared, fishes have become more scarce. The obstructions, which formerly existed in our streams, rendered the waters deep, and afforded shelter to the fishes. They were consequently very numerous and grew to a great size. But these obstructions are now removed, and the accommodations in a great measure destroyed.

4. **SERPENTS.**—These are the rattlesnake, blacksnake, greensnake, striped snake and adder. Serpents are not numerous in Vermont. The striped snake is the most common, and is perfectly harmless. The blacksnake and rattlesnake are generally believed to possess the power of fascination. The fangs of the rattlesnake contain a most deadly poison. Common salt, if applied immediately, is, however, said to be a sovereign remedy for the bite of this animal. Rattlesnakes infest but very few places in this state.

5. **AMPHIBIOUS REPTILES.**—Our largest and most common amphibious reptiles are, turtles, or tortoises, two kinds, toads and frogs, six kinds, and lizards. Natural history relates many instances of living frogs being taken from the heart of trees, solid rocks and the bowels of the earth, where they must have lain in a torpid state from time immemorial, and Vermont could add a long list to the catalogue. In the towns of Windsor, Castleton, Burlington and Bridgewater, living frogs have been found in the solid earth, at different depths, from 6 to 30 feet, below the surface.

6. **INSECTS.**—These are so numerous that we cannot attempt a catalogue, or description, of them. The most common are the grasshopper, cricket, spider, ant, butterfly, bumble bee, honey bee, beetle, hornet, wasp, firefly, black fly, musqueto, snowflea, moth, and a multiplicity of bugs and worms.

7. **BOTANY.**—Previous to the settlement of Vermont, the whole tract of country like the other parts of New England, was one continued forest, consisting of lofty trees intermingled with a great variety of shrubs and plants. Since clearing the country many more have sprung up. The following is a tolerably complete list of our indigenous plants, together with the most common exotics.

<i>Botanical Names.</i>	<i>Common Names.</i>	<i>Botanical Names.</i>	<i>Common Names.</i>
<i>Acalypha virgin.</i>	3 seeded mercury	<i>Achillea millefo.</i>	Yarrow.*
<i>Acer rubrum,</i>	Red maple.	<i>Acorus calamus,</i>	Sweet flag.*
„ <i>saccharinum,</i>	Sugar maple.	<i>Actaea rubra,</i>	Baneberry.
„ <i>striatum,</i>	Striped maple.	„ <i>alba,</i>	Necklace-weed.
„ <i>spicatum,</i>	Mountain maple.	<i>Adiantum pedat.</i>	Maiden-hair.*

* Those plants having this mark, are used more or less medicinally.

<i>Botanical Names.</i>	<i>Common Names.</i>	<i>Botanical Names.</i>	<i>Common Names.</i>
<i>Agrimonia eupat.</i>	Agrimony.	<i>Asclepias obtus.</i>	
<i>Agrostem. githa.</i>	Cockle.	<i>Aspidium marg.</i>	
<i>Agrostis vulgaris.</i>	Red top.	" <i>acrostichoides</i>	
" <i>alba.</i>	White top.	<i>Asplenium eben.</i>	Ebo. spleen wort.
" <i>tenuiflora</i>		" <i>angustifolium.</i>	Spleen wort.
<i>Aira flexuosa.</i>	Hair grass.	" <i>rhizophyllum.</i>	Walking leaf.
<i>Alisma plantago.</i>	Water plantain.*	<i>Asparagus officin.</i>	Asparagus.
<i>Allium cepa.</i>	Garden onion.	<i>Aster chinensis.</i>	China aster.
" <i>sativum.</i>	Garlic.	" <i>foliolosus.</i>	Star flower.
" <i>triccoccum.</i>	Wild leek.	" <i>novae angliae.</i>	
<i>Alnus serrulata.</i>	Alder.*	" <i>cordifolius.</i>	
<i>Alsine media.</i>	Chickweed.	" <i>corymbosus.</i>	
<i>Althaea rosea.</i>	Hollyhock.*	" <i>punicus.</i>	
" <i>officinalis.</i>	Marshmallows.*	<i>Avena sativa.</i>	Oats.
<i>Amaranthus oler.</i>	Pot amaranth.	<i>Azalea viscosa.</i>	Wh. honeysuckle
" <i>melancholicus.</i>	Love lies bleed'g.	" <i>nudiflora.</i>	Early "
<i>Ambrosia elatior.</i>	Hogweed.	<i>Bellis perennis.</i>	Daisy.
<i>Ampelopsis quin.</i>	False grape.	<i>Beta vulgaris.</i>	Beet.
<i>Amygdalus persi.</i>	Peach.	" <i>cicla.</i>	Scarcity.
<i>Anemone virgini.</i>	Wind flower.	<i>Betula excelsa.</i>	Tall birch.
" <i>aconitifolia.</i>		" <i>populifolia.</i>	Poplar birch.
" <i>nemorosa.</i>	Low anemone.	" <i>papyracea.</i>	Canoe birch.
" <i>dichotoma.</i>		" <i>lenta.</i>	Spicy birch.
<i>Angelica triquin.</i>	Angelica.*	<i>Bidens cernea.</i>	Wat. beggar ticks
" <i>archangelica.</i>	Archangel.*	" <i>frondosa.</i>	Burr marygold.
<i>Anthemis cotula.</i>	Mayweed.*	" <i>connata.</i>	
" <i>nobilis.</i>	Camomile.*	<i>Botrych. fumar.</i>	Grape fern.
<i>Anthoxanth. odo.</i>	Sweet vernal gr.	" <i>virginicum.</i>	
<i>Apium petrosel.</i>	Parsley.	" <i>gracile.</i>	
<i>Apoc. androsa.</i>	Dog-bane.	<i>Brassica rapa.</i>	Turnip.
" <i>connabinum.</i>	Indian hemp.	" <i>oleracea.</i>	Common cabbage
<i>Aquilegia canad.</i>	Wild columbine.	" <i>napus.</i>	Kale.
" <i>vulgaris.</i>	Garden "	<i>Bromussecalinus.</i>	Chess.
<i>Aralia hispida.</i>	Bris. stem sarsap.	" <i>ciliatus.</i>	
" <i>racemosa.</i>	Spikenard.*	<i>Calla palustris.</i>	Water arum.
" <i>nudicaulis.</i>	Wild Sarsapar.*	<i>Callitriche verna.</i>	Star wort.
<i>Arenaria stricta.</i>		" <i>intermedia.</i>	
<i>Arctium lappa.</i>	Burdock.*	<i>Caltha palustris.</i>	Amer. cow slip.
<i>Aronia botryap.</i>	Shadbush.*	<i>Campanula crin.</i>	Prickly bell flow'r
" <i>melanocarpa.</i>	Blk. chokeberry.	" <i>rotundifolia.</i>	Hair bell.
<i>Artemisia abrota.</i>	Southern wood.	" <i>perfoliata.</i>	Clasp. bell flow'r.
" <i>canadensis.</i>	Wild wormwood.	<i>Cannabis sativa.</i>	Hemp.
" <i>absinthium.</i>	Wormwood.*	<i>Capsicum annu'm</i>	Guinea pepper.*
" <i>vulgaris.</i>	Mug-wort.*	<i>Cardamine penn.</i>	Water cress.
<i>Arum triphyllum</i>	Indian turnip.*	<i>Carduus pectin.</i>	Comb thistle.
<i>Asarem canad.</i>	Wild ginger.*	<i>Carex retroflexa.</i>	Sedge grass.
<i>Asclepias syriaca.</i>	Common milkw.	" <i>stipata.</i>	
" <i>debilis.</i>	Slender milkw.	" <i>festucea.</i>	
" <i>incarnata.</i>	Swamp milkw.	" <i>caespitosa.</i>	
" <i>quadrifolia.</i>		" <i>crinita.</i>	

<i>Botanical names.</i>	<i>Common Names.</i>	<i>Botanical Names.</i>	<i>Common Names.</i>
<i>Carex vestita</i> ,		<i>Coryda. glauca</i> ,	Colic weed
" <i>tentacul.</i>		" <i>fungosa</i> ,	Clim'g colie weed
" <i>lupulina</i> ,		<i>Corylus ameri.</i>	Swamp hazlenut
" <i>foliolata</i> ,		" <i>rostrata</i> ,	Beaked hazlenut
" <i>plantaginea</i>		<i>Crataegus coccin.</i>	Thorn bush
<i>Carpinus ameri.</i>	Blue beech.	" <i>pyrifolia</i> ,	Pear-leaf thorn
<i>Carum carui</i> ,	Caraway.	" <i>flava</i> ,	Yel. berr'd thorn
<i>Castanea ameri.</i>	Chesnut.	" <i>crus-galli</i> ,	Thorn tree
<i>Caulophyl. thal.</i>	Blue cohosh.	<i>Crocus officinalis</i> ,	Saffron*
<i>Ceanothus ameri.</i>	New-Jersey tea.	<i>Cuscuta america.</i>	Dodder
<i>Celastrus scand.</i>	Staff tree.	<i>Cutumis sativus</i> ,	Cucumber
<i>Cerastium vulga.</i>	Mouse ear chick.	" <i>melo</i> ,	Musk melon
<i>Chærop. clayt.</i>	Poison cicily.	<i>Cucurbita pepo</i> ,	Pumpkin
<i>Chelidon. majus</i> ,	Celandine.	" <i>ovifera</i> ,	Egg squash
<i>Chelone glabra</i> ,	Snake head.	" <i>verrucosa</i> ,	Club squash
<i>Chenop. album</i> ,	Pig-weed.	" <i>melopepo</i> ,	Flat squash
" <i>botrys</i> ,	O.-of-Jerusalem*	" <i>citrullus</i> ,	Water melon
" <i>hybridum</i> ,		" <i>lagenaria</i> ,	Gourd
<i>Chimaph. macul.</i>	Spot. wintergr'n.	<i>Cymb. hyemale</i> ,	Adam and eve
" <i>corymbosa</i> ,	Bit. wintergreen.	" <i>corallorhi.</i>	Carol root
<i>Chrysan. leucan.</i>	Ox-eyed daisy.	" <i>odontorhi.</i>	Toothed coral
<i>Chrysosp. oppos.</i>	Warter carpet.	" <i>pulchellum</i>	Grass pink
<i>Cicuta maculata</i> ,	Musquash-root.	<i>Cynara scolymus</i>	Garden artichoke
" <i>bulbifera</i> ,		<i>Cynogloss. officin.</i>	Hound tongue*
<i>Cimicifuga serp.</i>	Blk. snake root.*	" <i>amplexic.</i>	
<i>Circæa lutetiana</i> ,	Ench't. ni't shade.	<i>Cyperus poaeform.</i>	Bog grass
" <i>alpina</i> ,	Dw'f night shade.	" <i>uncinatus</i> ,	
<i>Claytonia virgin.</i>	Spring beauty.	" <i>flavescens</i> ,	Yellow grass
<i>Clematis virgin.</i>	Virgin's bower.	<i>Cyprip. pubes.</i>	Yel. ladies' slip.
<i>Cnicus lanceola.</i>	Common thistle.	" <i>humile</i> ,	Low ladies' slip.
" <i>altissimus</i>	Tall thistle.	" <i>spectabile</i> ,	Gay ladies' slip.
" <i>arvensis</i> ,	Canada thistle	<i>Dalibarda fraga.</i>	Dry strawberry
<i>Cochlearia effioi.</i>	Scurvy grass	" <i>violacoides</i> ,	False violet
" <i>armoracia</i> ,	Horse radish	<i>Datura stramonii.</i>	Thorn apple
<i>Collins. canad.</i>	Horse balm*	<i>Daucus carota</i> ,	Carrot
<i>Compto. asplenif.</i>	Sweet fern*	<i>Dentaria diphyll.</i>	Tooth root; trick.
<i>Convala. canali.</i>	Clasp. solo. seal	<i>Dianth. barbatus.</i>	Sweet william
" <i>multiflora</i> ,	Giant solo. seal	" <i>cariophyll.</i>	Carnation
" <i>racemosa</i> ,	Spiked solo. seal	" <i>plumarius</i> ,	Single pink
" <i>bifolia</i> ,	Dwarf solo. seal	<i>Diervilla humili.</i>	Bush honey suck.
<i>Coptis trifolia</i> ,	Goldthread*	<i>Digitaria sangui.</i>	Finger grass
<i>Coriand. sativum</i> ,	Coriander	<i>Dipsacus fullon.</i>	Teasel
<i>Cornus canad.</i>	Low cornel	<i>Direa palustris</i> ,	Moose wood
" <i>sanguinea</i> ,	Red oxier	<i>Dracaena boreal.</i>	Dragoneess plant
" <i>alba</i> ,	White dog wood	<i>Dulich. spathace.</i>	Galingale
" <i>sericea</i> ,	Blue ber. d. wood	<i>Elodea campan.</i>	Swamp John's wt
" <i>alternifolia</i> ,		<i>Elymus striatus</i> ,	Wild rye
" <i>circinata</i>		" <i>hystrix</i> ,	Hedge hog grass
<i>Cornus panicul.</i>	Panicled d. wood	<i>Epigaea repens</i> ,	Trailing arbutus
<i>Coryda. cuculla.</i>	Yellow breeches	<i>Epilobium spicat.</i>	Great wil. herb

<i>Botanical Names.</i>	<i>Common Names.</i>	<i>Botanical Names.</i>	<i>Common Names.</i>
<i>Epilobium linea.</i>		<i>Hedeoma puleg.</i>	Penny royal
" <i>palustre,</i>		<i>Hedys. glutinos.</i>	Bush trefoil
" <i>tetragonum</i>		" <i>viridiflorum,</i>	
<i>Equisetum arven.</i>	Horse tail	<i>Hedys. acuminat.</i>	Bush trefoil
" <i>hyemale,</i>	Scouring rush	<i>Helianthus trach.</i>	Rough sunflower
" <i>sylvaticum,</i>		" <i>divaricatus,</i>	Small sunflower
<i>Erigeron canad.</i>	Pride weed	" <i>decapetalus,</i>	
" <i>strigosum</i>		" <i>tuberosus,</i>	Artichoke
" <i>heterophyl.</i>		<i>Hepatica triloba.</i>	Liver leaf
" <i>philadelph.</i>		<i>Heracleum lanat.</i>	Cow parsley
" <i>bellidifoli.</i>		<i>Hieracium venos.</i>	Vein l.f. hawkwd.
<i>Erioph. angust.</i>	Cotton grass	" <i>gronovii,</i>	Small hawkweed
<i>Erysimum officin.</i>	Hedge mustard	" <i>paniculatum</i>	Panicle hawkwd.
" <i>barbarea,</i>	Water radish	" <i>fasciculatum</i>	Gr't tooth. hawkwd.
<i>Erythr. dens can.</i>	Adder's tongue	" <i>scabrum,</i>	Rough hawkwd.
<i>Eupator. purpu.</i>	Joe pye	" <i>marianum,</i>	
" <i>verticilla.</i>	Canker root*	" <i>Hord'm vulgare</i>	Barley
" <i>perfoliatum</i>	Boneset; thor'wt*	" <i>Houstonia coeru.</i>	Venus' pride
" <i>ageratoides,</i>		" <i>Humulus lupulus</i>	Hop
<i>Fagus ferruginea,</i>	Beech	" <i>Hydroc. america.</i>	Water navel wort
<i>Festuca elatior,</i>	Fescue grass	" <i>Hyoseris amplex.</i>	
<i>Fluvialis fragilis,</i>	River nymph	" <i>Hypericum cana.</i>	Sq. stmd. St. J's w
<i>Fragaria virgini.</i>	Wild strawberry	" <i>perforatum,</i>	Com. St. J's wort
<i>Fragaria vesca</i>	Eng. strawberry	" <i>corymbosum</i>	Tall St. John's wt.
<i>Fraxinus acumin.</i>	White ash	" <i>parviflorum,</i>	Small St. J's wort
" <i>pubescens,</i>	Black ash	" <i>virginicum,</i>	
" <i>sambucifo.</i>	Water ash	" <i>Hysopus nepet.</i>	Giant hyssop
<i>Galeopsis tetrahit</i>	Flowering nettle	" <i>officinalis,</i>	Hyssop*
<i>Galium trifidum,</i>	Bed straw	" <i>Ictodes fœtida,</i>	Skunk cabbage
" <i>tinctorium,</i>	Dyer's cleavers	" <i>Ilex canadensis,</i>	Mountain holly
" <i>asprellum,</i>	Rough bed straw	" <i>Impatiens nolit.</i>	Touch-me-not
" <i>triflorum,</i>		" <i>biflora,</i>	Jewel weed
" <i>brachiatum</i>		" <i>Impatiens balsam.</i>	Balsam weed
<i>Gaultheria proc.</i>	Spicy wintergr'n	" <i>Inula helenium,</i>	Elecampane
" <i>serpyllifol.</i>	Croop. wintergr'n	" <i>Iris virginica,</i>	Blue flag; wild iris
<i>Gentiana sapon.</i>	Soap w't. gentian	" <i>Iris pumila</i>	Flower-de-luce
<i>Geranium macul.</i>	Crow. geranium	" <i>ochloreuca,</i>	Yellow iris
" <i>robertianum</i>	Herb robert	" <i>Juglans cinerea,</i>	Butternut*
<i>Geum virginian.</i>	Avens	" <i>squamosa,</i>	Shagbark walnut
" <i>strictum,</i>	Upright avens	" <i>porcina,</i>	Pignut
" <i>rivale,</i>	Purple avens	" <i>Juncus effusus,</i>	Rush grass
<i>Glechoma heder.</i>	Ground ivy	" <i>setaceus,</i>	
<i>Glycine comosa,</i>	Slend. wild bean	" <i>nodosus,</i>	
" <i>apios,</i>	Groundnut	" <i>tenuis,</i>	
<i>Gnaph. margarit.</i>	Everlasting	" <i>campestris,</i>	
" <i>polyccephal.</i>	Sweet cent. ever.	" <i>Juniperus virgin.</i>	Red cedar
" <i>plantagin.</i>	Early everlasting	" <i>prostrata,</i>	American savin
" <i>uliginosum,</i>	Mud everlasting	" <i>communis,</i>	Juniper
<i>Gratiola officina.</i>	Hedge hyssop	" <i>Kalmia angustifo.</i>	Sheep poison
<i>Hamamelis virg.</i>	Witch hazle	" <i>latifolia,</i>	Laurel

<i>Botanical Names.</i>	<i>Common Names.</i>	<i>Botanical Names.</i>	<i>Common Names.</i>
<i>Kalmia glauca</i> ,	Swamp laurel	<i>Monarda oblong.</i>	High balm*
<i>Lactuca elongata</i> ,	Wild lettuce	<i>Monotropal anug.</i>	Bird's nest
<i>sativa</i> ,	Lettuce	<i>uniflora</i> ,	Beech drops*
<i>Lapath. acetosel.</i>	Field sorrel	<i>Muhlenbur. erec.</i>	Wood grass
<i>acetosum</i> ,	Garden sorrel	<i>Myosotis lappula</i> ,	
<i>Lechea major</i> ,	Pin weed	<i>Myrrhis dulcis</i> ,	Sweet cicily
<i>minor</i> ,		<i>Neottia cernua</i> ,	Ladies' tresses
<i>Leersia oryzoides</i>	Cut grass	<i>pubescens</i> ,	Bloodveinla. tres.
<i>Lemna polyrrhiza</i> ,	Water flaxseed	<i>Nepeta cataria</i> ,	Catnep*
<i>Leontodon tarax.</i>	Dandelion*	<i>Nicotiana rustica</i> ,	Tobacco
<i>Leonu. cardiaca</i> ,	Motherwort*	<i>Nuphar advena</i> ,	Yellow pond lily
<i>Lepidium sativ.</i>	Peppergrass	<i>kalmiana</i> ,	Lit. yel. pond lily
<i>virginicum</i> ,	Wild peppergrass	<i>Nymphæa odora</i> ,	White pond lily
<i>Leptanth. gram.</i>	Water stargrass	<i>Oenothera bienn.</i>	Scabish
<i>Ligusticum levis</i> ,	Lovage*	<i>chrysantha</i> ,	Dwarf scabish
<i>Lilium canadense</i>	Meadow lily	<i>Onoclea sensibilis</i>	Sensitive fern
<i>Philadelph.</i>	Red lily	<i>struthiopte.</i>	Buck's horn brake
<i>Lindernia diata.</i>	Lindern	<i>Orchis ciliaris</i> ,	Yellow orchis
<i>Linnæa borealis</i> ,	Twin flower	<i>lacera</i> ,	Ragg'd lip'd orch.
<i>Linum usitatissi.</i>	Flax	<i>spectabilis</i> ,	Showy orchis
<i>Lobelia cardina.</i>	Cardinal flower	<i>orbiculata</i> ,	R'nd leav'd orch.
<i>inflata</i> ,	Indian tobacco*	<i>dilatata</i> ,	Giant orchis
<i>pallida</i> ,		<i>fimbriata</i> ,	Purple orchis
<i>Lonicera parviflo.</i>		<i>Orobanche virg.</i>	Cancer root*
<i>caprifolium</i> ,	Honeysuckle	<i>uniflora</i> ,	Squaw root
<i>hirsuta</i> ,	Rough woodbine	<i>Osmunda cinna.</i>	Flowering fern
<i>Lycopodi. clavat.</i>	Club moss	<i>interrupta</i> ,	
<i>complanat.</i>	Ground pine	<i>regalis</i> ,	
<i>dendroide.</i>	Tree moss	<i>Ostrya virginica</i>	Iron wood
<i>lucidulum</i> ,	Moon fruit pine	<i>Oxalis acetosella</i> ,	Wood sorrel
<i>Lycopus europæ.</i>	Water horehound	<i>dillenii</i> ,	Ladies' sorrel
<i>virginicus</i> ,	Bugle*	<i>stricta</i> ,	Yel. wood sorrel
<i>Lysimach. racem.</i>	Bulb bear. lo. strf.	<i>Oxycoccus macr.</i>	Cranberry
<i>ciliata</i> ,	Com. loose strife	<i>Pæonia officina.</i>	Peony*
<i>quadrifolia</i> ,	Whorled lo. strife	<i>Panax quinquefo.</i>	Ginseng*
<i>Malaxis liliifolia</i> ,	Tway blade	<i>trifolia</i> ,	Dwarf groundnut
<i>ophiogloss.</i>	Snake mouth	<i>Panicum crus gal.</i>	Barn grass
<i>Malva rotundifo.</i>	Low mallows*	<i>glaucum</i>	Foxtail panic
<i>Medeola virgin.</i>	Indian cucumber	<i>capillare</i> ,	
<i>Melilotus officin.</i>	Melilot	<i>latifolium</i> ,	
<i>Melissa officinalis</i> ,	Balm*	<i>nitidum</i> ,	
<i>Menisperm. cana.</i>	Moon seed	<i>Parnassia carolin.</i>	Grass of parnass.
<i>Mentha borealis</i> ,	Meadow mint	<i>Pastinaca sativa</i> ,	Parsnip
<i>viridis</i> ,	Spear mint*	<i>Pedicularis cana.</i>	Louse wort
<i>piperita</i> ,	Peppermint*	<i>Penthorum sedoi.</i>	Virginian orpine
<i>Mimulus ringens</i> ,	Monkey flower	<i>Pentstemon pub.</i>	Beard tongue
<i>Mirabilis jalapa</i> ,	Four o'clock	<i>Phaseolus vulga.</i>	Pole bean
<i>Mitchella repens</i> ,	Partridgeberry	<i>coccineus</i> ,	Scarlet runner
<i>Mitella diphylla</i> ,	Currant leaf	<i>nanus</i> ,	Bush bean
<i>prostrata</i> ,		<i>Phleum pratense</i> ,	Timothy grass

<i>Botanical Names.</i>	<i>Common Names.</i>	<i>Botanical Names.</i>	<i>Common Names.</i>
<i>Phalaris arundin.</i>	Ribbon grass	<i>Prenanthes alba,</i>	White lettuce
<i>Phryna leptost.</i>	Lopseed	altissima,	
<i>Phytolacca deca.</i>	Poke weed	cordata,	
<i>Pinus balsamea,</i>	Fir tree*	<i>Prinos verticilla.</i>	Winterberry
canadensis,	Hemlock	<i>Proserpinaca pal.</i>	Mermaid weed
nigra,	Double spruce	<i>Prunella pennsylv.</i>	Heal all*
alba,	Single spruce	<i>Prunus virginian.</i>	Wild cherry
strobilus,	White pine	serotina,	Choke cherry
pendula,	Tamarack	cerasus,	Garden cherry
microcarpa,	Red larch	padus,	Bird cherry
resinosa,	Yellow Pine	avium,	Small bird cherry
rigida,	Pitch pine	domestica,	Plum
<i>Pisum sativum,</i>	Pea	depressa,	
<i>Plantago major,</i>	Plantain	<i>Pteris aquilina,</i>	Common brake
<i>Plantanus occid.</i>	Button ball tree.	<i>Pyrola rotundifo.</i>	Shin leaf
<i>Poa pratensis,</i>	Meadow grass	secunda,	One sided sh. leaf
compressa,	Blue grass	<i>Pyrus communis,</i>	Pear
quinquefolia,	Giant mead. grass	malus,	Apple
reptans,	Carpet grass	<i>Quercus tinetoria</i>	Black oak
<i>Polygala paucifo.</i>	Flow'ring winter.	discolor,	False red oak
senega,	Sen. snake root	coccinea,	Scarlet oak
<i>Polygonum punc.</i>	Water pepper	rubra,	Red oak
aviculare,	Knot grass	olivæ formis,	Mossy cup oak
persicaria,	Ladies' thumb	alba,	White oak
pennsylvan.	Knee knot weed	montana,	Mountain oak
sagittatum,	Prickly knot wd.	bicolor,	Swamp white oak
arifolium,	Halbert knot wd.	<i>Ranunculus acris</i>	Com. crowfoot
convolvulus,	Bind knot weed	flaviatilis,	River crowfoot
scandens,	Climb. buck wh't.	filiformis,	
lapathifoli.	Sorrel knot weed	abortivus,	Small flow'd cr'ft
<i>Polypodium vul.</i>	Polypod	hirsutus,	Rough crowfoot
hexagonopt.		bulbosus,	Bulbous crowfoot
<i>Populus tremul.</i>	White poplar	sceleratus,	Celery crowfoot
grandident.	Tree poplar	<i>Raphanus sativus</i>	Garden radish
angulata,	Balm of Gilead	<i>Rheum tataricum</i>	Pie rhubarb*
balsamifera,	Balsam poplar	<i>Rhus typhinaum,</i>	Sumach
dilatata,	Lombardy poplar	glabrum,	Sleek sumach
<i>Portulacca olera.</i>	Purslane	vernix,	Poison sumach
<i>Potamogeton nat.</i>	Br'd le'v'd p'd wd.	copallinum,	Mount. sumach*
fluitans,	L'g l'v'd pond wd.	toxicodend.	Poison ash
perfoliatum,	Clasp. pond weed	<i>Ribes floridum,</i>	Wild blk currant
gramineum,	Grass lvd p'd wd.	triflorum,	Gooseberry
lucens,	Shin. pond weed	gracile,	Smooth gooseber.
pectinatum,	Brit. lvd pond wd	rubrum,	Currant
compressum,	Flat stmd p'd wd.	<i>Robina pseudo-a.</i>	Locust tree
<i>Potentilla norw.</i>	Cinque foil	<i>Rosa corymbosa,</i>	Swamp rose
anserina,	Goose cinque foil	parviflora,	Wild rose
tridentata,	Mt. cinque foil	rubiginosa,	Sweet briar
canadensis,	Com. five finger	<i>Rubus villosus,</i>	High blackberry
<i>Poteriumsanguis,</i>	Burnet*	strigosus,	Red raspberry

<i>Botanical Names.</i>	<i>Common Names.</i>	<i>Botanical Names.</i>	<i>Common Names.</i>
<i>Rubus occidentalis</i>	Black raspberry	<i>Solidago lanceol.</i>	Grass leaf g'd. rd.
<i>trivialis</i>	Dewberry	<i>latifolia</i>	Broad leaf "
<i>saxatilis</i>	Rock blackberry	<i>virga-aurea</i>	Mountain "
<i>odoratus</i>	Flowering rasp.	<i>Sonchus leucoph.</i>	Sow thistle
<i>Rumex crispus</i>	Dock	<i>oleraceus</i>	
<i>obtusifolius</i>		<i>Sorbus americana</i>	Mountain ash
<i>verticillatus</i>		<i>Sorghum saccha.</i>	Broom corn
<i>Ruta graveolens</i>	Rue*	<i>Sparganium ram.</i>	Bur reed
<i>Sagittaria saggit.</i>	Arrowhead	<i>simplex</i>	Flag bur reed
<i>latifolia</i>		<i>natans?</i>	Slender bur reed
<i>heterophylla</i>		<i>Spiraea salicifolia</i>	Meadow sweet
<i>Salix conferta</i>	Cone-gall willow	<i>tomentosa</i>	Steeple bush
<i>nigra</i>	Brittle joint "	<i>Staphylea trifolia</i>	Bladder nut
<i>lucida</i>	Shining willow	<i>Streptop. roseus</i>	Rose bell flower.
<i>vitellina</i>	Yellow willow	<i>Symphitum offic.</i>	Comfrey*
<i>Salvia officinalis</i>	Sage*	<i>Tanacetum vulg.</i>	Tansey*
<i>Sambucus canad.</i>	Black elder*	<i>Taxus canadensis</i>	Dwarf yew
<i>pubescens</i>	Red elder	<i>Thalictrum dioi.</i>	Meadow rue
<i>Samolus valerian.</i>	Brookweed	<i>cornuti</i>	
<i>Sanguinaria can.</i>	Bloodroot*	<i>polygamum</i>	
<i>Sanicula marilan.</i>	Sanicle*	<i>Thesium umbell.</i>	False toad flax
<i>Satureja hortens.</i>	Summer savory	<i>Thlaspi bursa-pa.</i>	Shepherd's purse
<i>Satyrion bracte.</i>	Satyrion	<i>campestris</i>	Yellow seed
<i>Saxifraga nivalis</i>	Early saxifrage	<i>Thuja occidenta.</i>	Amer. abor-vitæ
<i>pennsylvan.</i>	Water saxifrage	<i>Tiarella cordifo.</i>	Miter wort
<i>Scirpus tenuis</i>	Clubrush	<i>Tilia glabra</i>	Basswood
<i>acutus</i>	Com. bullrush	<i>pubescens</i>	Crop ear bassw'd.
<i>Scrophular. mari.</i>	Figwort	<i>Trichodium lax.</i>	Light hair
<i>Scutellaria galer.</i>	Scullcap	<i>Trichoph. cyperi.</i>	Clump grass
<i>lateriflora</i>	Mad dog sc. cap*	<i>Trientalis ameri.</i>	Chick wint. green
<i>Secale cereale</i>	Rye	<i>Trifolium pratens.</i>	Red clover
<i>Senecio hieracif.</i>	Fireweed	<i>repens</i>	White clover
<i>aureus</i>	Ragwort	<i>arvensis</i>	Rab't foot clover
<i>Serpicula occid.</i>	Little snakeweed	<i>Trillium erect.</i>	Wake robin*
<i>Sinapis nigra</i>	Mustard	<i>cernuum</i>	Nodding wake "
<i>alba</i>	Yel. seed mustard	<i>pictum</i>	Smiling " "
<i>Sison canadense</i>	Honewort	<i>grendiflor.</i>	
<i>Sisymbrium amp.</i>	Water radish	<i>Triticum repens</i>	Couch grass
<i>Sium latifolium</i>	Water parsnip	<i>hybernium</i>	Winter wheat
<i>Smilax rotundifo.</i>	Green briar	<i>æstivum</i>	Spring wheat
<i>peduncularis</i>	Jacob's ladder	<i>Turritis hirsuta</i>	Tower mustard
<i>herbacea</i>		<i>Tussilago farfara</i>	Colt's foot*
<i>Smyrnum aure.</i>	Alexanders	<i>Typha latifolia</i>	Cat tail flag.
<i>cordatum</i>		<i>Ulmus americana.</i>	White elm
<i>Solanum dulcam.</i>	Bittersweet*	<i>fulva</i>	Red elm
<i>nigrum</i>	Deadly nightsha.	<i>Urtica dioica</i>	Common nettle
<i>Solidago ciliaris</i>	Fringed gold. rod	<i>procera</i>	Great nettle
<i>altissima</i>	Variable gld. rod	<i>divaricata</i>	
<i>arguta</i>	Sharp notch "	<i>pumila</i>	Clear weed
<i>bicolor</i>	White golden rod	<i>canadensis</i>	Canada nettle

<i>Botanical Names.</i>	<i>Common Names.</i>	<i>Botanical Names.</i>	<i>Common Names.</i>
<i>Utricularia vulg.</i>	Bladder wort	<i>acerifolium,</i>	Maple gueld. rose
<i>Uvularia perfoli.</i>	Clasp. bell wort	<i>dentatum,</i>	Arrow wood
<i>sessilifolia,</i>	Sess. le'y'd hill wt.	<i>pyrifolium,</i>	Pear-lf'sheepb'ry
<i>Vaccinium frond.</i>	Blue whortleb'ry	<i>pubescens,</i>	
<i>resinosum,</i>	Blk. whortleb'ry.	<i>Vicia sativa,</i>	Tare
<i>corymbosum</i>	Giant whortle'ry.	<i>Viola asarifolia,</i>	Kidney-lf. violet
<i>Vallisneria spiral.</i>	Tape grass	<i>blanda,</i>	Smooth violet
<i>Veratrum viride,</i>	White hellebore	<i>obliqua,</i>	Twisted violet
<i>Verbascum thap.</i>	Mullein	<i>cucullata,</i>	Blue violet
<i>Verbena hastata,</i>	Purple vervain	<i>clandestina,</i>	Ground violet
<i>urticifolia,</i>	White vervain	<i>canadensis,</i>	Woods violet
<i>Vernonia novebo.</i>	Flat top	<i>striata,</i>	Striped violet
<i>Veronica becca.</i>	Brook lime	<i>rostrata,</i>	Beaked violet
<i>serpyllifolia,</i>	Paul's betony	<i>pubescens,</i>	Yellow violet
<i>scutellata,</i>	Sculicap, sp'dwell	<i>Vitis labrusca,</i>	Fox grape
<i>peregrina,</i>	Purslane speedwl	<i>cordifolia,</i>	Frost grape.
<i>Viburnum oxyc.</i>	High cranberry	<i>Xanthium strum.</i>	Clott bur
<i>lentago,</i>	Sheepberry	<i>Xylosteum ciliat.</i>	Twinberry.
<i>lantanoïdes,</i>	Hobble bush	<i>Zanthoxy. fraxin.</i>	Prickly ash
<i>opulus,</i>	Snowball	<i>Zea mays,</i>	Indian corn.

8. FOREST TREES.—Our lowest meadow lands, or intervals, along our largest rivers, were formerly timbered with oak, butternut, elm, walnut and some chesnut. The higher flats were, in general, covered with pine. The timber on the medium uplands, is principally sugar maple, beech and birch, interspersed with ash, bass, elm, butternut, cherry, hornbeam, spruce and hemlock. The sides and summits of our hills and mountains are covered with evergreens, of which, hemlock, spruce and fir, are the most abundant. In the north part of the state, are many swamps, which afford a plentiful supply of the best of cedar. The white pine grows to the greatest height; and, for lumber, is our most valuable forest tree. It was formerly very abundant along the shore of lake Champlain, and along the banks of the Connecticut and most of our smaller rivers, but that which is good is becoming scarce. The sugar maple is one of the most common trees in almost every part of the state, and is undoubtedly one of the first importance to the cultivator of the soil, as it annually yields him a supply of wholesome sugar for his table, and an abundance of the best of fuel for his fire.

9. MEDICINAL PLANTS.—In the preceding catalogue, only those plants whose medicinal virtues are well known, are distinguished by a star. There are many others, which are used in medicine, and probably many, which are as valuable as those we have noticed. It is hoped that the researches, which are now making in this interesting department of science, will place this subject in a more perspicuous point of view. We have at present no good work on the medical botany of this state. The ginseng, *panax quinquefolia*, was discovered in this part of the country, about the year 1750. It is a valuable medicine, but it is believed that its virtues have been overrated. It grows to great perfection in the north part of the state, and has been a considerable article of exportation. The Indian turnip, *arum triphyllum*, is a valuable and

harmless medicine when dried, but taken green is a most violent poison, producing spasmodic affections and sometimes immediate death. The balsam obtained from the bark of the fir tree, *pinus balsamea*, which abounds on our mountains, possesses healing virtues, which, we believe, have not been duly appreciated by physicians generally, in this part of the country. The extract obtained from the bark of the butternut, *juglans cinerea*, is a very good cathartic.

10. MINERALOGY.—This subject, has, till lately, received very little attention in Vermont. It is, however, increasing in popularity, and the labours bestowed upon it, are in general, crowned with success. Iron is very abundant in many parts, and some lead, zinc, copper, &c. have been discovered. The following is a catalogue of the minerals found in the state, with the names of the towns which contain the most important localities. A further account of most of these localities and of some others will be given in describing the several towns.*

Actynolite.—Windham, Grafton, Newfane, Brattleborough.

Agaric Mineral.—Lyndon, Groton.

Aluminous Slate.—Pownal, Rockingham.

Amethyst.—Westminster, Ludlow.

Amianthus.—Weybridge, Mount-Holly, Kellyvale, Barton.

Argillaceous Slate.—Dummerston, Brattleborough, Guilford, Vernon, Rockingham, Castleton, Pawlet, Berlin.

Asbestos.—Mount-Holly, Kellyvale, Troy.

Augite.—Charlotte.

Bitter Spar.—Grafton, Bridgewater, Kellyvale.

Blende, or Sulphuret of Zinc.—Orwell.

Calcareous Spar.—Vergennes, Shoreham, Cornwall, Craftsbury.

Calcareous Tufa.—Clarendon, Middlebury, Burlington.

Carbonate of Lime.—In all the western parts of the state, and in Plymouth, Peacham, and other towns in the eastern parts.

Chlorite.—Grafton, Windham, Castleton, Bethel, Bridgewater, Stockbridge, &c.

Clay.—In most of the towns in the state.

Compact Limestone.—Middlebury, Weybridge, and most of the towns in the western part of the state, east of lake Champlain.

Copper, (Green Carbonate.)—Bellows' Falls.

Copperas, (Sulphate of Iron.)—Strafford, Shrewsbury, Bridgewater.

Cyanite, or Sappare.—Grafton, Bellows' Falls, Norwich.

Diallage, or Smaragdite.—New-Haven.

Dolomite.—Jamaica.

Epidote.—Middlebury, Chester, Berkshire.

Feldspar.—Townshend, Thetford, Monkton, &c.

Fetid Limestone.—Shoreham, Bridport, &c.

Flint.—Orwell.

Fluate of Lime.—Putney, Rockingham.

Garnet.—Bethel, Bridgewater, Woodstock, Grafton, Marlborough, Windham.

* This list of minerals is principally derived from a catalogue of the minerals in Vermont, lately published by Professor HALL, of Middlebury College.

Granular Limestone.—In most of the towns west of the Green Mountains.

Graphite, Plumbago, or Black Lead.—Hancock.

Hornblende.—Jerico, Acton, Ludlow, Royalton, Chester, Grafton, &c.

Hornstone.—Middlebury, Cornwall, Shoreham, Bridport, Orwell, West-Haven, Salisbury, Bennington, &c.

Indicolite.—Bellows' Falls.

Iron, (Brown Oxyde.)—Monkton, Pittsford, Ripton, Highgate, &c.

Iron, (Chromate.)—Kellyvale.

Iron, (Magnetic Oxyde.)—Somerset, Addison, Richmond, Middlebury.

Iron, (Micaceous Oxyde.)—Jamaica, Newfane, Somerset.

Iron, (Nodular Argillaceous Oxyde.)—Putney.

Iron, (Red Oxyde.)—Monkton, Brandon.

Iron, (Specular.)—Newfane, Rutland, Wardsboro', Somerset, Townshend.

Iron, (Sulphuret.)—Shrewsbury, Strafford, Middlebury, Tinmouth, Poultney, &c.

Jasper.—Middlebury.

Kaolin, or Porcelain earth.—Monkton, Brookline.

Lead, (Sulphuret) or Galena.—Thetford, Sunderland.

Macle, or Hollow Spar.—Near Bellows' Falls.

Magnesian Limestone.—Bennington.

Manganese Oxyde.—Bennington, Monkton, Brandon, Pittsford, Williston, Goshen.

Marble.—Shaftsbury, Pittsford, Middlebury, Swanton, Somerset, &c.

Marl.—Peacham, Barnard, Benson, Brookfield.

Mica.—Chester, Orange, Townshend, Grafton, and nearly all the towns in the state.

Novaculite, or Oil Stone.—Memphremagog lake.

Pinite.—Bellows' Falls. — *Polstone*.—Grafton.

Potters Clay.—In most of the towns. — *Prehnite*.—Bellows' Falls.

Quartz.—In all parts. — *Quartz, (Fetid.)*—Shrewsbury.

Quartz, (Granular.)—Vernon, Middlebury.

Quartz, (Greasy.)—Grafton, Hancock, Stockbridge, New-Haven, Middlebury.

Quartz, (Limpid) or Rock Crystal.—Castleton, Waitsfield, St. Johnsbury, Grafton, Athens, Newfane, Rockingham.

Quartz, (Milky.)—Stockbridge, Grafton, Middlebury.

Quartz, (Radiated.)—Thetford.

Quartz, (Smoky.)—Shrewsbury, Wardsborough.

Quartz, (Tabular.)—Windham.

Scapolite.—Brattleborough.

Schorl.—Grafton, Brattleboro', Strafford, Bridgewater, Dummerston, Rockingham, Newfane.

Serpentine.—Kellyvale, Troy, Grafton, Cavendish, Ludlow, Windham, Newfane.

Siliceous Carbonate of Lime.—Middlebury, Swanton.

Stelactite.—Bennington, Dorset, Weybridge, Plymouth.

Staurolite.—Chester, Putney, Pittsfield.

Steatite.—Bethel, Grafton, Bridgewater, Plymouth, Troy, Stockbridge, Fletcher, Newfane, Westminster, &c.

Talc.—Grafton, Windham, Newfane, Bridgewater, Ludlow, Cavendish, Athens, Hancock, Montpelier, Fletcher, &c.

Tremolite.—Bellows' Falls, Wardsborough.

Zoisite.—Wardsborough.

11. GEOLOGY.—The rocks east of lake Champlain belong to the transition class for the distance of ten or fifteen miles from the shore, and along our rivers are many considerable tracts of alluvial deposits; but the general geological character of the state, is decidedly primitive. The ranges of rocks like the ranges of mountains, extend through the state from north to south. The ranges on the west side of the mountains are much more regular, and are better known than those on the eastern. Beginning at the lake and proceeding easterly, they are nearly as follows:—1. Old Red Sandstone, in an interrupted range,—2. Graywacke,—3. Transition, or Metaliferous Limestone, alternating with Transition Argillite,—4. Transition, or Calciferous Sandstone,—5. Transition Argillite,—6. Primitive Argillite,—7. Sparry Limestone,—8. Granular Limestone,—9. Granular Quartz, containing hematitic iron ore and manganese, and lying at the foot of the Green Mountains on the west side,—10. Hornblende Rock,—11. Gneiss, with alternating layers of Granite,—12. Mica Slate, constituting the middle ridge of the Green Mountain range, and extending in many places a considerable distance down the eastern side. These ranges of rocks extend from Canada to New-Jersey, crossing the Hudson obliquely between the highlands and Albany. East of the ranges above named, the geological features are not so well defined, nor so well known. The ranges are frequently interrupted, and the rocks, which are primitive, are often in alternating layers. Mica Slate and Gneiss are the most common rocks for a considerable distance down the eastern side of the mountains. Primitive Limestone is found in Londonderry, Weston, Ludlow, Plymouth, and in the southeastern part of Caledonia county. In Plymouth and some other places, it is extensively manufactured into lime. An interrupted range of Serpentine, appears in Whitingham, Halifax, Dover, Newfane, Athens, Windham, Chester, Cavendish, and again towards the north part of the state in Kellyvale, and Troy. In connexion with the Serpentine, are extensive beds of Steatite, Talc, and Chlorite. Further east are found Hornblende Rock, Gneiss, Granite, and Argillaceous Slate in interrupted ranges. A range of Granite extends through Windham county, passing Connecticut river at Bellows' Falls into New-Hampshire. Granite appears again in Chester, Baltimore, and Weathersfield in connexion with Gneiss, and in the north part of Weatherfield, and the south part of Windsor, constitutes Ascutney mountain. This mountain affords inexhaustible quarries of the best of building stone, millstones, &c. Granite is also the principal rock in the central and western parts of Orange county, and the eastern part of Washington county, and, in rolled masses, is very abundant in the southern part of Essex county. Along Connecticut river, is an interrupted range of Argillaceous Slate. It is extensively quarried in Vernon, Guilford, Brattleborough, Dummerston, Putney, and Rockingham, and is used for roof and writing slate. Argillaceous Slate is also found in Northfield, Berlin, and several other places in the interior. But very little is yet known of the geology of the northeastern part of the state, and the other parts have not been examined with the minuteness the subject deserves.

CHAPTER III.

POLITICAL INSTITUTIONS.

1. GOVERNMENT.—**BY** the Constitution of Vermont, adopted in 1793, the supreme *Legislative power* is vested in a House of Representatives, chosen annually by the freemen, on the first Tuesday of September. Each organised town has a right to choose one representative. The representatives meet on the second Thursday of the October, succeeding their election, and are styled “THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF VERMONT.” They have power to choose their own officers; to sit on their own adjournments; prepare bills and enact them into laws; they may expel members, but not for causes known to their constituents antecedent to their election; impeach state criminals; grant charters of incorporation; constitute towns, boroughs, cities, and counties. In conjunction with the council, they are annually to elect judges of the supreme, county and probate courts, sheriffs and justices of the peace, and also, as often as there shall be occasion, elect major generals and brigadier generals. *The General Assembly* have all the powers necessary for the Legislature of a free and sovereign state; but can neither add to, alter, abolish, or infringe any part of the constitution. The supreme *Executive power* is vested in a Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and a Council of twelve persons, who are also chosen annually by the freemen on the first Tuesday of September, and meet with the General Assembly in October. They are to commission all officers; prepare and lay before the Assembly such business as shall appear to them necessary; sit as judges to hear and determine on impeachments. They have power to grant pardons and remit fines, except in cases of treason and murder, in which they have power to grant reprieves, but not pardon until after the next session of the Legislature; and in cases of impeachment, in which there is no remission or mitigation of punishment but by act of legislation. In the recess of the House of Representatives, they may lay embargoes, or prohibit exportation for any time not exceeding thirty days, and may call a special meeting of the General Assembly, whenever they shall deem it necessary. The Governor is Captain-General and Commander in Chief of all the forces of the state, but cannot command in person, unless advised thereto by the Council, and then only so long as they shall approve; and the Lieutenant Governor is, by virtue of his office, Lieutenant General of all the forces of the state. To prevent the evil consequences, which might result from hasty determinations, all bills which originate in the Assembly, are laid before the Governor and Council, for their revision and concurrence, or proposals of amendment. The Governor and Council have no negative upon the House; but they have power to suspend the passing of any bill until the next session of the Legislature. The constitution provides for the appointment of a *Council of Censors*, consisting of thirteen persons, to be chosen by the people every seventh year on the last Wednesday in March, and who are to meet on the first Wednesday in June following.

It is their business to inquire whether the constitution has been preserved inviolate; whether the Legislative and Executive branches of government have performed their duty; whether public taxes have been justly laid and collected; and whether the laws have been duly executed. They also have power to pass public censures, order impeachments and recommend the repeal of such laws as they may deem contrary to the principles of the constitution; and, should they judge it necessary, they may propose amendments to the constitution and call a convention to act upon them. These powers they may exercise for the space of one year from the day of their election and no longer.

2. LAWS.—So much of the common law of England as is applicable to our situation and circumstances, and is not repugnant to the constitution, or any act of the Legislature, is adopted as law within this state. All the acts of the Legislature are annually published at the close of each session, producing a yearly volume of from 100 to 200 octavo pages. The statute laws of the state previous to 1818, have been digested and published in three volumes. Provision was made during the last session of the Legislature, for compiling and arranging all the public statutes of this state now in force with brief notices of the repealed and private acts, the whole of which are soon to be reprinted in one, or more, convenient volume, or volumes. A reporter of the decisions of the supreme court of the state was also appointed, and we hope, soon to be, in a measure, relieved from the "*glorious uncertainty of the law.*"

3. CRIMES AND PUNISHMENTS.—Treason, murder, perjury, in consequence of which some person's life is taken away, and arson, by means of which some person's life is destroyed, or his, or her body, or members, injured, are at present the only crimes punished with death by our laws. Manslaughter, the second conviction for burglary, and cutting out the tongue, putting out the eyes, &c. are punished by imprisonment at hard labour in the state prison for life, or for a term of years in no case less than seven, and in that of manslaughter not less than ten. The punishment for perjury where life is not taken in consequence may be the same as for manslaughter. Arson, without death, burglary, rape, robbery, perjury, forgery, theft, adultery, polygamy, incest, counterfeiting, and swindling, are punished by imprisonment at hard labour, and by fine, in no case exceeding \$1,000, or either of said punishments, in the discretion of the court. Only three executions have taken place in this state, by sentence of a court of law, since the assumption of the government in 1777. The first was Dean, who was executed at Burlington in 1808, the second was Godfrey, executed at Woodstock in 1813, and the third was Virginia, a man of colour, executed at St. Albans in 1820. There was an execution at Bennington before the present form of government was established, and several have suffered, in time of war, by sentence of court martials. Since the establishment of the state prison at Windsor, the average number of convicts confined there, has been about 100. These have been sentenced for various crimes, and for different terms of service, but the greatest part for theft and counterfeiting.

4. COURTS.—The judiciary powers of this state, are vested in a supreme court, consisting of three judges; a county court in each county, consisting of the same number of judges; a probate court, in each probate district, consisting of one judge, and justices of the peace in each

town, all appointed annually by the Legislature. The *Supreme Court* annually holds one session in each of the several counties, except that of Grand Isle. Causes originating in this county proper for the supreme court, are entered and tried in the county of Franklin. As a court of law, the supreme court has original jurisdiction in actions of a criminal nature, and in causes relating to the conservation of the peace, or the punishment of offenders, and in civil causes and actions in which the state is a party. They also have appellate jurisdiction in causes originally tried in the county court. The judges of the supreme court are constituted a *Court of Chancery*, and have all the powers usually exercised by that court in Great Britain, and the neighbouring states, which are not repugnant to the constitution. The *County Court* has original jurisdiction in causes of a criminal nature, except the higher crimes, and in all civil causes, except where the state is a party, and where justices have exclusive jurisdiction. The county court, in each county annually holds two sessions. *Justices of the Peace* have original and exclusive jurisdiction in all civil causes where the matter in demand does not exceed \$100, except in actions for slanderous words, false imprisonment, replevin above the sum of \$7, trespass upon the freehold, and where the title of land is concerned. They may bring actions on book account, where the debit side of the plaintiff's does not exceed \$100, and on note where it shall appear that the sum due does not exceed \$100.

5. STATE PRISON.—The Vermont State Prison is a handsome building, situated in the town of Windsor. It was begun in 1808, and was nearly completed in 1809. The prison is built entirely of stone; is 84 feet long, 36 feet wide and three stories high. It is divided into rooms of various sizes, sufficient for containing with convenience and safety, 170 prisoners. The outside walls of the prison are three feet thick and the partitions 18 inches. The doors of the lower story are wholly of bar and sheet iron, strongly riveted together. Adjoining the prison at the east is the keeper's, or warden's house. It is a building of stone and brick, 54 feet long, 24 wide, and four stories high. The lower, or basement story is occupied as a cookery and victualing room for the prisoners. The yard commences at the northwest corner of the prison, extends west 24 feet, thence south 12 rods, thence east 16 rods, thence north 12 rods, thence west to the east end of the keeper's house. The walls of the yard, are four feet thick at the base, and 20 feet in height above the surface of the ground; 14 of which are of hewn stone, the remainder of brick. The parts of the prison and the keeper's house next the street, are secured by a *piquet*. In 1809, a workshop, principally of brick, was erected within the yard, 100 feet long, 24 wide and three stories high; and since that time, several other buildings have been erected. The whole sum expended in building the state prison, was \$39,312 78, and since that time several thousand dollars have been laid out in repairs and improvements. The first commitments to the state prison, were made in 1809. This year 24 convicts were committed, and the same number in each of the two succeeding years. The prisoners were at first generally employed in nailing and shoemaking. These employments have since been mostly given up, and the greatest part of the convicts are now engaged in weaving. For several years after the establishment of the state prison from 5 to \$7,000 were an-

nually drawn from the treasury of the state for its support. But under its present regulations and the prudent management of its officers, it has become able to support itself, with a small but increasing profit to the state. The balance in favour of the prison for 1823, after defraying all the incidental expenses, was \$838.16. The immediate government of the prison is vested in a superintendent and warden, who are appointed annually by the Legislature, and who appoint overseers, servants and guards.

6. BANKS.—There was no bank in this state previous to the year 1806. This year the Legislature established a state bank, consisting of two branches, one at Middlebury, and the other at Woodstock. The next year, they established two additional branches, one at Burlington, and the other at Westminster. This bank was under the management of 13 directors, who were appointed annually by the Legislature, and who chose one of their number president. All the property of this bank, and all the profits of it, were to belong exclusively to the state. It went into operation with high expectations of its general utility, but the experiment did not answer the expectations which had been indulged. The bills have consequently been withdrawn from circulation, and the concerns of the bank nearly brought to a close. There are, at present, three banks in the state; the bills of which are in general circulation, and in high credit. Two of them were established by act of the Legislature, November 9, 1818; one at Burlington, with a capital of \$150,000, and the other at Windsor, with a capital of \$100,000. The other bank was established at Brattleborough, November 5, 1821, with a capital of \$100,000. Six per cent of all the profits of these banks is to be paid into the treasury of the state, and the proceedings of the directors of each bank, are annually subject to examination by a committee appointed for that purpose by the Legislature.

7. REVENUE.—The revenue of Vermont is almost wholly derived from direct taxation. The law designates the kinds of property, which are ratable, or subject to taxation, and the rates at which they shall be assessed, and an inventory is annually made out in the month of June, which is called the General, or Grand List. Upon this list the Legislature, vote a tax of so much per cent for the support of government. The General List of the whole state for 1823, was \$2,532,514. Upon this sum the Legislature voted a tax of one cent and five mills on the dollar, equal to \$37,987.71. The sum annually paid into the treasury for taxes, after deducting the expense of collecting, is about \$35,000, and from other sources four or five thousand more, making the total receipts about \$40,000. The annual expense of government is usually something less. The following are the receipts and expenditures of the treasury department for the political year ending September 30, 1823.

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURES.	
Balance in the treasury at the end of the last year,	- - - \$8,284 15	Debentures of the General Assembly, -	\$13,372 86
Interest received on arrearages, - - -	499 38	Paid orders drawn by the S. Court, - - -	9,447 91

Six per cent. on the dividends of Windsor Bank, - - - -	264 00	Paid superintendent of the State Prison, -	3,255 08
Do. do. Burlington Bank, - - - -	216 00	Paid upon special acts of the Legislature, -	825 36
Received of Secretary for private petitions, -	26 00	Paid panther and wolf certificates, - - -	180 00
One wolf bounty returned, - - - -	20 00	Paid interest on treasury note, - - - -	1 75
Cash received of the several State's Attorneys, -	1,818 67	Paid orders drawn by the Auditor, - -	4,147 86
Do. for state bank debts, -	1,856 31	Paid in salaries, -	4,643 27
Do. for law books sold, -	38 88		
Do. for pedlar's licences, -	308 00		
Do. for state taxes, -	35,233 74		
	\$48,565 13		
	35,874 09		

Balance in the treasury, \$12,691 04.

The following are the principal salaries paid by government. Governor, \$750; Chief Judge of S. C. \$1000; Assistant do. \$900 each; Secretary of State, \$450; Treasurer, \$400; Clerk of General Assembly, \$375; Secretary to Governor and Council, \$250. The representatives and councillors are paid \$1.50 per day, and six cents per mile for travel each way while attending the General Assembly.

8. MILITIA.—The militia of the state consists of all the able bodied males, with a few exceptions made by law, between the age of 18 and 45 years. Each soldier is required to keep himself constantly provided with such arms and equipments, as are necessary for actual service, and, by so doing, his poll is exempted from taxation. The whole militia is, at present, divided into four divisions, ten brigades and thirty-five regiments, with from eight to twelve companies in each. Belonging to most of the regiments are also one company of cavalry, one of artillery and one of light infantry, and in many cases more than one of each. The governor is captain general and commander in chief, and with the advice of the council is to arrange the whole militia into divisions, brigades, &c. and may, from time to time, make such alterations as he shall see fit. Each division is commanded by a major general, with a division inspector, a division quarter master and two aids; each brigade by a brigadier general, with a brigade inspector, brigade quarter master, and one aid; each regiment by a colonel, lieutenant colonel and major, with the customary staff; and each company by a captain, lieutenant and ensign, with the customary non-commissioned officers. The major generals and brigadier generals are appointed by the Legislature. The field officers are chosen by the commissioned officers of their respective regiments, and the several companies elect their own officers. The whole militia of the state in 1823, amounted to 23,976. The number of rank and file, in the several divisions, was as follows, viz.: in the first division 5695, in the second 3992, in the third 4633, and in the fourth 6108. Each

company is reviewed annually on the first Tuesday of June, and there is a regimental review of the whole militia of the state, at least, once in two years. The militia of Vermont have, on several occasions, shown themselves to be a body of brave and intrepid men. During the revolutionary war, they acted, in proportion to their numbers, a very conspicuous and important part. And when our country was invaded, during the late war with Great Britain, our militia were immediately in arms and ready to receive their enemy on the point of the bayonet.

CHAPTER IV.

STATE OF SOCIETY.

1. POPULATION.—THERE have been but four complete enumerations of the inhabitants of this state since the organization of its government, the first of which was in 1791. In 1771, there was a census of the two counties of Cumberland and Gloucester, which then comprehended all the territory of Vermont between the Green Mountains and the Connecticut river. This census gave a population, in those two counties, of 3947, and the population of the whole state was at that time estimated at about 7000. The results of the four subsequent enumerations are exhibited in the following

TABLE.

Counties.	1791	1800	1810	1820	In. 1 to 2	In. 2 to 3	In. 3 to 4
Addison,	9,438	13,417	19,993	20,469	6,928	6,576	476
Bennington,	12,254	14,617	15,893	16,125	2,363	1,276	232
Caledonia,	2,047	7,566	14,966	16,669	5,515	7,400	1,703
Chittenden,	3,918	9,563	14,684	16,055	5,645	5,121	1,371
Essex,	567	1,479	3,087	3,334	912	1,608	247
Franklin,	1,939	7,582	16,427	17,192	5,643	8,845	765
Grand-Isle,	1,155	2,498	3,445	3,527	1,343	947	82
Orange,	7,334	16,318	21,724	24,169	8,984	5,406	2,445
Orleans,	119	1,384	5,671	6,819	1,265	4,237	1,148
Rutland,	15,565	23,813	29,487	29,975	8,243	5,674	488
Washington,	711	5,703	10,190	14,725	4,992	5,087	3,935
Windham,	17,693	23,581	26,760	29,457	5,888	3,179	1,697
Windsor,	15,748	26,944	34,877	38,233	11,196	7,933	3,356
Total,	85,539	154,465	217,804	235,749	68,926	63,339	17,945

By the census of 1820, the population of the state consisted of 117,313 white males, 117,533 white females, 438 coloured males, and 465 coloured females. Of these 50,951 were engaged in agriculture, 4,484 in manufacture and 776 in commerce.

From the foregoing table it appears that, for some years past, the population of the state has not advanced so rapidly as it formerly did. But the reason is obvious. While there was good vacant land in this state, great numbers were annually flocking into it from other parts of New-England. But before the year 1810, the course of emigration had changed to the southwest, and the cold seasons commencing about this time, Vermont not only ceased to receive accessions from other states, but great numbers removed out of this state, in hopes of finding a more congenial clime on the banks of the Ohio. This spirit of emigration continued till the year 1817, when the seasons became warmer and more productive. Since that period emigration has almost ceased. Contented with such crops as crown the airy hills and fertile vales of Vermont, and with such flocks and herds as graze upon our verdant mountains, the people of this state have ceased to listen to the siren praises of other climes, and no longer sigh to exchange their present competency for a fairy land of milk and honey.

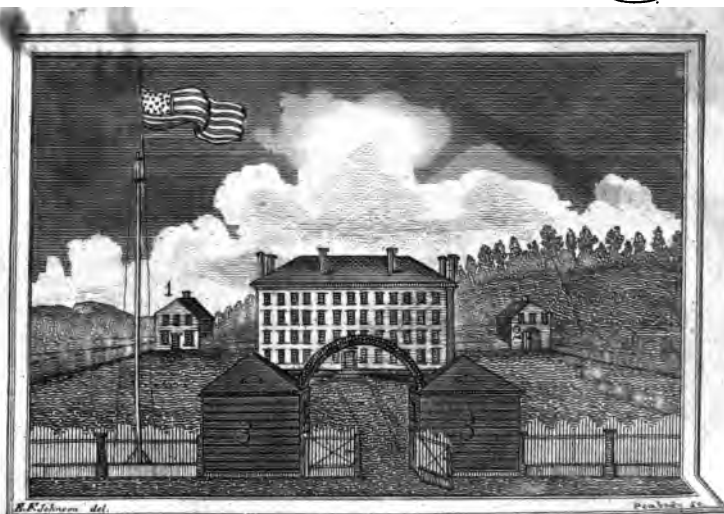
2. LITERATURE.—There is scarcely a state in the Union in which useful knowledge is more generally diffused than in Vermont. Every town is divided into school districts in which schools are supported during the greatest part of the year. A part, and in many cases all of the money for the support of these schools is raised upon the Grand List, in consequence of which our schools are open to the poor as well as the rich, and equal privileges are enjoyed by all. Possessing such advantages, a man, or a woman, who is unable to read and write, is a prodigy indeed. Besides our common schools, we have one, or more, academy established in most of the counties in the state, where our youth can acquire a good English education, or prepare for admission into college. We have also four higher institutions, viz. The Vermont University, Middlebury College, The Vermont Academy of Medicine, and The American Literary, Scientific and Military Academy, all of which are flourishing seminaries.

The University of Vermont was established at Burlington by an act of the Legislature passed November 3, 1791. The act of incorporation was so altered in 1810, as to increase the number of Trustees to 15 besides the *ex officio* members, and in 1823 the number was increased in the whole to 28. The *ex officio* members of the corporation are the Governor of the state, the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President of the University. The Trustees are appointed by the Legislature. This seminary went into operation in the year 1800 under the Presidency of the Rev. Daniel C. Sanders. The College edifice, completed in 1801, was an elegant brick building four stories high, 160 feet long, 75 feet wide in the central part, and 45 on the wings, containing a Chapel, a Philosophical Hall, a Medical Hall, a Chemical Hall, a Library, a Museum with a Cabinet for Minerals, two Society Halls, a Recitation Hall, and 46 rooms for students. This spacious and valuable edifice was accidentally consumed by fire on the 27th of May, 1824.

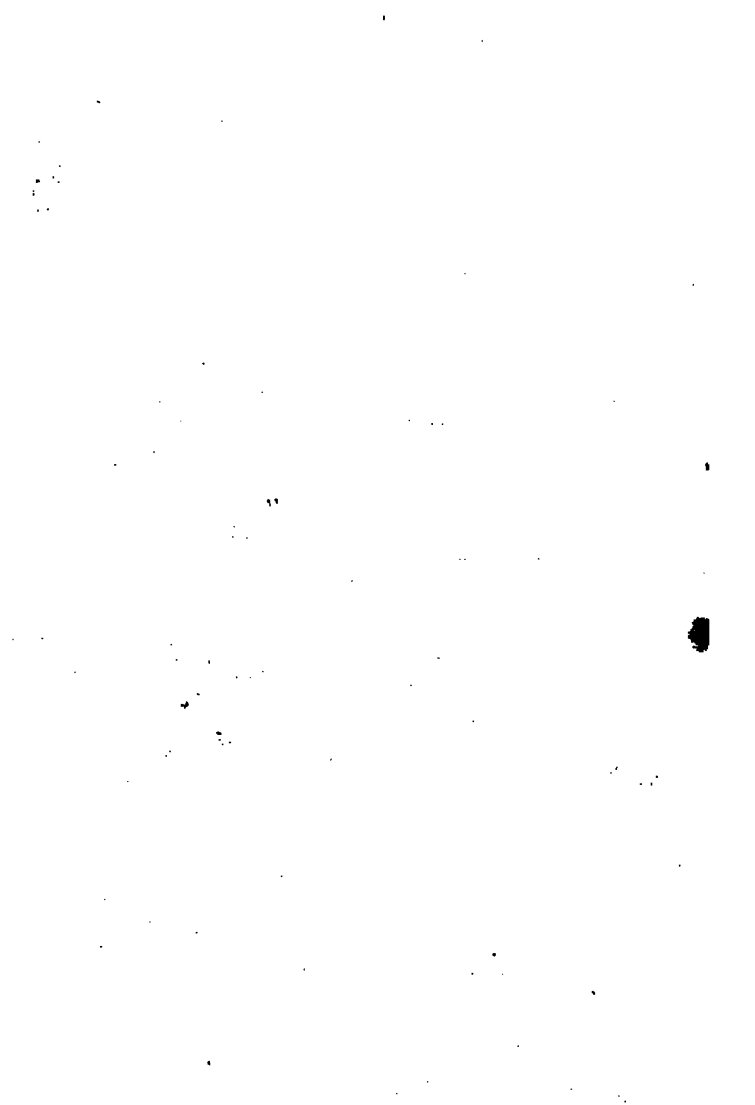
Middlebury College was established by the Legislature, November 1, 1800; and by the name of "The President and Fellows of Middlebury College," the Trustees have all the powers of an independent Corporation and may elect or remove the members of their own body. The number of Trustees is not limited by the act of incorporation. The



UNIVERSITY of VERMONT at BURLINGTON.



A. L. S. & M. ACADEMY at NORWICH. Vt.



present number is about thirty. Instruction was commenced in this institution in the year 1800, under the Presidency of the Rev. Jeremiah Atwater. There are two College edifices; one of wood, containing the public rooms and erected before the College was incorporated; the other has been built since, is of granular limestone, four stories high, 106 feet long and 40 wide, containing 48 rooms.

The Vermont Academy of Medicine was incorporated by the Legislature, October 29, 1818, and established at Castleton. In October, 1819, the Legislature, by an additional act, gave to the President and Professors power to give and confer those honors and degrees usually given in such seminaries. Public Lectures were first given in this seminary in the fall of 1818. Convenient buildings are erected, containing rooms for giving lectures and for the accommodation of students.

The American Literary, Scientific and Military Academy was established at Norwich by a number of liberal and enterprising gentlemen of that town, in 1820. A commodious and elegant brick edifice, four stories high, has been erected for the accommodation of the Cadets, and several small buildings for public uses.* This Seminary is under the immediate superintendence and principal instruction of Captain A. Partridge, a man distinguished for his military, scientific and literary acquirements, and its success is without a parallel in our country.

Further particulars respecting these institutions, will be found under the names of the towns in which they are situated.

3. RELIGION.—The constitution of Vermont, secures to every person the freedom of religious opinion and worship, and declares "that no man can be compelled to erect or support any place of worship, or maintain any minister contrary to the dictates of his own conscience." No person can be deprived of any civil right as a citizen, on account of his religious sentiments or peculiar mode of worship. Yet all denominations are enjoined by the constitution "to observe the Sabbath, and to keep up some sort of religious worship, which to them shall seem most agreeable to the revealed will of God." The denominations of Christians in this state are Congregationalists and Presbyterians, Methodists, Baptists, Freewill Baptists, Christians, Episcopalians and Universalists. By the minutes of the general convention of Congregational and Presbyterian ministers in this state in September, 1823, it appears that there were at that time 166 churches in their connexion, 73 settled ministers, and 17 unsettled. The whole number of Congregational and Presbyterian ministers is at present about 100. The number of Methodist preachers, travelling and local, in this state is about 100; the number of societies of this order is much greater. The number of Baptist preachers is not far from 60. The Freewill Baptists and Christians are considerably numerous in some parts of the state, but the number of their preachers, or churches, is not known. The Episcopalians and Universalists, or Restorationers, have also a number of churches organized in the different parts of this state. The whole number of preachers of all denominations is upwards of 300.

* References to the plate, No. 1, Commissary Store and Recitation Rooms, No. 2, Ordinance Rooms, Armory and Recitation Rooms, N. 3, Guard Houses.

4. SOCIETIES.—The societies, which have been formed in this state for literary, scientific, religious, benevolent and humane purposes, exhibit a pleasing view of the character of the inhabitants. Most of our towns are furnished with well regulated social libraries, and there are but few in which there is not one, or more, society for moral and religious improvement. Of our larger societies the following are among the most respectable and useful.

The Vermont Medical Society was incorporated November 6, 1813. Its object is "to regulate the uniform mode of examination and admission of students to practice." In subordination to this society are County Medical Societies in most of the counties in the state. The annual meeting of the Vermont Medical Society is held at Montpelier on the second Thursday of October.

Agricultural Societies have lately been formed in several of the counties in the state, which bid fair to awaken a spirit of emulation among our farmers, friendly to our agricultural interests. It is confidently believed that these societies will be instrumental in introducing many valuable improvements.

The Vermont Bible Society was organized October 23, 1812. It is composed of men of the highest respectability and of every religious denomination. Its object is the distribution of the scriptures without note or comment among the poor and destitute. In subordination to this are a considerable number of auxiliary societies. The Vermont Bible Society meets annually at Montpelier, on the Wednesday succeeding the second Thursday in October.

The Vermont Colonization Society was formed for the laudable and humane object of assisting the free blacks, in the United States, to return to their native country. This society meets, annually, at Montpelier, on the second Thursday in October.

The Vermont Juvenile Missionary Society was organized at Castleton, September 16, 1818, by delegates from the societies in various towns in this state. Its object is to supply the destitute towns and churches in the state, with the preaching of the gospel.

There are many other societies, which do honour to the state, but which our prescribed limits will not permit us in this place to notice.

5. CHARACTER.—Vermont was first settled by emigrants from the other New-England states, and the people are almost wholly of English descent. Before the settlement by the Europeans, the whole tract of country was an immense wilderness, exposed to the depredations of a merciless Indian foe. It could not, therefore, be expected that any but the most enterprising and adventurous would expose themselves to the dangers and hardships of establishing themselves here; and the labours which were necessary to subdue the forests, cultivate the soil, and provide a comfortable subsistence for their families, occupied the time of the settlers, and left them little leisure for cultivating their minds, or improving their manners. Hence, they, in their characters, partook of the boldness and roughness of the mountains among which they resided; and being accustomed to face dangers of various kinds, and to surmount difficulties by their personal exertions, they acquired the highest confidence in their own abilities, and imbibed lofty notions of liberty and independence. These traits of their general character were fully dis-

played in the several controversies, in which it was their misfortune to be, for some years, involved, and have ever marked their proceedings in the council and in the field. The first settlers were men of the finest talents and most brilliant intellect, but, like the diamond in its native quarry, they were rough and unpolished. Without education themselves, they felt its need, and were determined that their posterity should inherit the blessing. Hence, in their legislative proceedings, the establishment of schools for the instruction of youth was a primary object.

Among the inhabitants of this state an equality in point of rank and property, and a mutual dependance have, very generally, prevailed, which have been highly favourable to the exercise of the social virtues and the friendly feelings of the heart. They have been distinguished for their benevolence among themselves, and their hospitality to strangers, and it is to be regretted that the growing inequalities and distinctions in society, afford indications of a change from this state of things to a worse. The people, generally, are agriculturalists, gaining their subsistence by the sweat of the brow, and with few exceptions, industrious, temperate and frugal. The female sex, in Vermont, may be recommended as patterns of industry and economy. Being habituated to business from their youth, the ladies, generally, pride themselves much on the management of their domestic affairs. They consider the family the sphere in which they are designed to move, and, here, they, generally, appear to the best advantage. Like the males, they all possess the advantages of a common school education; and many of them are not destitute of the higher accomplishments. They are distinguished by freshness of countenance, and are, in general, strangers to idleness and dissipation. But we are sorry to observe a propensity among those in ordinary circumstances, to ape the rich, and also a false taste, by which some of our country misses attempt to heighten the charms of their persons by excessive ornament in dress. An elegant simplicity and easy manners are, however, the predominating traits in their general character.

6. HISTORY.—Our limits will permit us to notice only a few of the most important particulars relating to the history of Vermont. It appears that the first discoveries, in this part of the interior of North America, were made by Samuel Champlain, a French nobleman. After having established a colony at Quebec, in the spring of 1609, he proceeded up the St. Lawrence and river Sorell, and explored and gave his own name to lake Champlain, which washes the western borders of Vermont. He was the first European, who ever visited this territory. But notwithstanding this part of the country was thus early explored, a long period elapsed before any settlements were made. The first European settlements were commenced along the sea shore, and gradually extended into the interior. The French began a colony at Quebec, in 1603; the Dutch began one at New-York, in 1614, and the British one at Plymouth, in 1620. These settlements continued slowly to advance towards the territory of Vermont, but no settlement was made within the present limits of the state, previous to the year 1724. This year the provincial government of Massachusetts built fort Dummer on Connecticut river, in the county of Windham. The French were, in the mean time, making their advances up the St. Lawrence. In 1731, they built

a fort at Crown Point, and, at the same time, commenced a settlement nearly opposite to it on the east side of lake Champlain. This was the first European settlement within the state on the west side of the mountains, as that at fort Dummer was on the east.

This tract of country lying between the provinces of Great Britain and France, which, with their Indian allies, were engaged in almost perpetual warfare, its settlement became highly dangerous, and the progress of population was consequently, for some years, extremely slow. In 1760, Canada fell into the hands of Great Britain, which put an end to hostilities in this quarter, and to the danger of settling the country. From this period the settlement of the state began to advance with great rapidity.

The tract of country situated west of Connecticut river, and now known by the name of Vermont, was originally claimed both by New Hampshire and New-York. New Hampshire began to make grants of townships within this tract in 1649, at which time commenced a violent controversy between the two provinces, which continued till the year 1764, when the matter was decided by the king and council in favour of New-York, and the western banks of Connecticut river declared to be the western boundary of New Hampshire. The grants which had been made by the governor of New Hampshire, during this period, had amounted to 138. These grants, the government of New-York, by a forced construction of the royal decree, declared to be void, and called upon the settlers to surrender their charters, and purchase new titles to their lands of the governor of New-York, at very exorbitant prices. Some of the towns complied with this unjust requisition, and took out new charters, but they generally refused. Upon this commenced the celebrated controversy between Vermont, then called the "New Hampshire grants," and New-York, which was continued with great violence during a period of 26 years. Those lands which the settlers refused to repurchase, were granted to others by the governor of New-York, and actions of ejectment brought, and judgement obtained against the settlers in the courts at Albany. The settlers soon found that they had nothing to hope from the customary forms of law, and, therefore, determined upon resistance to the arbitrary and cruel decisions of the court till his majesty's pleasure should be further known. Having fairly purchased their lands of one royal governor, they were determined, not willingly, to submit and repurchase them of another, and when the executive officers of New-York came to eject the inhabitants from their possessions, they met with avowed opposition, and were not suffered to proceed in the execution of their offices. The settlers, who resisted, were consequently indicted as rioters, but the court at Albany found it impracticable to carry any of its decisions against the settlers into execution. The sheriffs were openly resisted, and, in some cases, cruelly handled, and the New-York militia could not be prevailed upon to employ arms in compelling the submission of their neighbours to such cruel mandates.

At the head of the opposition were Ethan Allen and Seth Warner; bold, enterprising, independent and undaunted spirits, alike unmoved by threats, or flattery. By their writings and other means, they stirred up the minds of the people, who met in the several towns, appointed com-

mittees of safety, and concerted measures for the common welfare. It is a matter of regret that the record of the proceedings of these committees, is now lost. Their principal object was, however, resistance to the high claims of New-York. In 1774, the government of New-York passed an act which put an end to all prospect of reconciliation. It declared that, unless the offenders surrendered themselves to the authority of New-York within the space of 70 days, they should, if indicted for a capital offence, in a court of that colony, be convicted of felony, and suffer death without benefit of clergy. At the same time, a proclamation was issued by the governor, offering a reward of 50 pounds for the apprehension of Ethan Allen, Seth Warner and six others, who had distinguished themselves in the opposition. These measures only served to unite the settlers, and render them more resolute, and the controversy was continued without any abatement till the war commenced between Great Britain and her colonies, which, probably, prevented the parties from proceeding to open hostilities.

The internal condition of Vermont was still unsettled. She remained without any regularly organized government, controlled by the arbitrary measures of her *Council of Safety*. In January, 1776, they forwarded a petition to Congress, setting forth their disagreeable situation and embarrassments. In answer to this petition, Congress only recommended that they should continue peaceably under the government of New-York till the contest with Great Britain should be ended. With this resolution of Congress, some of the people were disposed to comply, others preferred a union with New Hampshire, but the more resolute were determined upon establishing a government for themselves. To ascertain the public sentiment upon this subject, a convention of delegates from the several towns was called, which met at Dorset, July 24, 1776, and adjourned to the 25th of September following, when it again met at the same place. At this convention it was determined not to unite either with New-York or New Hampshire, but to form an association for their common defence and welfare. In January, 1777, a general convention of delegates from the towns on both sides of the Green Mountains met at Westminster, and on the 16th day of this month formally declared the tract of country, usually denominated the *New-Hampshire grants*, a free and independent state by the name of *Vermont*. The first constitution of Vermont was established July 2, 1777, by a convention met at Windsor, and at the same time, a Council of Safety* appointed to act until the organization of the government, which took place on the 13th of March, 1778.

At the first meeting of the Vermont Assembly, application was made by 16 towns, in New Hampshire, to be admitted to a union with Vermont, and at the next meeting of the Assembly, which took place in June following, a vote was carried in favour of the union. These measures being likely to produce a serious controversy with the government of New-Hampshire, at their session in February, 1779, the Assem-

* A journal of the proceedings of this council is preserved in an interesting collection of *Vermont State Papers*, lately published by the Hon. Wm. Slade, jr. of Middlebury. It breathes the genuine spirit of the times, and affords a true portrait of our patriotic sires.

bly found it expedient to dissolve the union. New-York still claimed jurisdiction over the territory of Vermont, and the same claim was now again set up by New-Hampshire ; and while Vermont was petitioning Congress to be admitted into the union, both these states were enforcing that body to a consideration of their respective claims, and the British were, at the same time, endeavouring to persuade the Vermonters from joining the confederacy, and to induce them to place themselves under the royal protection. But Vermont paid very little attention to these transactions, being now determined to be independent in the management of her internal affairs.

The people of Vermont have ever manifested a determined opposition to tyranny and oppression, and evinced an unshaken attachment to the cause of freedom and the rights of men. The news of the commencement of hostilities at Lexington, on the 19th of April, 1775, had no sooner reached this part of the country than the *Green Mountain Boys** were in arms under the command of Col. E. Allen. At the head of these Allen surprised and took the British fort at Ticonderoga, on the 10th of May, 1775, without the loss of a man. The same day a party, under the command of Col. Seth Warner, took Crown Point, and another party surprised and took Skeensborough. In the forts they found more than 200 pieces of cannon, some mortars, howitzers, and a large quantity of ammunition and military stores. These events, together with the capture of an armed sloop in the harbour of St. Johns, secured to the Americans the complete command of lake Champlain. During the whole revolutionary war, the Vermonters acted, in proportion to their numbers, a very conspicuous and distinguished part. Allen was taken prisoner on the 25th of September, in making a rash attempt upon Montreal, loaded with irons, and sent to England. On the 31st of October, Col. Warner, with 300 Green Mountain Boys, attacked and defeated Gen. Carlton, in an attempt to cross the St. Lawrence, at the head of 800 Canadians and regulars. Carlton was obliged to retreat with precipitation to Montreal, and with the loss of a great number of his men. Many of the Green Mountain Boys served during the two campaigns in Canada, and signalized themselves, in several important engagements. On the 16th of August, 1777, in conjunction with the New Hampshire militia, under the command of Gen. Stark and Col. Warner, they fought and completely defeated a detachment of British troops at Bennington, under the command of Col. Baum. In its consequences, the 'Bennington Battle' may be regarded as one of the most important engagements during the revolutionary war. The continental army was retreating before the victorious Burgoyne, and the stoutest hearts among the Americans were beginning to despond. But this event infused new hope and new courage into the American bosom. The people immediately revived from the paralysis into which they had been thrown by a succession of defeats, and hastened to the standard of Gen. Gates, who was now in a condition to dispute the progress of the British army, and to whom on the 17th of October, the proud Burgoyne was willing to surrender his sword and the remnant of his 10,000 invincibles.

* The Vermonters, are so called, on account of their residing among the *Green Mountains*.

After the termination of the war with Great Britain in 1783, the internal affairs of the state being in a prosperous condition, Vermont felt but little solicitude about an admission into the union. They chose rather to wait until they should ascertain what was likely to be the future policy of the federal government. The controversy with New York was still continued, but the parties were becoming more disposed to a reconciliation. In 1786, Vermont revised her constitution and form of government, and in 1790, the differences with New-York were amicably adjusted. It was mutually agreed that Vermont should pay to the treasury of New-York the sum of \$30,000, in the consideration of which New-York should relinquish all claim to the territory comprehended within the present limits of Vermont. Early the next year, a convention was called to consider the expediency of joining the federal union. The convention met at Bennington, on the 6th of January, and, on the question being taken, a majority was in favour of a union. The Vermont Assembly met, at the same place, on the 10th, and on the 18th the Hon. Nathaniel Chipman and Lewis R. Morris, Esq. were appointed commissioners to repair to Congress, to negotiate concerning their admission; and, on the 18th of February, 1791, Vermont was formally admitted into the union, upon the same footing with the other states, without a dissenting vote. The constitution of the state was again revised by the Council of Censors, in 1792, and adopted in its present form by a convention holden at Windsor, on the 4th of July, 1793. For some years after Vermont was admitted, a great degree of unanimity in political sentiment prevailed among the inhabitants. In 1797, two political parties had become so distinctly formed as to adopt for their rallying points, the terms *federal* and *republican*. The federal party in the state continued to constitute a considerable majority of the inhabitants for a great number of years. In 1806, the parties had become nearly equal, and so continued, the republican party, generally, having the ascendancy, from this time until the close of the war with Great Britain, in 1814. Since that time the violence of party spirit has continued to subside until party distinction is entirely swallowed up. The people are now united in appointing to office our best men, without any regard to the parties which they espoused in the former unhappy division of public sentiment. The old questions, '*Is he a federalist? is he a republican?*' are now exchanged for the more rational inquiry, '*is he a good man? is he competent to discharge the duties of the office?*'

LIST of the Governors, Lieutenant Governors, Treasurers and Secretaries of State, in Vermont, since the organization of the Government.

Date	GOVS.	LT. GOVS.	SESSION AT
1778	Thomas Chittenden	Joseph Marsh	Windsor
78	"	"	"
79	"	Benj. Carpenter	Manchester
80	"	"	Bennington
81	"	Elisha Payne	Charlestown, N. H.
82	"	Paul Spooner	Manchester
83	"	"	Westminster
84	"	"	Rutland
85	"	"	Windsor
86	"	"	Rutland

Date	GOVS.	LT. GOVS.	HELD AT
1787	Thomas Chittenden	Joseph Marsh	Newbury
88	"	"	Manchester
89	Moses Robinson	"	Westminster
90	Thomas Chittenden	Peter Olcott	Castleton
91	"	"	Windsor
92	"	"	"
93	"	"	Windsor
94	"	Jonathan Hunt	Rutland
95	"	"	Windsor
96	"	Paul Brigham	Rutland
97	Isaac Tichenor	"	Windsor
98	"	"	Vergennes
99	"	"	Windsor
1800	"	"	Middlebury
01	"	"	Newbury
02	"	"	Burlington
03	"	"	Westminster
04	"	"	Rutland
05	"	"	Danville
06	Isaac Tichenor	Paul Brigham	Middlebury
07	Israel Smith	"	Woodstock
08	Isaac Tichenor	"	Montpelier
09	Jonas Galusha	"	"
10	"	"	"
11	"	"	"
12	"	"	"
13	Mart. Chittenden	Wm. Chamberlain	"
14	"	"	"
15	Jonas Galusha	Paul Brigham	"
16	"	"	"
17	"	"	"
18	"	"	"
19	"	"	"
20	Richard Skinner	Wm. Cahoon	"
21	"	"	"
22	"	Aaron Leland	"
23	C. P. Van Ness	"	"
	TREASURERS.	SEC'S. OF STATE.*	
1778	Ira Allen	Thomas Chandler	
78*	"	Joseph Fay	
81	"	Micah Townsend	
86	Samuel Mattocks	"	
88	"	Roswell Hopkins	
1801	Benjamin Swan	"	
02	"	David Wing, jun.	
06	"	Thomas Leverett	
13	"	Josiah Dunham	
15	"	Wm. Slade, jun.	
23	"	Norman Williams.	

* When the same year is repeated there were two sessions; and when the dates are omitted, as from 1781 to 88, the incumbents were continued in office.

TOPOGRAPHICAL AND HISTORICAL DESCRIPTIONS

OF ALL THE COUNTIES, TOWNS, RIVERS, MOUNTAINS, &c.

ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED.

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<p>ACTON, a small township in the northern part of Windham county, in latitude $43^{\circ} 7'$ north, and longitude $4^{\circ} 20'$ east,* is bounded on the north by Grafton, on the east by Athens, on the south by Townshend, and on the west by Windham and Jamaica. It is 32 miles northeast from Bennington, 18 northwesterly from Brattleborough, and was formerly known by the name of Johnson's Gore. It was granted to Moses Johnson and 33 others, and chartered Feb. 23, 1782, and contained 5045 acres. It was erected into a township by the name of Acton, Nov. 6, 1800. The town was organized March 3, 1801, and Waitstill Scott was first town clerk. It has never been represented, except in connexion with Townshend. The surface of the town is uneven, and well watered with springs and</p>	<p>brooks; but has no good mill privileges. There is one saw mill and one grist mill, but they have not a supply of water for doing any considerable business. There is no organized church here or minister. There are however a few Congregationalists, Baptists and Methodists. The town is divided into 4 school districts, 2 of which are furnished with school houses. The epidemic of 1812 prevailed here and carried off 10 or 12 of the inhabitants in the spring of that year. The settlement of the town was commenced in 1781 by Noah and Timothy Fisher, Ebenezer Bivens and Riverius Hooker. Timothy Fisher cut the first tree with a view of clearing. The first settlers had no hardships to endure which are not common in new townships. Population, 1820, 204.—June, 1824.</p>
<p>* As the whole state of Vermont is situated in north latitude and in east longitude from the capital at Washington, in giving the lat. and long. the words north and east will hereafter be omitted.</p>	<p>ADDISON, a post town in the western part of Addison county, in lat. $44^{\circ} 4'$, and long. $3^{\circ} 28'$, is bounded north by Pantton, east by Weybridge and New-Haven, south by Bridport, and west by lake Champlain, which separates it from</p>

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Moriah and Crown Point, N. Y. It lies 83 miles north from Bennington, 62 west from Newbury, and 40 from Montpelier; was chartered Oct. 14, 1761, and contains 28,800 acres. The first settlement in Vermont, on the west side of the mountain, was, probably, made in this town, in the year 1731, by the French, who, this year, erected a fort at Crown Point, and began a settlement on the east side of the lake. Crown Point Fort is situated nearly opposite to Chimney Point, in the south west corner of this town. (See Champlain lake.) The settlement of this town by the English was made about the year 1770 by Mr. Ward and others. The surface of this township is low and generally level. Snake mountain, in the south east corner, is the most considerable elevation. It is very poorly watered and has no valuable mill privileges. Otter creek runs through the north east corner, and a dead branch of Otter creek runs through the town, from south to north, a little west of the centre, and unites with Otter creek in Ferrisburgh. Mill river and Pike river are two small streams, which fall into lake Champlain nearly opposite to Crown Point. The town is divided into 12 school districts. The magnetic oxide of iron is found here in small octahedric crystals in argillite, and also the sulphuret of iron. The Rev. Justus S. Hough is settled over the Congregationalist church in this town. Pop. 1210.

ADDISON COUNTY is on the west side of the Green Mountains, at nearly an equal distance from the northern and southern extremities of the state. It lies between 43° 50' and 44° 18' north lat. and between 3° 34' and 4° 14' east long., being about 30 miles wide from north to south, and 33 miles from

east to west, containing about 700 square miles. This county was incorporated Feb. 27, 1787. Middlebury, a thriving town on Otter Creek, is the shire town, and is situated nearly in the centre of the county. The Supreme Court sits here annually on the third Tuesday of January, and the County Court on the first Monday of June, and second Monday of December. Vergennes, situated on Otter Creek 12 miles below Middlebury, is a place of considerable business. The principal stream is Otter Creek. It enters the county from the south, crossing about the middle of the southern boundary, and falls into lake Champlain near the northwest corner. Mad river and White river have their sources among the mountains in the eastern part of the county. Granular limestone is very abundant here. It is extensively quarried in many places and is used as a building stone. It receives a good polish, is beautifully variegated and large quantities of it are annually manufactured, particularly at Middlebury, and the marble transported to Albany, New-York and other places. The western part of this county is a rich farming country, and the soil is well adapted to the production of grain. The eastern part is mountainous and broken.

ALBANY, a township, 6 miles square, in the central parts of Orleans county, 34 miles north from Montpelier, in lat. 44° 43'. It is bounded northerly by Ferrisburgh, easterly by Glover, southerly by Craftsbury and westerly by Kellyvale, and a small part of Eden. This township is watered by Black river, which is formed in Craftsbury, and passes through Albany in a northeasterly direction and by a number of its branches. There

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are likewise several considerable ponds, the largest of which is great Hosmer's pond, lying partly in this town and partly in Craftsbury. Much of this town is suitable for tillage and very easy to cultivate. The market road from Boston to Montreal through Peacham, Craftsbury, &c. passes through the southwest corner of the town, and there is a pretty good road, nearly through the centre of the town, from Craftsbury to Irasburgh. This township was granted June 27, 1781, by the name of Lutterloh and its charter is dated June 26, A. D. 1782. The name was altered to Albany, by act of the Legislature, October 13, 1815. This township was but little settled previous to the year 1800; and the return of the census of that year gave only 12 inhabitants. The town was organized March 27, 1806, and Benjamin Neal was first town clerk. Population 1820, 253.

September, 1823.

ALBURGH, a post township in Grand Isle county, lies in the south west corner of the state and is surrounded by water on all sides, except the north, where it is bounded by Canada, or the 45th degree of north latitude. It is bounded east by Missisquoi bay, west by lake Champlain, and runs to a point at the south, being of a triangular form. The length of the town from north to south is about 10 miles and its average width about 3 1-2 miles. It is 33 miles north of Burlington, and its charter is dated February 23, 1731. The settlement of this town was commenced by emigrants from St. Johns in Lower-Canada about the year 1782. The settlers were originally from the states, but being loyalists, they found it necessary, during the revolutionary war, to shelter themselves in Canada. For some years after the settlement was

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commenced, they were much harassed and perplexed by the diversity of claimants to the lands. Ira Allen claimed the town and obtained a grant of it from the state after the settlement was begun, and 5 or 6 years after brought actions of ejectment against the settlers, which terminated in their favour. In their defence the people expended about \$3000. It was also claimed by Sir George Young as a grant from the Duke of York, and by some others; but the settlers were determined to hold the lands themselves, and all the actions of ejectment brought against them have hitherto been decided in their favour. The town was organized 1792, and Thomas C. Reynolds was the first town clerk, and David Staunton, the first representative. The religious denominations are Methodists, Congregationalists and Baptists. The Methodist society is considerable large; the others are small. There is no settled minister, but they are occasionally supplied by itinerant preachers. There are some instances of longevity, viz. Patrick Carigan, who was 99 years and 3 months old, and 4 others who were between 95 and 98. Epidemics have frequently prevailed here, but there have been no very remarkable seasons of mortality. The surface of the town is very level. There are no mountains or streams of any consequence. The soil is very rich and productive. The timber is principally cedar, elm, maple and beech. There is a mineral spring which is some celebrated for its efficacy in chronic complaints, and is a place of considerable resort. It is undoubtedly useful in cases of scrofula and cutaneous eruptions. The water has not been analyzed, but is supposed to be impregnated with iron and sulphur. Doctors Ransom,

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Goodenough and Berry are the practicing physicians; and Truman A. Barber, the only attorney. There are 8 school districts, 7 school houses, 3 stores, 3 taverns, 2 tanneries and a windmill which does considerable business. Pop. 1172.

May, 1824.

J. S. M.

ANDOVER, a post town in the south west part of Windsor county, is 20 miles south west from Windsor, 63 south from Montpelier, and 37 north east from Bennington, and lies in lat. $43^{\circ} 17'$. It is bounded north by Ludlow, east by Chester, south by Windham, and west by Weston, and contains about 18000 acres. The charter of Andover is dated Oct. 16, 1761, and was given to Nathaniel House and his associates. Weston was formerly a part of this town, and is included in the charter. It was set off and constituted a separate town, by the Legislature, Oct. 26, 1799. Shubal Geere and Amos Babcock came into this town about the year 1763, and made a beginning, but soon abandoned it. In 1776, Moses Warner, John Simons, John Simons, jr. Eli Pease, Jacob Pease, and James Keyes, emigrants from Enfield, Conn. made the first permanent settlement. William, son of Shubal Geere, was the first child born in town. John Simons erected the first saw and grist mill about the year 1780. The town was organized in March, 1781. Moses Warner was first town clerk, and John Simons first representative. The religious societies in this town are Baptist, Universalist and Congregationalist. The Baptist church was organized August 31, 1803, and at present consists of 54 members. The Rev. Joel Maning was ordained over this church Oct. 2, 1806, and still continues their pastor. The Baptist meetinghouse is in the northeast corner of the town, is 30 by 40 feet

on the ground, and was erected in 1809. The Universalist church was constituted in 1807. The Rev. Cornelius G. Persons preached to this church and society four or five years. The Congregationalist meetinghouse stands near the centre of the town, is 44 by 52 feet on the ground, and was built in 1820. The spotted fever appeared in one neighbourhood in this town in the spring of 1812, and in eight days carried off eight persons. The surface of the town is uneven and the soil and timber similar to that of the other towns lying along the eastern side of the Green Mountains. Markham's Mountain and Mount Terrible lie along the western part of the town. These mountains occasioned the division of the town, and render the communication between this town and Weston somewhat difficult. There are no considerable streams. The town is watered principally by the head branches of William's river. There is one physician, Charles W. Chandler. The town is divided into eight school districts with a school house in each. There are three grist mills, three saw mills, one fulling mill, one carding machine, two stores, two taverns and one tannery. Pop. 1820, 1000.

April, 1824.

J. B.

ARLINGTON, a post town in Bennington county, lies in lat. $43^{\circ} 4'$ and long. $3^{\circ} 50'$, and contains 39 square miles. It is bounded north by Sandgate, east by Sunderland, south by Shaftsbury, and west by Salem, N. Y., and is situated 40 miles from Troy, 40 miles from Saratoga Springs, 40 from Whitehall and 40 from Rutland. It was chartered July 28, 1761, to a number of persons mostly belonging to Litchfield county, Connecticut. The first settlement was made, in the year 1763, by Doctor Simon Burton, William Scars and Ebenezer Wal-

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lis. In 1764, Jehial Hawley, Josiah Hawley, Remember Barker and Thomas Peck, removed into this town. The former was a principal land owner, and has left in this place a numerous and respectable posterity. The early records of this town were lost or destroyed in the year 1777, by Isaac Bisco, then town clerk, who became a tory and fled to Canada. Hence the precise time the town was organized, is not known. It was about the year 1768, and Remember Barker, an active and distinguished leader in the controversy between the N. Hampshire grants and New-York, was the first town clerk. Thomas Chittenden was the first representative, who was the same year elected governor, and was succeeded as representative by Ethan Allen.

There are two Episcopal churches in this town of about 80 communicants, and one Baptist church, besides a considerable number of professors of other denominations. The Rev. Abraham Bronson has been settled over the Episcopal churches for more than 20 years. The practicing physicians are Aaron McKee, Simeon Littlefield and Abel Aylsworth, jr. Arlington, lying lower than the surrounding towns, has the principal streams in the county, passing through it. Roaring branch enters the eastern part of the town from Sunderland, Mill brook the south east part from Glastenbury, Warm brook, the south part from Shaftsbury and Green river, the north part from Sandgate. These streams all fall into the Battenkill, which enters the town near the northeast corner, runs southwesterly about 3 miles, thence nearly west about 6 miles further, and crosses the west line of the town into Washington county, N. Y. These streams afford many very excellent

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mill privileges, and along their banks are considerable tracts of the finest interval land. The principal elevations are West Mountain and Red Mountain, which extend from south to north through the west part of the town. These mountains are separated by the Battenkill, in its westerly course through the town. They are covered with a considerable variety of timber, consisting of white, red, and black oak, white and black birch, chesnut, hickory, &c. The soil is rich and very productive of English grain. The soil in the eastern part of the town is chiefly loam, and the timber is principally beech, maple, ash, birch, elm, bass and butternut. A glade of land, 3 miles in length, and one in breadth, extending from north to south, near the foot of West mountain, was formerly covered with an extraordinary growth of white pine. The soil of this tract is sandy. Several extensive quarries of granular limestone, or white marble, have been opened here, from which large quantities are annually taken and wrought into tombstones and for other purposes. There is also an abundance of compact limestone from which lime, of a superior quality, is manufactured. Near Aylsworth's mills in the east part of the town, is a medicinal spring, which is resorted to by the inhabitants of the vicinity as a remedy for cutaneous diseases, ophthalmies, &c. The water is strongly impregnated with ferruginous matter, and rather unpleasant to the taste. It contains a minute portion of hydrogen gas, but no carbonic acid. Its temperature is about the same as that of the springs in the neighborhood. Near the north east corner of the town is a cavern which is much visited as a curiosity. Its entrance is on the east side of a

ASC

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steep hill, and of a capacity sufficient for one person only to enter at a time. From the entrance to the bottom it is about 20 feet, and the passage makes, with the horizon, an angle of about 45°. The cavern then extends westerly in a horizontal direction 13 rods. Its other dimensions are somewhat various in different parts of its course. Its medium width is about eight feet, and its height about the same. In some places, it contracts so as barely to admit a person to pass along, and in others expands into capacious rooms or vaults. Near the western extremity is a large room of a conical form, the sides of which are very regular. Its height from the base to the apex is more than 50 feet, and its sides are limenrock incrustated with stalactities. The bottom of the cavern is mostly a fine white clay, and a stream of very pure water runs through its whole length. The road from Bennington to Rutland passes through this town. The town is divided into nine school districts, in which are about 500 scholars. The public money appropriated to the support of schools, amounts to 67 cents per scholar. There are two houses for public worship, three grist and six saw mills, one woollen factory, two mills for sawing marble, one forge, two stores, three taverns, two distilleries and three tanneries. Pop. 1820, 1354; 697 males and 657 females.

April, 1824.

A. A. JR.

ASCUTNEY MOUNTAIN, is situated nearly on the line between Windsor and Weathersfield. The altitude of this mountain, according to Capt. A. Partridge, is 3,320 feet above tide water, and 3,116 feet above Connecticut river at Windsor. There is but very little timber on the mountain, and particularly on the southeastern side, and

the rocks, which constitute the elevation, are principally granite, which is excellent for building and millstones. From the summit of this mountain the prospect is extensive and beautiful. The Connecticut, winding its way through the rich and highly cultivated meadows, delights the eye and adds much to the richly variegated scenery.

ATHENS, a small township in the north eastern part of Windham county, is in latitude 43° 7', and is bounded north by Grafton, east by Westminster and Rockingham, south by Brookline and Townshend, and west by Townshend and Acton. It is ten miles from Bellows-Falls, and 25 miles northerly from Brattleborough. It was granted March 11, and chartered May 3, 1780, to Solomon Harvey, John Moore, Jonathan Perham and their associates, and contains about 7628 acres. The first beginnings towards a settlement in this town were made in the fall of 1779, by Jonathan Perham, Seth Oaks, Joseph Rasier, James Shafter and Jonathan Foster. They chopped a few acres, erected a log-hut, and then all left the town. Feb. 25, 1780, Jonathan Perham and Ephraim Holden removed their families into the town from Rindge, N. H., and were soon followed by Seth Oaks and family, from Winchendon. The first settlers had many privations and hardships to encounter. The snow was four feet deep when they came into town, and they had to beat their own path for eight miles through the woods. A small yoke of oxen were the only domestic animals of any kind that they took with them. The families all moved into the hut above mentioned. In May following, Mrs. Oaks was delivered of a daughter, the first child born in town. The same month, Samuel Bayley, from

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Sterling, Mass., and Micah Reed, from Westmoreland, N. H. came into town, and during the following summer, they, in company, erected a saw mill, and the next year a grist mill, for which they received 168 acres of land, situated near the centre, upon a part of which, S. Bayley, who is the oldest person in town, now resides. This year, Simeon Evans, Ezra Chaffe and Jeremiah Tinkham began improvements, and on the 18th of Sept. Isaac, son of Jonathan Perham died, and was the first person who deceased in town. On the 25th of Nov. following, two men, at work in a remote part of the town, were alarmed by the whoops and yells of Indians. They quit their work and spread the alarm as fast as possible. The people, affrighted almost out of their senses, hurried away with their women and children with all possible dispatch, expecting from each tree that they passed to be saluted by an Indian tomahawk or scalping knife. J. Perham and family decamped in such haste that they left their oven heating and their oxen chained to a tree. The alarm was spread with the greatest rapidity through the neighbouring towns, that Athens was destroyed by the Indians. The whole country was immediately in arms to defend themselves and property from the merciless foe. Some spent the whole night in preparing their guns and ammunition, and the fearful apprehension of impending destruction, chased sleep from every eye. "Lo, the mountain laboured and brought forth a mouse." The hallooing of a hunter, aided by imaginations rendered susceptible by fear, amounted in the course of a few hours to the destruction of a fine settlement and the massacre of its inhabitants. Athens was organized

March 4, 1781, and William Beal was first town clerk. It was represented the same year by Abel Mattoon. The religious denominations are Methodists, Congregationalists, Baptists, Universalists and Christians. These several denominations united in 1818, and erected a very fine brick meeting-house, which is finished in good style. The surface of this town is uneven, but the elevations are not generally abrupt. The soil is good and produces well. It is, however, much better adapted to grazing than tillage. The apple tree flourishes and produces as well here as in any part of the state. The natural growth of timber is beech, birch, maple, ash, basswood, hemlock and spruce. There is but one stream of consequence in town. It originates in a pond of about 30 acres area in the westerly part and falls into Sexton's river in Rockingham, affording several mill privileges. Lily pond is small, lies in the south west part of the town, and derives its name from the great quantities of white lilies growing in it. The town is divided into three school districts with a school house in each. There are a saw and grist mill standing on the site where the first mills were erected and one store. Pop. 507.

July, 1924.

J. B.

AYERILL, a township six miles square in the north part of Essex county, is bounded north east by Canaan, south east by Lemington, south west by Lewis and north west by Norton. This town was chartered June 23, 1762. This town is watered by a considerable branch of Nolhegan river, several streams which fall into Connecticut river, and some which pass off northerly into Canada. There are likewise several considerable ponds in this town. It is inhabited by two or

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three families only. The surface of the town is broken, and the soil cold and unfavorable for cultivation.

AVERY'S GORE.--1. *Avery's Gore* in Addison county, 8744 acres, and was granted to Samuel Avery, Jan. 27, 1791. It is bounded north by Lincoln, east by Kingston, south by Hancock and west by Ripton. It lies nearly on the summit of the Green Mountain, and contained in 1820, 29 inhabitants. *Avery's Gore* in Chittenden county, was granted January 7, 1791, and originally contained 5970 acres, but a part of it has since been annexed to Huntington. It is of a triangular form and lies south of Huntington, and west of Fayston. *Avery's Gore*, in Essex county, is bounded north by Norton, east by Lewis, south by Wenlock, and west by Warren Gore. It was granted January 27, 1791, and contains 10,685 acres. It is mountainous and uninhabited. *Avery's Gore*, in Franklin county, is bounded north by Montgomery, east by Kellyvale, south by Belvidere, and west by Bakersfield. It was granted June 28, 1796, and contains 9723 acres. This Gore lies on the western range of the Green Mountains, and is the source of two branches of Missisque river. In 1820, it contained eleven inhabitants. There have been other Gores of this name, but they are now annexed to townships.

BAKERSFIELD, a post town, in the central part of Franklin county, in lat. $44^{\circ} 47'$ and long. $4^{\circ} 9'$, is bounded north by Enosburgh, east by Avery's and Coit's Gore, south by Coit's Gore and Fletcher, and west by Fairfield. It is 30 miles north east from Burlington, was granted Feb. 27, 1787, and chartered to Luke Kuowilton, Jan. 25, 1791, and originally contained but 10,000

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acres. Additions have since been made, and it now contains about 26,000. The settlement of this town was commenced about the year 1789. In 1791, there were but 13 inhabitants. Population 1820, 945. This township is somewhat broken, but not mountainous. It is timbered principally with hard wood, and the soil is in general warm and productive. It is watered by Black creek, which crosses the southwest corner and several other branches of Missisque river. The streams are however small and the mill privileges not numerous.

BALTIMORE, a small township of a triangular form, lying in the south eastern part of Windsor county, in lat. $43^{\circ} 21'$, and bounded east by Weathersfield and Springfield, south by Chester, and northwest by Cavendish. It is 11 miles northwest from Windsor and 64 south from Montpelier. It was set off from Cavendish by act of the Legislature, Oct. 19, 1793, and constituted a separate township. The town was organized March 12, 1794, and Joseph Atherton was first town clerk. It has never been represented in the General Assembly. The religious denominations are Congregationalists and Baptists. There is no meetinghouse in town, but the inhabitants own a third part of a good brick meetinghouse, which is situated near the line of this town, in the northwest part of Springfield. The town is well watered with springs and brooks, but has no good mill privileges or streams of much consequence. Hawk mountain lies between this town and Cavendish, renders the communication between the two towns difficult, and was the occasion of the division. The summit of this mountain is for the greater part of the distance the boundary line. The rocks are almost wholly

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Gneiss and Granite; the soil warm but stoney. The town has always been healthy. There was not a case of the spotted fever at the time it was epidemic in other parts of the state. There are two school districts with school houses in each. No mills in town. Pop. 1820, 204.

June, 1824.

BARNARD, a post town in Windsor county, 21 miles northwest from Windsor, and 37 south from Montpelier, is in lat. $43^{\circ} 44'$, and long. $4^{\circ} 20'$. It is bounded northerly by Royalton and Bethel, east by Pomfret, south by Bridgewater and west by Stockbridge. The town was chartered July 17, 1761, to William Story, Francis Barnard and their associates. In 1774, the first permanent settlement was made by Asa and Lot Whitcomb, Thomas W. White and others, emigrants from Massachusetts and Connecticut. At the time of the battle of Bunker's hill, (properly Breed's hill,) which took place on the 17th of July, 1775, the firing was distinctly heard in this town by Thomas Freeman and others, a distance of more than 100 miles. On the 9th of August, 1780, this town was visited by a party of 21 Indians, who made prisoners of Thomas M. Wright, Prince Haskell and John Newton, and carried them to Canada. Newton and Wright made their escape the spring following, and Haskell was exchanged the succeeding fall. They suffered many hardships while prisoners and on their return, but they all arrived safely at Barnard, and are now all living upon the farms from which they were taken. They were all prisoners in Canada at the time Royalton was burnt, and were not then taken, as has been stated in the narrative of that event. During the years 1783 and 4, canine mad-

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ness was very common in this part of the state. Dogs, wolves, foxes, cats, &c. were affected by it. On the 17th of March, 1784, a Mr. Stewart of this town was bitten in his finger by a mad wolf. Twenty seven days from that time symptoms of hydrophobia appeared, and he died of the disease three days after.

Barnard was organized as a town, April 4, 1778, and Thomas W. White was first town clerk. Thomas Freeman, Asa Whitcomb and Solomon Aikens were the first select men, and Asa Whitcomb was first representative and first justice of the peace. The religious denominations are Congregationalists, Methodists and Universalists, each of which have a convenient meeting house. The Rev. Joseph Bowman was ordained over the Congregational church in Sept. 1784, and continued their pastor till his death, which happened April 27, 1806. The Rev. Joel Davis was ordained over this church in August, 1807, and was dismissed in 1822. The Rev. Hosea Ballou was ordained over the Universalist church and society about the year 1804, and three or four years after removed to Portsmouth, N. H. and from that place to Boston where he now resides. The Rev. K. Haven is their present preacher. The Methodist society is very numerous, and is principally supplied by the several preachers of that order, who reside in town, and by circuit preachers. The most remarkable revivals of religion were in 1801 and 1822, both of which were very general. The hopeful subjects of the latter amounted to nearly 300, about 200 of whom united with the Methodist church, and 67 with the Congregational church. There are four physicians, Doctors Danforths, Swift and Richardson. There are no considerable

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streams. The town lies between Queechy and White river, and contributes to both. Locust creek rises in the southwest part of the town and running northerly falls into White river in Bethel. Near the centre of the town is a natural pond which covers about 100 acres. It discharges its waters to the northwest into Locust creek. The outlet of this pond affords some very fine mill seats. A branch of Queechy river rises in the south part on which is one saw mill in this town. In the eastern part of the town is a bog of marl. There is a small village situated in the centre of the town, about the outlet of the pond, in which are two meetinghouses, two stores, two taverns and a variety of water machinery and mechanic shops. The town is divided into 13 school districts. There are three stores, seven taverns, two grist mills, nine saw mills, three clothier's works, two carding machines, two tanneries and one distillery.

April, 1824.

A. W.

BARNET, a post town in Caledonia county, lying on Connecticut river, opposite to Lyman, N. H. in lat. $44^{\circ} 19'$, and long $4^{\circ} 51'$ east, and containing about 40 square miles. It is bounded north by Waterford, east by Connecticut river, south by Ryegate, and west by Peacham and Danville, and is 35 miles east of from Montpelier, and 65 miles north from Windsor, as the roads are travelled. The charter of Barnet is dated Sept. 15, 1763. The principal proprietors were Enos, Samuel and Willard Stevens, sons of Capt. Phineas Stevens, who so nobly defended the fort at Charleston, N. H., April 4, 1747, against a large party of French and Indians, under the command of M. Debeline.*

* See William's History of Vermont, vol. I. page 336.

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March 4, 1770, the first settlement was commenced in this town by Jacob, Eliza and Daniel Hall and Jonathan Fowler. Sarah, daughter of Elizah Hall, was the first child, and Barnet, son of Jonathan Fowler, the first male child born in town. The latter was presented by Enos Stevens, Esq. with 100 acres of land. The town was subsequently settled mostly with emigrants from Scotland. A part of the township was purchased in 1774 by the late Alexander Harvey, Esq., and another gentleman, for a company in Scotland. A considerable proportion of the people are of Scotch descent. In the summer of 1772, Enos Stevens, Esq. erected a grist mill on Stevens' river about 150 rods from its junction with the Connecticut. The first town meeting was held and the town organized March 18, 1783. Walter Brock, Esq. was first town clerk, and Col. Alexander Harvey, the first representative. In 1789, there were in this town 89 ratable polls, 723 acres of improved land, 21 horses, 97 oxen and 148 cows. The same year were produced 1781 lb. of wool, and 5367 yards of woolen and linen cloth were manufactured. In 1822, there were 259 polls, 7200 acres of improved land, 243 oxen and 844 cows. Major Rogers, on his return from an expedition* against St. Francois, in 1759, encamped near the mouth of the Passumpsic river in this town, where he expected to meet a supply of provisions to be sent on from Charleston, N. H., by order of Gen. Amherst. The order of the General was complied with. Samuel Stevens and three others proceeded up Connecticut river with two canoes, to the

* For an account of this expedition see William's history of Vt. vol. I. page 423.

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round island opposite the mouth of the Passumpsic, where they encamped for the night. In the morning, hearing the report of guns, they were so terrified that they reloaded their provisions and hastened back to Charleston. In the mean time Major Rodgers with 156 men were close at hand. They came to the mouth of the Passumpsic, about noon discovered fire on the island, made a raft and passed over to it; but to their surprise and mortification they found no provisions had been left. The men, already reduced to a state of starvation, were so disheartened at this discovery that 36 of them died before the next day. An Indian was cut to pieces and divided among the survivors. The second day Rogers gave up the command of his men, told them to take care of themselves, and proceeded down the river. Some were lost in the woods, but Rogers and most of his men persevered and arrived at Charleston. Mr. David Wood, who has recently lived in this town, was one of Rogers' sergeants, and stated the above account to be correct. The Presbyterian church and society is the most numerous in town. The Rev. David Goodwillie was settled over it in 1787, and still continues. The first meetinghouse was built in 1789. There is a Baptist church composed of members in Barnet, Waterford and St. Johnsbury, and a Congregational church consisting of members in Barnet and Lyman, N. H. There are in this town 21 persons over 80 years of age, 25 over 70, and 48 over 60. In 1811, the spotted fever occasioned great mortality in this and the neighbouring towns. The typhus fever prevailed in 1815, 16 and 17, and carried off a considerable number. The principal streams are the Passumpsic,

which falls into the Connecticut just below the foot of the 15 mile falls, and Stevens' river, which unites with the Connecticut about 2 miles below the mouth of the Passumpsic. On these streams are several valuable mill privileges, the most remarkable of which is at Stevens' mills on Stevens' river. At this place the river, which is three rods wide, falls about 100 feet in the distance of ten rods. At the foot of the 15 mile falls in Connecticut river, is a cluster of 21 islands, the largest of which is said to contain 90 acres. There are several other fertile islands of considerable size between Barnet and Lyman. Some parts of the town are broken and hilly, but the soil is in general rich and excellent for pasture and tillage. There is some handsome interval along the Connecticut and Passumpsic in this town, the ascent from which to the upland is precipitous and rocky. The rocks which form the precipice are principally argillaceous *slate*, and, just below the mouth of the Passumpsic, they rise from 100 to 300 feet nearly perpendicular. *Iron* ore has recently been discovered near the mouth of the Passumpsic, which is thought to be extensive. There are three natural ponds in this town, viz. Harvey's pond covering about 300 acres, Ross' pond about 100, Morse's pond about 15 acres. The present head of boat navigation on Connecticut river is at the lower village in this town at Melndoe's falls. The principal places of business are at this village, at the village at Stevens' mills, and the village at Rancals' mills on the Passumpsic river. The practicing physicians in this town are Doctors McNabb, Fuller, Stevens and Davis. Charles Storey, Esq. is the only practicing attorney. The town at present contains 12 school

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houses, four stores, four taverns, six grist mills, seven saw mills, three carding machines, two clothiers' works, three tanneries and one pottery.

March, 1824.

J. M. W.

BARRE, a post town in the south-east part of Washington county, lies in lat. $44^{\circ} 11'$ and long. $4^{\circ} 27'$, and contains 31 square miles, or 19,900 acres. It is bounded north by Montpelier and Plainfield, east by Orange, south by Williamstown and west by Berlin, and lies about 50 miles northwesterly from Windsor. This township was granted Nov. 6, 1780, to William Williams and his associates, and chartered by the name of Wildersburgh. It retained this name till the year 1793, when it was altered, by act of the Legislature, to that of Barre. In 1788, Samuel Rogers and John Goldsborough, one from Bradford, the other from Hartland, Vt. with their families, moved into this town and began converting the wilderness into farms. The next year a number of other families came in, and from this time the town settled rapidly by emigrants from Worcester county, Mass. and from New-Hampshire and Connecticut. The town was organized, March 11, 1793, and Joseph Dwight was first town clerk. It was first represented in the General Assembly, in 1796 by Asaph Sherman. The *religious societies* are Congregationalist, Methodist, Universalist and Baptist. The three former have each a large and commodious meetinghouse. The Congregational meetinghouse is 60 by 50 feet and was built in 1808. It stands on an elevation one fourth of a mile east of the north, or lower village, on the turnpike leading to Chelsea. The finishing of the interior of this building does honour to the society to which it

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belongs. The Rev. Aaron Palmer was ordained to the pastoral care of the Congregational church, Feb. 23, 1807. He was a pious and faithful minister of Christ; but possessing a delicate constitution, he fell a victim to a quick consumption, which terminated his earthly career on the 7th of February, 1821. He lived beloved and died lamented. The next year the Rev. Justus W. French received a call by said church and society, to settle as their minister, and was ordained May 23, 1822. The Methodist meetinghouse stands in the lower village. In 1820, it was removed from the west to the north side of the common, and finished anew with the addition of a handsome cupola. This was done partly by the town, voting to give the Methodist society \$500 dollars towards the finishing, for which the town is to have the use of said building for a town house. The society is usually supplied by circuit preachers, whose term of service is commonly two years. A Universalist society was organized here soon after the commencement of the settlement. In 1808, the Rev. Paul Dean, (now of Boston,) was ordained over said society, but soon left the town. From that time, they had not regular preaching, till the year 1821, when they settled the Rev. John E. Palmer. In 1822, they erected a brick meetinghouse in the south or upper village. The number of Baptists is small, and they have till lately been mostly blended with the other denominations. They now have a regular church, and occasionally have preaching. The inhabitants of this town were remarkably healthy till the year 1795, when the scarlet fever, or canker rash made its appearance, as an epidemic, and prevailed for about a year, during

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which time almost every child, some young people, and several, who were 30 or 40 years old, had the disease; but it proved fatal to none but children. From this time it was generally healthy, till February, 1811, when the spotted fever made its appearance and soon became alarming. Those, who did not recover, seldom lived over 36 hours, and some died within three or four hours from the time they were attacked by the disease. The approach of warm weather put a stop to its ravages. In the winter of 1812, the inhabitants were visited by much the most fatal epidemic disease, that has ever prevailed in the town. It was an inflammation of the lungs, with a fever of the typhoid kind, commonly called *pneumonic typhoides*. The subjects of this disease were mostly people of middle age, and many who were heads of families were swept off by it. It was much more fatal to males than to females. Warm weather put a stop to its progress, and the people have since, with few exceptions, been remarkably healthy. Doct. Robert Paddock, from Connecticut, moved into this town in August 1794, and has till lately been the principal physician. There are at present two others, viz. Lyman Paddock and James Van Sicklen. The soil is, in general, a dry warm loam, free from stone, and as well adapted to agricultural pursuits, in which most of the inhabitants are engaged, as any township in the county. The surface is uneven, but there are no elevations of much consequence, except Cobble and Millstone hills, in the southeast part, which afford inexhaustible quarries of excellent granite, which is used as building stone, and wrought into millstones, which are transported to different parts of this state, and

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to New-York and Canada. By means of drills the granite is split into any shape required. Spanish brown and allum are found here, which might be wrought to advantage. Near jail branch is a mineral spring which has been a place of some resort for valetudinarians, but has never had the fame of effecting any *wonderful cures*. The principal streams are Stevens' and Jail branches. Stevens' branch rises in Williamstown, runs north into Barre, and then takes a north-westerly course through the corner of Berlin, and unites with Onion river between Berlin and Montpelier. Previous to the settlement of this town, a hunter by the name of Stevens was found dead in his camp, near the mouth of this stream, lying on a bed of beaver skins, with a tin-kettle, containing herbs, probably for medicine, hanging over the place where he had built a fire. He was buried near the spot, and from him the branch derived its name. Jail branch, (see Washington,) rises in Washington, runs northerly into Orange, thence westerly into Barre, and unites with Stevens' branch between the two villages, near the centre of the town. These streams, in their passage through the town, afford many excellent mill and other water privileges. There are two considerable villages, one a little north, the other a little south of the centre of the town, each containing about 250 inhabitants. The town is divided into 14 school districts. There are four stores, two taverns, three grist mills, two of which may be reckoned among the best in the state, one having three, the other four run of stones, five saw mills, three clover mills, two woollen factories, two clothiers' works, two cabinet shops, two tan-

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neries, seven blacksmith shops and one pottery. Population 1955.

June, 1824.

J. R.

BARTON, a post town in Orleans county, situated in lat. $44^{\circ} 45'$ north and long. $4^{\circ} 45'$ east, containing 36 square miles. It is bounded north by Brownington, east by Westmore and Sheffield, south by Glover, and west by Irasburgh and Albany, lying 40 miles northeast from Montpelier. October 23, 1781, it was granted to Gen. William Barton, of Rhode-Island, and his associates; and from him the town derives its name. Its charter is dated Oct. 20, 1789. The first settlement of this town was commenced about the year 1796, by Jonathan Allyne, Asa Kimball, James May and John Kimball. The first settlers were from Rhode Island and New-Hampshire. The town was organized March 20, 1798, and Abner Allyne was first town clerk. At the time of its organization there were 19 legal voters in town. *Willoughby's* river runs a short distance in this town, and falls into Barton river. *Barton river* runs through the town from south to north. The pond in Glover, which broke its northern bound and run entirely out on the 6th of June, 1810, passed down this river, making very destructive ravages; the traces of which are still to be seen. There are several ponds in Barton of which Bell-water pond is much the largest. The outlet of this pond, which is one of the head branches of Barton river, affords some of the finest mill seats in the country. Around these is a thriving little village. The soil of this township is generally very good. There is a Congregational church and society here who have a good meeting-house, which was erected in 1820, and principally at the expense and through the instrumentality of Col. Ellis Cobb of

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this town. Frederick W. Adams is the principal physician. There are three saw mills, two grain mills, and one fulling mill. Pop. 872.

Sept. 1823.

J. M. K.

BARTON RIVER, one of the head branches of this river, originates in Glover from the fountains of *Runaway* pond, and runs northerly into Barton; the other rises in Sutton, runs through the north corner of Sheffield, and after passing through Bell-water pond, unites with the stream from Glover. Their united waters take a northerly direction, and, just before they reach the north line of Barton, receive Willoughby's river, a considerable stream which arises from a large pond of the same name in Westmore, and runs westerly eight or nine miles through the south part of Brownington and north part of Barton. From Barton, Barton river continues a north course, passing through the northeast corner of Irasburgh, and eastern part of Coventry, into Memphremagog lake. This river waters about 160 square miles.

BATTENKILL RIVER, is formed in Dorset near the head waters of Otter creek, and runs south into Manchester, where it receives several branches; thence southwesterly across the northwest corner of Sunderland into Arlington, where it receives *Roaring brook*, a considerable stream, which arises in Sunderland & several other tributaries. It thence takes a westerly direction through Washington, N. Y., receiving in its course White creek, which originates in Rupert and Pawlet in Vermont, and falls into Hudson river, three or four miles below Fort Miller. The whole length of this stream is about 43 miles, and about one half the length of it lies within this state. Its waters, in Vermont, about 225 square miles, and affords

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a number of very good mill privileges. Along this river are considerable tracts of valuable interval.

BELVIDERE, a township in the eastern part of Franklin county, lying on the western range of the Green Mountains, about 32 miles northeast from Burlington, and about the same distance north from Montpelier. It is bounded north by Avery's Gore and Kellyvale, east by Eden, south by Johnson, and west by Coit's Gore, and contains 30100 acres. It was granted to John Kelly, March 5, 1787, and was chartered by the name of Belvidere, November 4, 1791. A considerable part of this town is mountainous and unfit for cultivation, and, notwithstanding some time has elapsed since the settlement of the town was commenced, the number of families, here, is yet small. The township is watered by two branches of the river Lamoile, on one of which are a saw and grist mill. Population 198.

BENNINGTON, a post and half shire town of Bennington county, lying near the southwest corner of the state in lat. $42^{\circ} 52'$ and long. $3^{\circ} 49'$. It is bounded north by Shaftsbury, east by Woodford, south by Pownal and west by Hoosac in Washington county, N. Y. and is 100 miles southwesterly from Montpelier, 110 west by north from Boston, 33 northeast from Albany, 160 northeasterly from New-York and 375 east by north from Washington. Bennington contains about 39 square miles, and was the first township granted within this state. It was chartered by Benning Wentworth, governor of N. H. Jan. 3, 1749, and was called Bennington in allusion to his own name. Samuel Robinson, who served as captain five years during what is called the "Old French war," on his return

from lake George to Hoosac fort, while proceeding up Hoosac river, mistook the Waloomsack for that stream and followed it up to the tract of country now called Bennington. Here he found he had missed his way and directed his course to the fort. He was much pleased with the country, and, when he returned to his family, he was determined, if possible, to begin a settlement upon it. He repaired to N. H. completed his contracts and then sought for settlers. He found a number of persecuted and despised people called separatists; who agreed to accompany him, and in the summer and fall of 1761, they removed their families into this town and began a settlement. Samuel Robinson was appointed a justice of the peace by the government of N. H. and was the first civil officer in town: All the subsequent appointments were made under the authority of Vermont. John Fasset was the first town clerk; he was also the first captain, and James Brackenridge and Elisha Field, the first lieutenant and ensign. Moses Robinson of this town was the first colonel in the county of Bennington. In the early settlement of this town a Capt. Campbell attempted to survey what was called the 'Old Patent,' and crossing the farm of Samuel Robinson was attacked by him with his hoe and driven off. Robinson was apprehended, confined two months in Albany jail and fined 40 shillings. This was the commencement of the celebrated controversy with New-York, which we have briefly noticed in our General View. Samuel Robinson was sent to England as an agent during this controversy, where he spent more than ten months, and at length took the small pox and died. Bennington has ever been one of the

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most important towns in the state. The inhabitants have been distinguished for their firmness and enterprise, and this was the scene of many important events in the early history of our state. Among these we shall briefly notice the 'Bennington battle,' which took place on the 16th of August, 1777. The American forces had retreated before the British army, had suffered severely in the loss of men and stores, and Gen. Burgoyne was encamped on the bank of the Hudson. Here he received information of a quantity of provisions, at Bennington, guarded only by a few militia, and immediately detached colonel Baum, with a select body of troops to surprise the place and take possession of them. His force consisted of 500 regulars, a few Canadians and more than 100 Indians, with two pieces of artillery. For the purpose of supporting Baum, if necessary, Lieut. Col. Breyman was posted at Battenkill with a detachment of grenadiers, light infantry and chassieurs. On the 13th of August, Gen. Stark, who commanded at Bennington, received information that there was a party of Indians at Cambridge, N. Y. and sent Col. Greg to stop their progress. Stark soon had intelligence that there was a body of regulars in the rear of the Indians, and immediately sent an express to Col. Seth Warner, who was at Manchester with his regiment, and to the neighbouring militia, to join him with the utmost speed. He drew out his brigade, and on the morning of the 14th, marched out six or 7 miles and met Greg on his retreat, with the enemy about a mile in his rear. Stark drew up his men in order of battle, and the enemy, coming in sight, halted and sent an express to Burgoyne to have the reinforcement advance. During

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this, and the succeeding day, there were frequent skirmishes, in which the enemy suffered considerably, with little loss to the Americans. On the morning of the 16th, Stark was joined by a body of militia from Berkshire, and proceeded to attack the enemy, who had in the mean time formed entrenchments and rendered his post as strong as circumstances would admit. Col. Nichols with 200 men, and Col. Herrick with 300, were ordered to attack the enemy in the rear, and while they were bringing their troops to their position the Indians became alarmed and withdrew, but were fired upon while passing off and lost three killed and two wounded. About three o'clock P. M. the attack was begun by Nichols, who was followed by the other divisions, and the action in a few minutes became general. It continued with great obstinacy about two hours, when the enemy's works were carried, their cannon taken and Col. Baum himself mortally wounded and a prisoner and all his men, except a few who had escaped into the woods, either slain or taken. The victory was but just completed, when Stark received information that the reinforcement under Breyman, was approaching and but two miles distant. Fortunately at this moment Col. Warner arrived with his regiment of *Green Mountain Boys* from Manchester. Disappointed that he had not arrived in season to take part in the first engagement, he led on his men against Breyman and commenced the attack. Stark followed with the militia, and the action soon became general and was maintained with great bravery on both sides till sunset, when the enemy gave way and were pursued till dark. In these actions the Americans took four Brass field pieces,

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12 brass drums, 250 dragoon swords, four ammunition waggons, and about 700 prisoners with their arms and accoutrements. The number found dead on the field was 207; the number of wounded unknown. The Americans lost only 30 killed and about 40 wounded. These actions took place near the west line of Bennington and in Washington county N. Y. where there are some remains of the entrenchments still to be seen. Meetings for religious worship were held in this town from the commencement of the settlement. In the winter of 1762, a church was organized and meetings for conference and prayer held every week on Friday, which have been continued to this day. The next year, 1763, the Rev. Jedediah Dewey was settled over this church. He was called a separatist, but he and his church considered themselves congregationalists. The ministers who have succeeded Mr. Dewey in the pastoral care of this church, are David Avery, Job Swift, Amos Marsh and Absalom Peters. Mr. Peters was ordained July 5, 1820, and is the present pastor. A church of the same order was formed in the south part of the town by Mr. J. Hibbard who become their teacher. There are some Baptists in town, who meet with those of that order in the adjoining towns. There have been six or seven considerable revivals of religion since the town has been settled. Bennington is an excellent farming township and is watered by the Waloomsack and its numerous branches, which afford many valuable mill privileges. Mount Anthony, in the southwest part of the town, is a considerable elevation. On the east side of this mountain, in sight of the court house, is a cavern, which is a considerable curiosity. Stelactites are suspended from the roof, and also incrust the sides of the cave. Iron ore is found here in several places in abundance; also marble, magnesian limestone, argillaceous slate, hornstone, and the oxyde of manganese. The manganese is of the variety called the earthy oxyde, and is found in connexion with a bed of brown hematite. Its colour is a brownish black. Radiated and compact varieties also occur. It is very abundant. The village, in this town, contains about 500 inhabitants, a meetinghouse, courthouse, jail, and a number of stores, taverns and mechanic shops. The town is divided into ten school districts. There have been two academies incorporated here. There are five saw mills, 5 grist mills, one cotton factory, three woollen factories, two paper mills and one furnace.

D. R.

BENNINGTON COUNTY lies in the southwest corner of the state, and is bounded north by Rutland county, east by Windham county, south by Berkshire county, Mass. and west by Washington and Rensselaer counties, N. Y. It is situated between $42^{\circ} 44'$, and $43^{\circ} 18'$, north lat. and between $3^{\circ} 46'$ and $4^{\circ} 10'$, east long., and is 39 miles long and 20 wide at the north end. It contains about 610 square miles. The earliest permanent settlements, on the west side of the mountain, in Vermont, were made in this county. During the revolution, most of the settlements, north of the county of Rutland, were abandoned, and the inhabitants retreated into these two counties. It was in Bennington county that the council of safety held most of their meetings. A considerable part of the county is mountainous and broken. The waters flow from it in all directions. From the southeast part they fall

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into Deerfield river, and from the southwest into Hoosac river. The Battenkill receives most of the waters from the north part, but some fall into West river, some into Otter creek, and some into Wood creek. The land, except on the mountains, is excellent for tillage, and produces fine crops. The streams afford many valuable mill and other water privileges. There is a range of granular limestone or marble extending through the county from south to north, which is wrought in several places. Its colour is usually white. Iron ore is abundant, and lead has been found in small quantities. The principal towns are Bennington and Manchester, which are the shire towns. The Supreme Court sits alternately at these places on the 4th Tuesday of Jan. The County Court sits at Manchester, on the first Monday of June, and at Bennington, on the first Monday of December. The Grand List of the county, for 1823, was \$192,169. Population, 16,125.

BENSON, a post town, in the western part of Rutland county, in lat. $43^{\circ} 42'$, and long. $3^{\circ} 42'$. It is bounded north by Orwell, east by Hubbardton, and a small part of Sudbury and Castleton, south by Fair Haven and West Haven, and west by lake Champlain, being opposite Putnam, in Washington county, N. Y. Benson contains 25214 acres, was granted October 27, 1779, and chartered to James Meacham and Ezekiel Blair, May 5, 1780. The settlement of the town was commenced 1783, by Messrs. Barbers, Durfee and Noble. Mr. Durfee came into town and made some improvements before the revolution, but was driven off. The town was organized about the year 1786, and Allen Goodrich was the first town clerk. In 1790, a con-

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gregational church was organized here, over which the Rev. Dan Kent was ordained September 5, 1792. Since that time, besides several partial awakenings, there have been three very general revivals of religion. The first began in 1804, and during this and the succeeding year, 160 were added to this church; the next was in 1816, when 130 were added to the church, and the third in 1821, when there was an addition of 160 members. The number belonging to this church is, at present, about 400. The congregational meetinghouse is a handsome building, 66 feet long, 42 wide, standing in a small, but pleasant village near the centre of the town, and was completed about the year 1800. There is a Baptist church here consisting of about 70 members. The canker rash prevailed in this town about the year 1796, and was very mortal. The epidemic of 1812 was also very distressing. It carried off 60, nearly all heads of families, in the space of 60 days. The practicing physicians are Doctors Cooley, Ransom and Lewis. Hubbardton river runs through the easterly part of the town, affording several good mill privileges. In the N. E. corner is a considerable pond of clear water, which abounds with trout, and discharges its waters into Hubbardton river. The town is poorly watered, and the waters, generally, brackish and disagreeable. The timber is mostly pine, with hemlock, beech, maple, walnut; oak, &c. About 1-4 of a mile N. E. from the meetinghouse is a bog of marl, which might be mistaken for fuller's earth. In the S. W. part of the town is a swamp, from which a stream issues, and, after running a short distance, passes under a considerable hill. It runs completely through the base

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of the hill, a distance of more than half a mile. The mean width of the lake, on the west line of the town, is about half a mile. The widest place is one mile and a half, and is just north of Stoney Point landing, which is situated about the middle of the west side of the town. At the landing, a large store house has been erected, and it is becoming a place of some business. The town is divided into 13 school districts, and has three grist mills, nine saw mills, two fulling mills, two carding machines, two distilleries, three stores, five taverns, three tanneries and one woollen factory. Population 1481.

July, 1824.

BENTON'S GORE is a tract of 5000 acres, lying in the southwestern part of Windsor county, 20 miles southwest from Windsor, and the same distance southeast from Rutland. It was granted to Samuel Benton and 23 associates, October 26, 1781, and is bounded north by Mount Holly, east by Weston, south by Landgrove, and west by Mount-Tabor. This gore lies upon the Green Mountain, and has but few inhabitants. There are no streams of consequence. One of the head branches of West river originates here.

BERKSHIRE, a post town in the northeast part of Franklin county, in lat. $44^{\circ} 58'$ and long. $4^{\circ} 12'$, containing 36 square miles. It is 50 miles northwesterly from Montpelier, and 31 northeasterly from Burlington, and is bounded north by Dun's patent in Canada, east by Richford, south by Enosburgh, and west by Franklin. This township was granted to Wm. Goodrich, Barzilla Hudson, Charles Dibble, and their associates, March 13, 1780, and was chartered by the name of Berkshire, June 22, 1781. The

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settlement of this town was commenced in 1792 by Job Barber. Stephen Royce, who was also one of the first settlers of Franklin, Daniel Adams, Jonathan Carpenter, and Phinehas Heath, moved their families here in 1793, and from this time the settlement advanced with considerable rapidity. Elihu M., son of Stephen Royce, was born in 1793, and was the first child born in town. The town was organized in 1794, and David Nutting was first town clerk. The town was first represented, in 1796, by Stephen Royce. There are four churches in this town, viz: a Methodist church, consisting of 40 members, a Congregationalist church, consisting of 35 members, and a Baptist and Episcopal church, each consisting of about 15 members. In 1820, there was a revival of religion, in consequence of which a considerable number was added to the Methodist and Congregationalist churches. There are a Congregationalist meetinghouse and Episcopal church, both situated on the Missisquoi river, and erected in 1821 and 1822. The Episcopal church was consecrated October 1, 1823. The practicing physicians are Wm. C. Ellsworth and Friend M. Hall. Missisquoi river runs through the southeast part of the town, and receives Trout river near the line of Enosburgh. On these streams is some fine interval. Pike river enters the town from Canada, and, after taking a circuit of several miles and affording here some of the finest mill seats in the country, returns again into Canada. On Pike river, in this town, are two grist mills, two saw mills, a fulling mill and carding machine. The soil is various, but generally good. Its surface is diversified with gentle swells and vales, but does not rise

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into mountains. It is well watered with brooks. The timber is mostly beech, maple, bass, elm and hemlock. The rocks abound with epidote. There are nine school districts, six school houses, three stores, four taverns, two grist and two saw mills, one fulling mill, one carding machine and three tanneries. Population 831.

P. L.

June, 1824.

BERLIN, a township in Washington county, lying nearly in the centre of the state, in lat. $44^{\circ} 13'$ and long. $4^{\circ} 21'$. It is bounded north by Montpelier, east by Barre, south by Northfield and a small part of Williamstown, and west by Moretown. It was chartered June 7, 1763, to Chauncey Grayham and others, and contains 21855 acres. The settlement was commenced by emigrants from the other New-England states about the year 1786. The town was organized in 1791. David Nye was first town clerk and John Taplin first representative. The Congregational church, in this town, consists of about 90 members. The Rev. *James Hobart* was settled over it in 1798, and still continues their pastor. They have a handsome meetinghouse, erected in 1801, near the centre of the town. There are some Methodists and Universalists, but the above is the only organized church. The physicians are Gershom Heaton and John Winslow. The town is, somewhat, broken, yet it contains much very good and handsome tillage land. It is watered by Onion river, which forms a considerable part of the northern boundary, Dog river, which runs nearly north through the western part of the town, Stevens' branch, which runs across the northeast corner, and pond-brook near the centre. These streams afford a considerable number of

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very good mill privileges. Berlin pond is a little south of the centre, and is about two miles long and half a mile wide. This pond abounds with fish. The town, like most of those in its vicinity, has a mineral spring, in the N. E. corner, which is a place of some resort. It is divided into 13 school districts, in most of which are school houses. There are four grist mills, eight saw mills, one paper mill, one tavern, one distillery, two tanneries and one pottery. Population 1455.

A. K.

BETHEL, a post town in the western part of Windsor county, in lat. $43^{\circ} 50'$ and long. $4^{\circ} 17'$. It is bounded northerly by Randolph, easterly by Royalton, southerly by Stockbridge and a small part of Barnard, and westerly by Rochester, and is 30 miles south from Montpelier, and the same distance north west from Windsor. It was granted October 27, 1779, and chartered to John Payne, John House, Dudley Chase and others, December 23, 1779, and contains 23060 acres. This was the first charter under the government of Vermont. The settlement of this town was commenced about the year 1780 by Joel Marsh, Samuel Peek, Benjamin Smith, who was father of the first child born in town, Seth Chace, Willard Smith and David Stone. The latter was taken by the Indians and carried to Canada. The first settlers were mostly from Connecticut. A small fort was built and garrisoned here about the time the settlement was commenced. The garrison was commanded by Capt. Safford. The town was organized in 1782, and Barnabas Strong was first town clerk. The religious denominations are various. The Rev. Thomas Russell was the first settled minister. He was settled in 1790, and dismissed in 1794.

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There has been none settled since. There is a handsome brick meeting house, built in 1816, in which the several denominations have a share, and in which there is preaching of some kind almost every Sabbath. It stands in the principal village which is situated at the mouth of the third branch of White river. The Episcopalians have a very neat church near the same branch, in the north part of the town. It was built in 1823, and consecrated June 23, 1824. The practicing physicians are Alfred Paige and Richard Bloss. The surface of the town is broken and mountainous, but the soil is in general, very warm and productive. Mica slate, hornblends in acicular crystals; chlorite and steatite or soapstone, are very common. Garnet, in small but very perfect crystals, is common. The steatite is in the west village near the branch on which is erected a mill for sawing it. The quarry is inexhaustible, the steatite of superior quality and large quantities are annually manufactured into fire places, stoves, &c. The principal streams are White river, which runs across the south east corner and its second and third branches. The second branch but just touches upon the northeast corner. The third branch rises in Roxbury, runs through Braintree and the corner of Randolph into this town, and after running about four miles within the town, joins White river. Near its mouth are some very fine mill privileges. Locust creek falls into White river, nearly on the line between this town and Barnard. There are two villages, called the *East* and *West* village. The *west* village is the largest and is situated near the mouth of the third branch. It is a place of considerable business, having three stores, three asheries,

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one woollen factory, one clothier's works, one carding machine, one oil mill, one tannery, one tavern, and one blacksmith shop. Marshes mills, in this village, are among the best in the county. They consist of a grist mill with three run of stones, a smutt mill, winnowing mill, &c. and a saw mill for sawing timber and soapstone. The brick meeting house stands in the western part of the village. The *east* village is in the northeast corner of the town on the second branch. There are here one store, one tannery, one clothier's works, one carding machine, one tavern and one blacksmith shop. Also Davis' grist mill, with smutt mill, &c. and a saw mill. There are in town eleven school districts, ten school houses, three grist mills, and eight saw mills. Population, 1318. A. R.

June, 1824.

BILLYMEAD.—Name altered to Sutton, October 19, 1812. *See* Sutton.

BLACK CREEK, a considerable branch of Missisque river in Franklin county. *See* Fairfield.

BLACK RIVER.—There are two rivers of this name in Vermont, one in Windsor county, the other in Orleans county. *Black river in Windsor county*, rises in Plymouth, and runs south 12 miles into Ludlow; thence east 11 miles through the centre of Cavendish into Weathersfield, and thence southeast 12 miles further, and joins Connecticut river in the lower part of Springfield. This river is remarkable for the number of natural ponds, through which it passes. It affords a great number of good mill privileges, and waters about 160 square miles. Length 35 miles. *Black river, in Orleans county*, is formed in Craftsbury by the united waters of Ellago and Hoosier's

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ponds, Trout branch, &c. and taking a northeasterly course through Albany, Irasburgh and Coventry, fall into the South bay of lake Memphremagog in Salem. Its length is 30 miles, and it waters about 150 square miles.

BOLTON, a post town in the eastern part of Chittenden county, in lat. $44^{\circ} 25'$ and long. $4^{\circ} 5'$. It is bounded north by Mansfield, east by Waterbury and a part of Duxbury, south by Huntington and west by Richmond and Jerico. It was chartered June 7, 1763, and originally contained 36 square miles. On the 27th of Oct. 1794, the northeast part of Huntington was annexed to it. It lies between Montpelier and Burlington, and is equally distant, (being 17 miles) from each. The town is very mountainous and broken, and but a small part of it capable of being settled. Onion river runs through the town from east to west, and along the banks of this stream nearly all the inhabitants reside. The river receives several branches in this town, both from the north and south. There are one or two saw mills, but no other mills, or machinery. The township lies on the western range of the Green Mountains. The Winslow turnpike passes through the town, along the north side of Onion river. The town contains two taverns, and is divided into two, or three, school districts. Pop. 306.

BADLEYVALE, an unsettled township in the eastern part of Caledonia county having Victory on the northeast, Concord on the southeast and Kirby on the west. It was chartered to Thomas Pearsall, Jan. 27, 1791, and contains 3,936 acres. It is watered by Moose river, which passes through it, near the centre, from northeast to southwest, and joins the Passumpsick at St. Jonsbury.

BRANDON, a post town in the north part of Rutland county, 40 miles northwest from Windsor, 40 southwest from Montpelier and 65 north from Bennington, in lat. $43^{\circ} 48'$ and long. $3^{\circ} 55'$. It is bounded north by Leicester, easterly by Goshen and Chittenden, southerly by Pittsford and westerly by Sudbury and a small part of Whiting. It was chartered by the name of Nesholee, October 20, 1762 and contains 22,756 acres. The name was altered to Brandon, October 20, 1784. The settlement of the town was commenced in the year 1775 by John Whelan, Noah Strong, David June, Jedediah Winslow, Amos Cutler and others. Mr. Cutler, was however, the only person who remained in town during the following winter. He lived the whole winter here entirely alone, without being visited by a human being. In 1777, the town was visited by the Indians, who killed two men, George and Aaron Robins, made prisoners of most of the other inhabitants and set fire to their dwellings and to a saw mill which they had erected. Joseph Barker, his wife and a child eighteen months old, were among the prisoners. Mrs. Barker, not being in a condition to traverse the wilderness, was set at liberty with her child. The next night, with no other shelter than the trees of the forest and the canopy of heaven, and with no other company than the infant above named, she had another child. She was found the following day and removed with her children to Pittsford. Mr. Barker was carried to Middlebury, where, feigning himself sick, he succeeded in the night in making his escape, and arrived safely at Pittsford. The town was organized about the year 1784, and Gideon Horton was first town clerk.

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The religious denominations are, Baptists, Congregationalists and Methodists. The first settled minister was Elder Isaac Webb. He was settled over the Baptist church about the year 1788. About the year 1793, the Rev. Mr. Bliss was settled over the Congregational church. The present minister of the former is Elder Isaac Sawyer, and of the latter the Rev. Bariah Green. Mr. Green was settled in 1823. The Baptist church consists of 165 members, the Congregational church about the same number, and the Methodist 20 or 30. The Baptists and Congregationalists have each a meetinghouse standing in the village. The Congregationalists had a fine meetinghouse burnt in this town on the day it was to have been finished. The surface of this town is generally level. The Green Mountains lie along the east line of the town and present some lofty summits. The principal streams are Otter Creek, which runs through the town from south to north, and Mill river, which rises among the mountains and enters this town from the east. At the foot of the mountain, Mill river receives the waters of a small pond, called Spring pond, and becomes a considerable mill stream. In this stream are several considerable falls, which afford excellent sites for mills and other machinery. It runs about 10 miles and falls into Otter Creek in this town. The soil of the town is various, but generally a light loam, easily tilled and very productive. The eastern part is an extensive pine plain and is considered poor land, yet, by proper attention, it is converted into good farms. The western part is a mixture of clay and loam. The alluvial flats, or interval, along Otter creek in this town, are extensive and beautiful, and are not surpassed in fertility by any in New-England. The town produces every variety of timber common to the country. White and yellow pine, white and red oak, cherry, sugar and red maple, ash and cedar are found in abundance. A bed of bog iron ore was discovered in this town about 14 years ago, which is inexhaustible, and which has been extensively wrought for some years past into bar and cast iron. From seven to nine tons of this ore can be melted in a quarter furnace, in 24 hours, yielding 33 per cent. of soft grey iron, which is not liable to crack from the effects of heat, and, consequently, makes the best of stoves. Small cannon have been made from it, which are bored with facility and answer a good purpose. The bar iron, which is made from the ore, is of an excellent quality, and it will probably hereafter be manufactured into steel. The ore is found by digging five or six feet, and is covered by strata of sand and ocher. The bed has been penetrated 80 or 90 feet, but its depth is not known. On the side of the Green Mountain is a rich bed of copers, or the sulphate of iron. It serves as a mordant and produces a very good colour without the usual process of manufacturing. It is, however, improved by leaching, &c. The situation of the bed, at present, prevents its being worked. Quarries of marble of various qualities have been opened in several places, and it was formerly sawed and manufactured here to considerable extent. Some of the quarries are of a slaty structure, where any thickness can be obtained without the expense of sawing, and no others are at present wrought. About one and an half mile east of the village are two caverns in limestone ledges and a

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bout half a mile apart. The descent into the largest is about 18 feet perpendicular, into a room 16 or 18 feet square. From this room is a passage, barely sufficient to admit a middling sized person to pass, along in a creeping posture, into another room still larger. From the last, an opening has been recently discovered, but it has not yet been explored. *Brandon village* is situated in the centre of the town, and is divided nearly equally by Mill river. It is 16 miles from Middlebury, 16 from Rochester, 16 from Rutland and 16 from lake Champlain. It contains 54 dwellinghouses, two meetinghouses, an academy, and a variety of other buildings, and is a place of considerable business. On Mill river, in this village, are situated most of the manufactories, mills and machinery in town. The academy was incorporated in 1816. It flourished for a while, but instruction in it is now suspended for want of funds. There are in town 10 school districts and school houses, three grist mills, eight saw mills, 2 fulling mills, two carding machines, one blast furnace, two pocket furnaces, two forges, two tanneries, one distillery, one shovel factory, four stores and five taverns. Population 1,415.

July 1824.

BRATTLEBOROUGH, a post town in the southeastern part of Windham county, is in lat. 42° 52' and long. 4° 21'. It is the principal town in the county and is bounded north by Dummerston, east by Connecticut river, which separates it from Chesterfield, N. H. south by Vernon and Guilford and west by Marlborough. The town was chartered, December 26, 1753, and contains about 34 square miles. It is about 100 miles south from Montpelier, 30 east from Bennington, 75

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west from Boston, 60 from Albany and 390 from Washington. This town derives its name from colonel Brattle, of Mas. one of the principal proprietors. The first civilized establishment in Vermont, was made in the southeast corner of this town in 1724, and was call'd "Fort Dummer." Henry and Samuel Wells, John Arms, Nathan Willard and John and Thomas Sargeant were among the first settlers of the town. They all emigrated from Massachusetts, except the two latter, who were born at Fort Dummer. Col. John Sargeant was the first known white person born in the state of Vermont. The time the town was organized is not ascertained. It appears however, that Doct. Henry Wells was the first town clerk. Col. Samuel Wells was the first representative for the county of Cumberland, under the then province of New-York. As the transactions, during the celebrated controversy with New-York, were somewhat similar in several of the old towns in this vicinity, the reader is referred to the account of Guilford for a specimen. The Congregationalists are the most numerous denomination of Christians. Their first minister was the Rev. Abner Rieve from Long Island, N. Y. He was settled by covenant in the year 1770, and preached about 27 years, when by his own consent he was succeeded by the Rev. William Wells, from Great-Britain, whose salary was yearly granted by the town. He preached about 20 years and was succeeded by the Rev. Caleb Burge, who continued about five years and was dismissed by mutual consent. The town is at present divided into two parishes, *East* and *West*, in each of which are a village, a meeting and a clergyman of the Congregational order.

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The Rev. Jonathan McGee, is pastor of the east parish, and was ordained January 13, 1819. The Rev. Jedediah L. Stark is the successor of Mr. Burge, in the west parish, and was ordained January 3, 1822. There are a few Episcopalians, Baptists, Methodists, Quakers and Universalists. There are about 30 persons in town who are upwards of 80 years of age. The epidemic, which prevailed in Vermont during the late war, proved mortal in many cases here. The practising physicians are Lemuel and John L. Dickerman, Russel Fitch and Artemas Robbins. This town has had its full share of able and distinguished men. Among those, who have been eminent for their learning and their public services may be reckoned the venerable and Rev. William Wells, the Hon. Chief Justices, Samuel Knight and Royal Tyler, and their honors, Micah Townshend, John Noyes, and James Elliot. There is an academy in the west village now in successful operation under the direction of a board of trustees and the tuition of Mr. Jareb Smith, Preceptor. The area of the academy is 56 by 40 feet, and the upper story is improved as a townhouse. It was incorporated for the first time on the 4th of November, 1801, and again October 22, 1821. A little west of the centre of the town are two mountains known by the names of "The Great" and "The Little Round Mountain." There are some other eminences, but none of much note. The mountains are accessible and most of the land capable of cultivation. The soil is similar to that of the towns in general along Connecticut river, comprehending interval, sandy, loamy and hard soils, with such timber as is naturally adapted to them. The

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principal streams are West river and Whitstone brook. The former runs but a short distance in town, entering it from Dummerston and falling into Connecticut river near the northeast corner. Whitstone brook rises in Marlborough and runs through Brattleborough very near the centre. This affords many excellent water privileges, which are already occupied by a great variety of mills and other machinery. Connecticut river forms the eastern boundary for about six miles. It runs in several places with a strong current, denominated "The swift water" by the boatmen. The river is crossed, at the lower part of the east village, by a handsome bridge, built in 1804, and connecting this town with Hinsdale, N. H. A few rods above the bridge is the general landing place for merchandise, the amount of which, brought into town by boats and other conveyances, by the enterprising merchants of the village alone, during the year ending March 1, 1824, was \$96,963. Of this sum, the merchants of the east village owned \$79,963; the remaining \$17,000 belonged to those of the west village. There are but few minerals worthy of notice. Aetynolite is found here in steatite. It is in very perfect capillary crystals which are grouped together in different forms and sometimes radiated. Argillaceous slate is very abundant, and is quarried to considerable extent. Mica is found of rose red colour with schorl in quartz, an abundance of schorl in beautiful crystals, and also the red oxyde of titanium. There are two considerable villages, one standing at the mouth of Whitstone brook, called the East Village, and the other near the centre of the town, called the West Village. The east village is a place of much business.

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<p>and is said to be the richest village of its size in New-England. Paper is manufactured here, in Holbrook's paper mill, to the amount of 10 or 12,000 dollars, and in his printing and bookbinding establishment business is done to the amount of from 20 to 25,000 dollars annually. At the distillery of Francis Goodhue, 9000 bushels of rye are distilled, and at his cotton factory 18000 pounds of wool is manufactured yearly. Stephen Greenleaf, the first merchant in the east village, was from Boston, and opened the first store in 1771. At the tin factory of Willard and Dickinson, ware has been manufactured the year past to the amount of \$10,000. At the distillery of Phineas Steward, in the west village, about 1800 barrels of cider have been distilled, and more than 700 barrels at the distillery of Levi Goodenough, within eight months. At the factory of Edward Woodman 5000 yards of cloth have been dressed, and 14000 pounds of wool carded the past year. At the east village, there are an 'Aqueduct Corporation', an 'Engine Company,' and a 'Royal Arch Chapter of Freemasons.' Four stages, carrying mails, arrive at Smith's tavern, three times a week; one from Boston, one from Hartford, Connecticut, one from Albany, and one from Hanover, and they all reach here the same day they leave the above places. A mail arrives here, once a week, from Portsmouth, N. H., from Northfield, Mass. and from Townshend, in this state. There are three military companies in town, one of Light Infantry, one of Artillery, and one of Infantry. There are two 'Female Cent Societies,' and two 'Juvenile Missionary Societies,' one of each in each village. There are eleven school districts and school houses, one printing office, issuing a weekly</p>	<p>paper, 'The Brattleboro' Messenger'; one paper mill and one book store, connected with, perhaps, the largest printing and bookbinding establishment in the state; one post office, one bank, "The Bank of Brattleboro'"; five grist mills, seven saw mills, one cotton and one woolen factory, one aqueduct lead pipe factory, three clothier's works, three carding machines, nine merchants, four taverns, four distilleries, one apothecary's shop, two tanneries, six blacksmiths, two goldsmiths, and a variety of other shops. Population 2017. S. C.</p> <p><i>April, 1824.</i></p> <p>BRIDGEWATER, a township in the western part of Windsor county, situated in lat. 43° 37' and long. 4° 18' east, and bounded north by Barnard, east by Woodstock, south by Plymouth and west by Sherburne. The length of the western boundary is, by the charter, eight miles, that of the eastern seven miles and a half, and of the northern and southern six miles each, giving an area of 46 1-2 square miles. Barnard, however, claims and is now in actual possession of a strip of land about half a mile in breadth, extending across the north end of the town, and this too under a charter derived from the same source, and dated seven days later than that of Bridgewater. Bridgewater is 45 miles south from Montpelier, 17 north west from Windsor, and 60 north east from Bennington. Its charter is dated July 10, 1761. Population in 1820, 1125. Dea. Asa Jones surveyed a lot of land in Bridgewater, in September, 1779. The next winter, Dea. Jones removed his family into this town from Woodstock, a distance of three miles, upon handsleds. This was the first family in town. Mr. Amos Mendall came in the spring following.</p>

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May, 1780, and was married to a daughter of Dea. Jones. This was the first couple married, and was the second family in town. Their daughter, Lucy, was the first child born. In 1783, Messrs. Isaiah Shaw and Cephas Sheldon moved their families into the north part of the town, they having commenced improvements the year before. Capt. James Fletcher came in with his family about the same time. In 1784, settlements were commenced along the river in the south part of the town by Messrs. Southgates, Hawkinses and Topliff, and from this time the settlement proceeded rapidly for a number of years. The first saw mill was erected in the north part of the town, in 1784, by Mr. George Boyce. The Messrs. Hawkins built one which went into operation, in 1785, and the Messrs. Southgates another which went into operation soon after. The latter gentlemen also built, in 1786, the first grist mill. Mr. Joseph Boyce had the first framed house. The first town meeting was held and the town organized, March 30, 1785, at which time John Hawkins was chosen town clerk, Richard Southgate, Isaiah Shaw, and James Fletcher, selectmen, and Joseph Hawkins, constable. The town was first represented, in the General Assembly, by John Hawkins, in 1784. The religious denominations, in this town, are Congregationalists, Baptists, Methodists, Christians and Universalists. The Congregational church was the first collected in town. It was organized, January 1, 1793, and then consisted of 20 members. Mr. John Ransom was ordained over it, March 4, 1795, and continued to preach here the greatest part of the time till 1802. Since that period they have not had regular preaching. There was a considerable revival here in Jan. 1823, in consequence of which 25 members were added to this church, and a number to the other denominations. The present number of members is 63. The Baptist church was organized June 6, 1806, and then consisted of 11 members. It is under the pastoral care of Elder Nehemiah Woodward and the present number of members is 40. The number belonging to the Methodist, Christian and Universal connexions is not definitely known. Doctor J. H. Monger is the principal physician. This town has, generally, been very healthy. The dysentery has, sometimes, prevailed and carried off a number of children. In 1813, the lung fever prevailed to an alarming degree. It swept off great numbers of our most respectable and useful citizens. Nineteen persons died in Bridgewater of this disease in the month of March, a great proportion of whom were heads of families. We have had no remarkable instances of longevity. The oldest person, now living in town, Mrs. French, is in her 90th year. In August, 1822, Mr. Aaron Lamb, while sinking a well about 80 rods north of Queechy river, dug up a living frog, at the depth of 26 feet below the surface of the ground. It was in a state of torpor when taken up, but revived after a short exposure to the atmosphere. This town is watered by Queechy river, which runs through the south part, and by several considerable branches. These streams afford numerous mill privileges. The surface of this town is uneven and some parts rough and stoney. Along the river are tracts of valuable interval land, and there are many good farms in other parts. The summits of the hills are, in general, covered with spruce and hemlock.

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the timber, on other parts, is mostly maple, beech, and birch. The geological character of the town is primitive, the rocks being mica-slate, gneiss, limestone, quartz, &c. There is an inexhaustible quarry of steatite, situated nearly in the centre of the town. A mill has been erected upon the north branch for sawing it into slabs, and it has been manufactured to considerable extent. It makes excellent jambs, hearths, &c. In the vicinity of the steatite, are large quantities of beautiful green talc. Iron ore is found in considerable quantities, garnets in perfect dodecahedral crystals are common, and several handsome specimens of rock crystal, crystals of hornblend and schorl have been found. There is a small village, on the river, near the south-east corner of the town in which are two stores, a grist mill, saw mill, fulling mill, carding machine, a trip-hammer and tannery.

June, 1824.

BRIEFPORT, a post town, in the west part of Addison county, in lat. 43° 58', and long. 3° 40', bounded north by Addison, east by Weybridge and Cornwall, south by Shoreham, and west by lake Champlain, which separates it from Crown Point, N. Y. It is eight miles west of Middlebury, 35 south of Burlington, and 41 southwest of Montpelier. It was chartered, October 10, 1761, to 62 proprietors, mostly of Massachusetts, of whom Ephraim Doolittle and Benjamin Raymond were active in the early settlement, and it contains about 42 square miles. The first attempt to settle the town, was made in 1768, but was abandoned at that time on account of the urgency of the New-York claims. The first permanent settler was Philip Stone, who was also the first colonel in the county.

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In 1768, being 21 years of age, he came from Groton, Mass., to this place, purchased a lot of land, and commenced clearing it. Two families, by the name of Richardson and Smith, settled under N. Y. titles about the same time with Mr. Stone, and three others, by the name of Towner, Chipman and Plumer, under N. H. titles. The settlers mostly retired before Burgoyne and his army in 1776 and 7. During the controversy with New-York, no skirmishing happened in this town between the New-York and New-Hampshire claimants, but the inhabitants, frequently, aided their neighbours in the adjoining towns, in inflicting the customary punishment of whipping upon the Yorkers, who refused to retire after the usual warning. This flagellation was called "*The Birch Seal*." In 1772, Ethan Allen having been declared an outlaw by the New-York government, and a bounty offered for his apprehension, a company with Edwards, or Ver-gennes, at the house of Mr. Richards of this town. In the evening, six soldiers from Crown Point garrison, all armed as were Allen and Robards, stood for the night. Mrs. Richards overheard them making their arrangement to take Allen and get the bounty. All was quiet till bed time, when Mrs. Richards, on lighted Allen and Robards into another room, hoisted a window, at which they silently escaped. When the soldiers discovered they were gone, they reprimanded Mrs. Richards severely for favouring their escape. But she replied that "it was for the safety of her house, for had they been taken here, the count of the urgency of the New-Hampshire men would have torn it over their heads." November 25, 1773, Samuel Smith, from N. J., moved his family into town,

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having been three years in the vicinity, and his was the second family which remained permanently here. Philip Stone was married the same day to a Miss Ward, of Addison, whose family had recently moved into that town from Dover, N. H. Mr. Victory came with his family, the following winter. He died on an island in lake George of an inflammatory fever, having no person with him but a son 14 years old, with a skiff. The lad tarried by his dead father till some people came so near that he hailed them, who came on shore, buried his father, and took him off. The early settlers suffered extremely from fever and *ague*, and the long, or like fever. They had no roads for many years, except the lake and the road from Charlestown to Crown Point, which passed through this town. They derived much aid from the garrison at Crown Point, in occasional supplies of provisions and other necessaries, and were encouraged by the cheapness of the land, it being only about \$20, a right of 360 acres, so that the settlement continued slowly to advance till the commencement of the revolution in 1775. And then the hope of its speedy close induced most of the settlers to remain on their farms, for two or three of the first years, except on occasional alarms, when they retired into the county of Rutland or Bennington. A few incidents may serve to give the reader an idea of these times, and of the state of the families here and in the other towns in this part of the state, during the war. These parts were frequently subject to the depredations of the merciless Indians, who, generally, fell upon the settlements before they had any warning of their approach. As they seldom molested women and children, it

was customary for the men to flee into the woods till the Indians had performed their work of plunder. At one time a party of them entered the house of Mr. Stone, giving him but just time to escape, and after stripping it of every thing of value to them, the principal Sanhoop put on the finest shirt it afforded, and swaggering away to the hogsty, selected the best hog, and officiated as chief butcher, flourishing his fine bloody sleeves, while his comrades, hooping and dancing, carried it away to their canoes. At another time, a party of Indians, coming up the bank, were discovered by Mrs. Stone, in season to throw some things out of a back window into the weeds, put a few in her bosom, and sit down to her carding. The Indians, after taking what they could find elsewhere, came about Mrs. Stone and the children. One of them seeming to suspect that she had some valuable articles concealed about her person, attempted to pull them from her bosom, whereupon she struck him on the face with the teeth side of her card so violently that he withdrew his hand, while a tall young savage was flourishing his tomahawk over her head. Upon this an old Indian cried out, "*Good squaw, good squaw,*" and burst into a laugh of derision at his companions for being beaten. At the commencement of the revolution, in 1775, when Allen and Warner were mustering the militia to surprise the garrison at Ticonderoga, a Mr. Douglass was dispatched to this town to procure aid in men, and a scow of Mr. Smith to carry over the troops. Douglass stopped to enlist a Mr. Chapman in the project, when James Wilcox and Joseph Tyler, two young men, who were in bed in the chamber, hearing the story, conceived the de-

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sign of decoying on shore a large oar boat belonging to Major Skeen, a noted tory, and which then lay off Willowpoint. They dressed, seized their guns and a jug of rum, of which they knew the black commander to be very fond, gathered four men as they went, and, arriving all armed, hailed the boat, and offered to help row it to Shoreham, if they would carry them there immediately to join a hunting party, which would be waiting for them. The stratagem succeeded, and poor Jack and his two men suspected nothing till they arrived at Allen's head quarters, where they were made prisoners of war. Douglass, with the two Smiths, Stone and others, in all, amounting to 12, arrived about the same time with the scow, and these two boats carried over most of the troops who marched into the garrison. During the war there were two skirmishes in this town between small scouts, in which three or four men were killed. After the capture of Burgoyne, and three weeks before the British evacuated Ticonderoga, a party of Whigs from Otter creek, came out in the night and plundered the house of a tory, by the name of Prindle, who was a neighbour of Mr. Stone. Prindle, not owning the house, set it on fire, and retreating on board a British armed vessel on the lake, implicated Mr. Stone in the robbery and burning. He, anticipating mischief, kept in the bushes near the bank to observe their movements, where the British observed him and let off a volley of grape shot, which struck among the trees above him, and also fired upon the house, some of the shot entering the room where the family was. They, then, sent a boat on shore, took him and carried him a prisoner to Ticonderoga where he remained three weeks. Mrs. Stone expecting he would be sent to Quebec, went to him in a canoe, a distance of 12 miles, with no other company than her brother, a lad only ten years old, to carry him clothes, leaving her two children, the oldest but four years old, alone at home. She had to tarry all night before she could gain admittance, and when returned she found her children safe, the oldest having understood enough of her directions to feed and take care of the younger. In 1773, the inhabitants, despairing of immediate peace, and being continually harassed, mostly abandoned the town. Nathan and Marshal Smith, and John Ward, who was just married, however, staid. On the 4th of November, 1778, they, being together, were taken by a party of British under Major Carleton, who collected 39 prisoners, men and boys, in this vicinity, to carry to Canada. He discharged two of the prisoners, Elijah Grandy and Thomas Shinkly, with a batteau to carry the women and children to the Americans, while he detained their fathers, husbands and older sons. The parting was a scene which affected a sailor's heart, and caused him to say, "I never saw but one such scene before, and that was when our fleet sailed for America, and some leaped over board to reach their friends on shore, but were pursued and brought back." Ward swung his hat and cried to his wife and the rest, "*Never mind it, we shall soon return.*" They reached Quebec, December 6, and were kept in prison 16 months and 19 days. In the spring, after two dreary winters, in which several of the party died, the prisoners had liberty to remove 30 leagues down the river to work. About 40 went, among whom were the two Smiths and Ward. They landed the first

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of May on the south side of the St. Lawrence, where the river is about 27 miles wide, and worked till the 13th, when eight of them took a batteau in the night and reached the opposite shore the next day about noon. It was a perfect wilderness. They separated into two parties of four each, Justus Sturdist, now of Weybridge, joining the three above named. They travelled nights and kept the woods days where the country was settled, occasionally meeting with Frenchmen, who appeared friendly, till the 20th, when, nearly opposite to Quebec, they found a river so swollen, that they durst not attempt to pass it, and asked aid of a Frenchman, whom they saw in a field. They went with him to the house, where there was another Frenchman. The former seized his gun, declaring them his prisoners. He was an officer, and said that if he suffered them to proceed he should loose his head. The other Frenchman took up arms and both stood against the door. Nathan Smith spoke to his comrades, saying, *we must go*, and seizing the man with the gun, the others followed his example, laid hold of the other, and thrust them from the door, and all escaped, except Sturdist, who remained a prisoner till the close of the war. Ward was separated from the two Smiths, and, what is remarkable, after travelling in the woods just a week, again fell in with them. The second night after they came together, while travelling in the road, four Indians, armed with guns and knives, with their dogs, came upon them. They sprang into the woods, outran the Indians, travelled all night and the next day till noon, when, supposing themselves safe, they lay down and slept till they were each awakened by a hideous Indian fast hold of him.

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They were, then, about six miles from Three Rivers, where they were taken to prison. One side of the prison was of wood, the other three of stone. After three weeks' confinement, they commenced digging with an old jack-knife, which Ward had been permitted to keep, and, in one week, had cut a hole a foot square, which opened into another room. Having drawn a week's provision, they prepared to decamp by cutting up their bed clothes, and tying them together for a rope to let themselves down. They got into the adjacent room, raised the window and let themselves down by another window, through which they saw the officers assembled in the room below, and not more than a rod from the sentinel in his box. They travelled that night, lay in the woods next day, kept the road the next night, and took a turkey from the fence, which they cooked the following night. The fourth night they took a fat lamb from a barn and cooked it. The next day, they travelled in the woods, ate the caul of the lamb, on which Mr. Smith became sick, and they lay by till the next day, when they proceeded and reached inhabitants that night on the north side of the St. Lawrence. They had kept off from the river to elude the pursuit of the Indians, who, they afterwards learnt, were out in search of them, 14 days, and who were allowed half a joe for each prisoner they brought in. Having crossed the river and finding the country inhabited, they set the canoe adrift and proceeded as before till they reached the river Sorell, in the night, where they took some poultry from a barn. In the morning they ascended Chamblay mountain to take observation for shaping their course through the wilderness to Vermont.

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This cost them a half day's climbing. From the summit they descended Montreal, St. Johns and a little village ahead, and a small patch of water, due south, which they took to be Mississque bay. They descended to the little village, where, at night, they killed an ox, and took the best parts of it, which they dried by the way to serve them as rations through the woods. They travelled south, three days, through swamps so dreary, that, in cloudy weather, they had to carry their compass, (which N. Smith had kept concealed about him,) continually in their hands to keep on their course. The fourth day, shaping their course southwesterly they hit the head of Mississque bay. At Pantou, their dried beef being nearly spent, they fell in with an American scout of three men, who furnished them with salt provisions. In Bridport, they lodged on the farm of Asa Hemingway, in the only house that had survived the desolations of the war. The next day, they reached the picket fort in Pittsford. This journey, from 90 miles below Quebec, including a month's imprisonment at Three Rivers, they performed without changing any of their clothes, only a scanty remnant of which remained upon their bodies. All the four men of this party, except Mr. Smith, who died a few years since, are now living in good circumstances. Bridport was organized March 29, 1785, and J. N. Bennet was first town clerk. It was first represented in 1786, by Nathan Manley. There are three churches and three well finished meeting houses in town. The Congregationalist church was organized June 30, 1790, and now consists of 204 members. The *Rev. Increase Graves* was installed over this church, Feb. 26, 1794. Their meetinghouse stands in the village, and was dedicated in 1813. The Baptist church was organized in 1804, and has more than 100 members. Meetinghouse a mile and a half from the lake. No settled minister. Methodist society, organized in 1800, has 55 members, & circuit preaching every Sabbath. Their meetinghouse is in the village, was built in 1821, and the lower part is shared between the Methodists and Baptists. The upper part is a Masonic Hall, the property of Morning Sun Lodge. There have been three general revivals of religion. The first in 1803, subjects about 100. The second in 1813, upwards of 100; and the third in 1821. Of the fruits of the latter about 90 united with the Congregational church and a considerable number with the other churches. The dysentery prevailed here in 1802, of which 16 died. Of the epidemic in 1813, about 50 died. In 1822, 25 died here of the dysentery. The physicians are Mr. Gay and Luther Cory. The surface of this town is very level, and the soil, generally, is a brittle marl, or clay. The hills are a loam and red slaty sandstone. A range of shelly blue slate extends through the town, lying, generally, a little below the surface. The prevailing timber, in the west part of the town, is oak, with white and some Norway pine, along the lake shore. In the eastern part is, principally, maple and beech. This town is poorly watered, there being no durable mill streams, and the springs and ground, generally, being impregnated with Epsom Salts or Sulphate of Magnesia. For family use rain water is, generally, employed. It is preserved in large reservoirs, or cisterns set into the ground. Of the brackish water, in this town, cattle are extremely fond, and it

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serves, in a manner, as a substitute for salt. Some of the springs are so strongly impregnated, that, in time of low water, a pailful will yield a pound of the salts. The discovery of these salts or an ingredient in the waters here, was made by the Rev. Sylvanus Chapin, now of Addison, and they were manufactured in considerable quantities more than 30 years ago, but the cheapness of the imported salts has prevented much being done at the business for some years past. There is a village, in this town, of about 25 houses. There are 12 school districts and school houses, five wharves for the accommodation of ferries, and lake and canal navigation. Ware houses are erecting on two of them. There are also six freshet saw mills, five stores, four taverns and four tanneries. Population 1511.

A. S.

May, 1824,

BRADFORD, a post town in the eastern part of Orange county, in lat. 44° and long. $4^{\circ} 46'$, bounded north by Newbury, east by Connecticut river, which separates it from Piermont, N. H., south by Fairlee and West-Fairlee, and west by Corinth. Three thousand acres of this town, lying on Connecticut river, were granted by New-York to Sir Harry Moore, and by him conveyed to 30 settlers. The rest of the land was taken up by pitches. The town was first called Moretown, but was altered to Bradford. The first settlement was commenced about the year 1761, by emigrants from N. H. The two first settlers were Samuel Sleeper and Benoni Wright. Before the year 1771, there were 30 families in town. The first town meeting on record was on the 4th of May, 1773, and Stevens McConnell was then chosen town clerk. This town, not having been regu-

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larly chartered, the Legislature, January 22, 1791, appointed Israel Smith, Alexander Harvey and James Whitelaw, a committee to deed the lands to the settlers. The first settled minister in this town was the Rev. Gardner Kellogg, of the Congregational order. He was settled by the town, September 2, 1795, and dismissed April 6, 1809. In 1815 they settled the Rev. Silas McKean. The Congregational meetinghouse is in the east part of the town, and was erected in 1793. There are also, a Freewill Baptist and Methodist society. Rufus L. Harvey, Freewill Baptist preacher, and John Ross, Methodist. The practicing physicians are, William Martin, Thomas Coleby, John Pool and Barnabas Wright. Wait's river, the principal stream in town, enters it from the west in two branches, and passing through, in an easterly direction, empties into Connecticut river, affording a number of valuable mill privileges. Hall's brook and Roaring brook, are considerable streams, which enter the town from Newbury and pass through the corner of it into the Connecticut. Smaller streams are numerous, and several medicinal springs have been discovered, but none of much note. The surface of the town is somewhat broken. A handsome and fertile strip of interval skirts Connecticut river, and there is much good land in other parts. In the northwest part of the town is situated Wright's Mountain, erroneously called Virgin Mountain. In this mountain is a cavern called the *Devil's Den*, which has several apartments, and is thought to have been the abode of human beings. In the east part of the town is a considerable precipice called Rowell's Ledge. The timber is pine, sugar maple, oak, beech, hemlock,

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&c. There is an academy in this town built in 1820. It draws about \$110 per annum from the county funds. The rest of its support is derived from private bounty and tuition. There is a small village situated on the north side of Wait's river about half a mile from its mouth, containing a number of handsome dwellinghouses, an academy, a schoolhouse, masonic hall, two stores, two taverns, a saw mill, grist mill, two fulling mills, a carding machine, paper mill, and two distilleries. The first artificial globes ever manufactured in the United States, were made in this town about the year 1812, by Mr. James Wilson. After a labour of some years, Mr. W. and his sons have succeeded in bringing their globes to a high degree of perfection, and have established a manufactory in Albany, N. Y. This town is divided into eight school districts with a schoolhouse in each. There are in town one grist mill, four saw mills, two fulling mills, one paper mill, one carding machine, two stores, four taverns, three distilleries, three tanneries, and one pottery. Pop. 1411.

BRAINTREE, a township in the southwest corner of Orange county, in lat. $43^{\circ} 58'$ and long. $4^{\circ} 15'$, bounded northerly by Roxbury and Brookfield, easterly by Randolph, southerly by Bethel and westerly by Kingston. It is 21 miles southwesterly from Montpelier and 38 northwest from Windsor. This township was granted November 2, 1780, and was chartered to Jacob Spear, Levi Davis and others, August 1, 1781. It contains 36 square miles. The first settlement of the town was commenced about the year 1783, by Jacob and Samuel Spear, Matthew Pratt, Henry Brackett, Silas Flint

and others, emigrants from Braintree and Sutton, Mas., S. Flint's wife was the first woman who came into the town and received in consequence a present of 100 acres of land from the proprietors. Hiram, son of Samuel Bass, was the first child born in town. The first proprietor's meeting was held within the town at the house of Jacob Spear, September 19, 1786. The town was organized March 7, 1788, and Elijah French was first town clerk. It was first represented by Isaac Nichols in 1791. The religious denominations are Congregationalists, Baptists and Christians. The Congregational church was organized December 25, 1794, and at first consisted of eight members. The Rev. Aaron Cleveland was settled over it in March, 1801, and dismissed April 22, 1802. September 22, 1807, the Rev. Ammi Nichols was settled over it and still continues. The church at present consists of 86 members. In 1801, they erected a handsome meetinghouse upon what is called Quaker hill. Elder Elijah Huntington was settled over the Baptist church in June, 1800. The Church consists of 30 or 40 members, partly in Randolph. They have a meetinghouse at the branch, erected about the year 1813. There is a society of Christians, who have a meetinghouse erected about the year 1816, in the east part of the town, and also a few Methodists. Mrs. Nichols is 89 years old, and the oldest person in town. This town has in general been very healthy. There are three physicians, Joseph Dubois, Samuel Craig and Samuel W. Thayer. The town is watered by the third branch of White river, and Ayers' and Mill brooks its tributaries. They are all sufficient for mills. Ayers' brook rises in Rox-

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bury and Brookfield, waters the east part of the town, where it receives Mill brook from the west and unites with the third branch just below the west village in Randolph. Between Ayres' brook and the branch, is a large swell of land. When Ebenezer Waters was surveying the town, he spoke to those with him while on this eminence, saying, "we will sit down here and dine with our hats on and call it Quaker hill," and it has ever since been known by that name. Between the branch and the head of White river, in the southerly part of the town, is a large mountain which renders one fourth of the town incapable of settlement. There are nine school districts and houses, three grist mills, six saw mills, one oil mill, one fulling mill, one carding machine and distillery. Pop. 1033.

July, 1824.

BRISTOL, a post town in the northeastern part of Addison county, in lat. $44^{\circ} 7'$ and long. $3^{\circ} 55'$, is bounded north by Monkton and Starksborough, east by Lincoln and Starksborough, south by Middlebury and Avery's Gore and West by New-Haven. It is 25 miles southwest from Montpelier, and the same distance southeast from Burlington. It was chartered to Samuel Averill and his associates, by the name of Pocock, June 26, 1762, and contains about 26,000 acres. The settlement of this town was commenced, immediately after the Revolutionary war, by Benjamin Griswold, Cyprian Eastman, Robert Dunshee, Justus Allen, Samuel Brooks and others. The town was organized March 2, 1789, and Henry McLaughlin was first town clerk. The religious denominations are, Baptists, Congregationalists and Methodists. The Rev. Mr. Stearns

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was ordained here about the year 1818, and continued a few years. The Rev. Mr. Ware a Congregationalist, preaches half the time. The Baptists and Methodists are without settled preachers, but are generally supplied with preaching. There are two meetinghouses, both erected in 1819; one belongs to the Methodists, and the other was built by the Congregationalists and Baptists together, and belongs equally to each. The latter is a commodious and handsome building. The epidemic of 1812, prevailed here, but was not very mortal. The physicians are Joseph Needham and Oren Smith. About one third of this town lies entirely west of the Green Mountains, and is very level, rich and productive. The remainder of the town is broken and a considerable part incapable of cultivation. A considerable mountain extends through the town from north to south. That part of it north of N. Haven river, is called the Hog Back, and that on the south is called south mountain. A part of the latter has been very much infested with rattle snakes; their numbers, are however, yearly diminishing. New-Haven river, enters this town from the east, and, before it reaches the centre of the town, receives Baldwin and Lewis creek. It runs off to the west into New-Haven. There are three natural ponds here; the largest, called Bristol pond, is a mile and a half long and three fourths of a mile wide. In the west part of the town is a spring which is slight medicinal and is sometimes visited. There is a bed of iron ore in the part of the town next to Monkton, and there have been several forges here, but there is now only one which does much business. Most of the ore which is wrought here, is brought

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from Monkton and from a bed on the west side of the lake, a little north of Crown Point. The village is near the centre of the town, upon New-Haven river, immediately after it passes between the Hog Back and South mountain. It contains 37 dwellinghouses, two meeting-houses, two schoolhouses and a variety of mills, shops, &c. It is ten miles from Vergennes and 11 from Middlebury. There are in town nine school districts, seven school-houses, two grist mills, two saw mills, two fulling mills, two carding machines, two stores, two distilleries, two tanueries and one tavern. Pop. 1051.

July, 1824.

BROAD BROOK, a small mill stream, which rises in the eastern part of Barnard, runs across the southeast corner of Royalton and falls into White river in Sharon.

BROXLEY. This name was altered to Peru; February 3, 1804. See *Peru*.

BROOKFIELD, a post town in the western part of Orange county, in lat. $44^{\circ}2'$ and long. $4^{\circ}21'$, is bounded north by Williamstown, east by Chelsea, south by Randolph and a part of Braintree, and west by Roxbury. It lies 16 miles south from Montpelier and 40 N. westerly from Windsor. This township was granted November 6, 1780, and chartered August 5, 1781, to Phineas Lyman and his associates, and contains 36 square miles. The first settlement of this town was begun in 1779, by Shubal Cross and family. Mrs. Cross was the first woman who came into town, and on that account was presented, by the proprietors, with 100 acres of land. Mr. Howard's family came in about the same time and Caleb Martin, John Lyman, Jonathan Pierce, John and Noah Payne, and several others

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came in soon after. The early settlers were principally from Conn. Capt. Cross built the first grist and saw mill. Timothy Cole was the first town clerk and Jonathan Pierce the first representative. The religious denominations are Congregationalists, Baptists, Freewill Baptists, Methodists and Universalists. The Congregationalist church was organized, July 11, 1787, and the Rev. Elijah Lyman ordained over it April 8, 1789, and still continues. Present number of communicants 164. The Baptist church is small. Samuel Hovey, Elder. He is upwards of 80 years old. The Freewill Baptists are more numerous. The number of Methodists is small. Peter Bean, local preacher. In 1789 there were 52 families here. The number of deaths since that time, is 499. Of these one lived to the age of 94 years, and two others to that of 93. The smallest number that has died in any year, is one, the greatest, thirty-four, and the average number about fourteen. The years of most remarkable mortality, are 1795, 1801, 1807, 1808, 1811, 1813 and 1823, and those in which there have been special revivals of religion, are 1795, 1801, 1809, 1810, 1815, 1816 and 1822. The congregational meetinghouse in this town stands near the centre, and was built in 1804. There is also a small meetinghouse on the branch. The practicing physicians are Walter Burnham and Daniel Washburn. This township lies nearly on the height of land between White and Onion river, and some parts of it are broken; but it is mostly fit for cultivation and is very productive, particularly in grass. It is well watered with springs and brooks, but has no very good mill privileges. The principal stream is the second branch of

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White river, which originates in Williamstown, in conjunction with Stevens' branch of Onion river, and runs through the eastern part of this town into Randolph. There are several considerable ponds, some of which afford streams, a considerable part of the year, sufficient for mills and other machinery. The pond near the north village is crossed by a floating bridge 25 rods long. Around and at the bottom of a small pond in the west part of the town is an inexhaustible quantity of marl, from which very good lime is manufactured. There are 12 school districts and 10 schoolhouses, a part of two of the districts and the houses belonging to them being in Roxbury. There are four grist-mills, two with two run of stones each, and two with one run each, seven saw mills, one carding machine, two fulling mills, three stores, three taverns, two distilleries, two tanneries, and one small furnace. Pop. 1507.

June, 1824.

BROOKLINE, a small township in the eastern part of Windham county, in lat. 43° 1', is bounded north by Athens, east by Westminster and Putney, south by Dummerston and west by Townshend and Newfane. It is about eight miles in length and from one and a half to two and a half miles in width. It was set off from Putney and Athens and incorporated into a township, October 30, 1794. The town was organized in March, 1795, and John Waters was first town clerk. It was first represented in 1823, by Benjamin Ormsbee. The first settlement was made in this township by C. Whitcomb, Cyrus Whitcomb, jr. David Ayres, Samuel Skinner and Jonah Mower, about the year 1777. The first settlers had many hardships to endure, but nothing more than is common in new settlements gener-

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ally. The religious denominations are, close communion Baptists, open communion Baptists and Congregationalists. There was formerly but one Baptist church here, over which Elder Isaac Wellman was ordained in November, 1808. In 1810, there was a revival, in consequence of which, about 45 were added to this church, and another in 1817, which occasioned an accession to this church of about 70 members. There has lately been a division of this church, occasioned by a difference of opinion respecting communion. The close communion Baptist church numbers about 140 members, about two thirds of whom reside in the neighboring towns. Bela Wilcox is their preacher. Elder Wellman is connected with the open communion church. The Baptists have a small meetinghouse, situated a little north of the centre of the township. A deep valley runs through the whole length of the township from north to south, at the bottom of which runs *Grassy Brook*, which rises in Athens and falls into West river near the southwest corner of Brookline. Along the whole of the east line of the town, is a considerable elevation. West river forms for a short distance, the western boundary. During a violent freshet, a few years since, an extensive bed of Kaolin, or porcelain clay, was laid open in this town. The town has always been remarkably healthy. William Perry, jr. is the only physician. There are four school districts and schoolhouses, one of which is a very pretty building of brick. The mill privileges are not very good. There are one grist mill, three saw mills and a tavern. Pop. 391.

June, 1824.

BROWNINGTON, a post town in Orleans county, in lat. 44° 48' and

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long. $4^{\circ} 47'$, is bounded northeasterly by Salem and Navy, southeasterly by Westmore, southwesterly by Barton, and west by north by Coventry and a part of Irasburgh. It is 95 miles north from Windsor, 45 northeast from Montpelier and 57 from Burlington. It was granted February 26, 1782, and chartered, by the name of Brownington, October 2, 1790, to Timothy and Daniel Brown and their associates, and contains 16,750 acres. This was constituted a half shire town of Orleans county, when that county was incorporated. The seat of justice is now at Irasburgh. The township is watered by Willoughby's river, a considerable mill stream running through the south part, and by several of its branches. There is also a small pond lying partly in the northwest corner of the town. Population 265.

Brunswick, a township in Essex county, situated in lat. $44^{\circ} 43'$ and long. $5^{\circ} 14'$, containing 14,716 acres, or 23 square miles. It is bounded north by Minehead, east by Connecticut river, south by Maidstone and west by Wenlock. It lies opposite to Stratford, in N. H. and fifty-five miles northeast from Montpelier. This town was chartered, October 13, 1761. The first settlement was commenced in the spring of 1780, by Joseph and Nathaniel Wait. John Merrill removed here the succeeding autumn. Since this period the population of the town has continued slowly to advance. Brunswick is watered by the west branch of Nulhegan river, which runs through the northwest part of the town, and unites with the north branch in Minehead. Wheeler's stream rises in Wenlock, and passes through this town into Connecticut river. This stream affords several valuable mill privi-

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leges. It passes through a number of natural ponds. Paul's stream, receiving its waters from Granby, Ferdinand and Maidstone lake, passes through the south part of the town, and is a considerable mill stream. There is a *mineral spring* of some note, situated in the northeast part of the town, which is said to be similar to the one in Newbury, (see Newbury.) This spring issues from the bank of Connecticut river, and from beneath a natural pond of about 25 acres area, lying upon the bank above. The town is divided into three school districts, but one of which has a schoolhouse. A physician is the only professional man in town. There are two saw mills and one grain mill. Population 124.

November, 1823.

BURKE, a post town in the northeast part of Caledonia county, in lat. $44^{\circ} 36'$ and long. $4^{\circ} 58'$, is bounded northeast by Newark and East-Haven, southeast by Victory, south by Lyndon and Kirby, and west by Sutton. It is 40 miles north east from Montpelier, and 37 north from Newbury. It was chartered February 26, 1782, to Justus Rose, Uriah Seymour and others, and contains 23,040 acres. The settlement of this town was commenced about the year 1790 by Lemuel and Ira Walter, Seth Spencer and others from Connecticut and the south part of this state. The town was organized December 5, 1796, and Lemuel Walter was the first town clerk. It was first represented by Thomas Bartlet, in 1805. A saw and grist mill were erected here by Roman Fyler and his sons about the year 1800. The saw mill was destroyed by fire the next year, but was soon rebuilt. There are, at present, five religious societies, Congregationalist, Baptist, Free will

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Baptist, Methodist and Universalist, but no settled minister. Elder Peleg Hicks, a Baptist, was settled here about the time the church was organized, and continued till about 1810. Since that time there has been no settled minister, but there is generally preaching by circuit, or other itinerant preachers. Geo. W. Denison and Alva Gadding are the practicing physicians. In the autumn of 1812, this town was visited by the spotted fever, which carried off a number of the inhabitants. This township is watered by the Passumpsick river, which runs through it in a south westerly direction, and by several of its branches, which afford numerous mill privileges. It is separated from Victory by Burke mountain, which is about 3,500 feet high and is seen from a great distance. The surface of the town is uneven, and the timber, principally hard wood, interspersed with evergreens. The soil is, generally, good. In 1817, Roman Fyler and others established a manufactory of shaving boxes and brushes in this town, and, for four or five years, these articles were manufactured to the amount of from \$1000 to \$2000 annually. This business is now nearly suspended, and a manufactory of Magog oil stones established by R. Fyler and son. In 1818, Mr. Fyler, seeing a stone which was brought from Memphremagog lake, recognized it as an oil stone, and procured one and used it as such in his shaving box factory. In September of this year, he made a tour to the lake to see the quarry from which it had been taken. He found the oil stone, (*novaculite*), upon a small island, (*see Memphremagog lake*) immediately secured his title to the quarry and soon commenced the manufacture. After

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two or three years of assiduous exertions, he succeeded in getting them into use in the principal towns in the northern states. Since that time from two to four tons have been annually manufactured and sold. The stone is taken from the quarry and transported to this town, where it is manufactured. It is pronounced, by good judges, to be equal to the best Turkey oil stone. The mills and machinery are situated near the centre of a small village. The town is divided into six school districts, in five of which there are school houses. There are two grist mills, five saw mills, one carding machine, two fulling mills, one store, one tavern, one tannery, one distillery, one clover mill and one pottery. Population 541.

April, 1824.

A. B.

BURLINGTON, a post and shire town of Chittenden county, is one of the principal towns in the state. This township lies in lat. 44° 27', and long. 3° 48', and is bounded north by Colechester, east by Williston, south by Shelburn, and west by lake Champlain. It is situated 35 miles, in a right line, west by north from Montpelier, 22 southeasterly from Plattsburgh, 30 north from Middlebury, 160 from Boston, 80 from Montreal, 200 from Quebec, and 440 from Washington. It was chartered, June 7, 1763, by the governor of N. H., containing, originally, 36 square miles, and extending ten miles, in a right line, along Onion river, which separates the township from Colechester, and 6 miles from north to south on the eastern boundary. October 27, 1794, that part of the township, east of Muddy brook, was annexed to Williston. Some beginnings had been made in this township, and several settlers were on their way to it, when the revolutionary war com-

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menced, in the spring of 1775, but the settlement was wholly abandoned in 1776, when the American troops retreated from Canada before the British army, and no attempt was made to renew it, till the close of the war. In the spring of 1783, the first permanent settlement was commenced by Frederick Saxton, Stephen Lawrence, — Eldredge and Simon Tubbs, farmers. Joseph Stackhouse, wheelwright, Dubartus Willard, carpenter, and John Collins, blacksmith, who removed their families here in August following. The first town meeting, on record, was March 19, 1787, and Samuel Lane was then chosen town clerk. The town was probably organized one or two years before. The religious societies, in this town, are Congregationalists, Unitarians and Methodists. There are also some Episcopalians. There was no settled minister, in this town, previous to the year 1810. On the 10th of April of this year, the Rev. Daniel Haskell was ordained over the Congregational church, and continued their pastor till about the beginning of the year 1822, when being elected President of the Vermont University, he asked a dismission. On the 23d of August, 1822, the Rev. Willard Preston was installed over this church and society. The Rev. Samuel Clark was ordained over the Unitarian church, April 19, 1810, and was dismissed, by his own request, Feb. 13, 1822. The Rev. George G. Ingersol was ordained over this church and society, on the 30th of May following. Each of the above named societies have a good meetinghouse. That belonging to the Unitarian society is of brick and very capacious. It was erected in 1816, has a good organ, clock and bell, and is one of the finest build-

ings in the state. It cost about \$23000. The Methodist church, in this town, is considerably numerous and is constantly supplied with preaching on the Sabbath. They, at present, occupy the court-house as a place of worship, but it is expected that a Methodist chapel will soon be erected. The surface of this township is considerably elevated above the lake, is pleasantly diversified with swells and vales, but the soil is not, in general, of the first quality. In the northeastern part is an extensive tract of pine plain, where the soil is light and sandy. The southwestern part was timbered mostly with hard wood, and the soil is loamy. The declivity occupied by the village is, in general, a hard gravelly soil, very suitable for building ground. Below Onion river falls, in this township, is a beautiful tract of interval, which is not surpassed in fertility by any in the state. There are no streams of any consequence, which run through the township. Onion river separates it from Colchester, and at the lower falls on this stream, commonly known by the name of "Onion river falls," are a number of very valuable mill privileges, most of which are already occupied. From these falls, it is about five miles to the mouth of the river, while it is only a mile and a half across to the wharf in Burlington bay. There are two bridges over Onion river, connecting this township with Colchester. One is near the head of Onion river falls, the other, called the 'High bridge,' or 'Pennyman's bridge,' is about one mile and a half above. The chasm, formed by the water, over which the latter passes, is a considerable curiosity. This bridge is 65 feet above the surface of the river, at low water, and is only about 75 feet in length. Muddy

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brook, which runs between this township and Williston, is a small mill stream. The rocks here are, principally, limestone. Iron ore is found in small fragments, and, on the lake shore to the northwest of the village, near Sharp-shin point, a beautiful ferruginous sand is found in abundance. There are two or three springs in town, which are thought to possess medicinal properties, but are not in very high repute. In the vicinity of one, which is half a mile east of the site of the University, calcareous tufa is found. In the northwest part of the town is a cavern, called the 'Devils Den,' which is considered a curiosity. The entrance is large, and the extent about 30 feet in a direction nearly horizontal. *Burlington village* is the largest and handsomest village in the state. It is situated on Burlington bay, and occupies a gentle declivity, which descends towards the west. The streets extend from east to west, and from north to south, and, in general, cross one another regularly at right angles, cutting the whole village into squares. The village extends about one mile from the water, in which distance the land rises gradually about 250 feet above the surface of the lake. The width from north to south is half a mile. A great share of the business on the lake centres at this place, and the town is rapidly increasing in size and consequence. An extensive wharf is constructed for the convenience of loading and unloading merchandize, &c. upon which several store houses have been erected. Before lake Champlain was connected with the Hudson by a canal, much of the trade of this town was with Montreal and Quebec; since that time it has been principally with New-York. The public buildings, in this village, are

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two meetinghouses, a court-house, built in 1802, a stone jail, an academy and a bank, all of which are handsome and commodious buildings. There are also some very handsome private buildings and gentlemen's seats. The first regular mercantile store was opened, in this village, in the fall of 1789. It was built by Stephen Keyes, and placed under the care of Orange Smith. The second store was opened by Zacheus Peaslee. In the year 1800, the number of regular stores had increased to six. The village, including the street to Onion river falls, contains 16 English and West India goods stores, two drug and medicine stores, two bookstores, six grocery stores, two hat stores, one auction and commission store, one shoe store, one jewel and fancy goods store, two cabinet warehouses, two watch-makers and jewelers, two tin factories, four chair factories, one tobacconist, three masons, five joiners, seven blacksmiths, two coopers, three saddlers, four tailors, one gunsmith, five mantuamakers, two barbers, six taverns, one saw mill, one grist mill, one mill for grinding plaster, one woollen factory, one clothier's works, one carding machine, one oil mill and one paper mill. The view of this village, from the water while approaching it from the southwest, is very beautiful. The prospect, from the site of the University, which is 250 feet above the lake, is rich beyond description, and is hardly surpassed by any in the United States. The lake, its bays and islands, the river, winding its way through luxuriant meadows, and the mountains, which form the great outlines of the view, render the scenery strikingly variegated and beautiful. There is, at present, but one periodical paper printed in this village. It is issued weekly, and is

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called the '*Northern Sentinel*,' published by E. and T. Mills. It was commenced in 1801, and was, at first, called the *Vermont Sentinel*. Several other periodical papers have been established here and discontinued. The Burlington Bank was incorporated November 9, 1818, with a capital of \$150,000. A large and elegant building of brick has been erected for its accommodation. In front of the court-house is a handsome common, called the *square*. The court-house is about half a mile west from the University, and in long. 73° 15' west from Greenwich Observatory, as deduced from a celestial observation by Professor Dean. The village, at present, contains about 225 dwelling houses, many of which are handsome, and 1650 inhabitants. Of these 838 are males, 312 females, 150 foreigners, 95 sailors and 61 blacks. There are here 17 attorneys at law and six physicians. The people of Burlington are distinguished for their politeness and attention to strangers, for the refinement of their manners, and for their liberality and public spirit. More than \$75,000 have been contributed by this village for the erection of public buildings, besides the large sums which have been raised for other public purposes. The University of Vermont was incorporated and established here November 3, 1791. In 1800 and 1801, a large and elegant college edifice was erected* by the liberal inhabitants of Burlington and its vicinity, and instruction commenced at the same time under the Presidency of the Rev. Daniel C. Saunders. The first commencement was held in 1804, when four young gentlemen were honored with the degree of A. B. During the late war with Great

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Britain, President Sanders was dismissed, the course of instruction, in the University, suspended, the students dispersed, and the college edifice occupied by the troops of the United States, which were stationed at Burlington. At the close of the war, the University was reorganized, and the Rev. Samuel Austin, D. D., appointed President. The University had many difficulties to encounter from the odium, which had been brought upon the institution during the war, and from the demands, which were, afterwards, unexpectedly brought against it for erecting the college edifice, and the prospects were so discouraging, that, in 1821, the President and Professor of Mathematics and Philosophy, resigned, and a considerable part of the students went to other colleges. In the fall of this year measures were taken, by which most of the demands against the institution were satisfied, the Rev. *Daniel Haskell* was appointed President, and the affairs of the University began to assume a brighter aspect. In 1822, the medical department was organized, and in the fall of this year, a full course of Medical Lectures was given, for the first time, to a class of 53 students. At the time Mr. Haskell accepted the Presidency of this institution, there were but 20 students belonging to it. In October, 1823, there were 55 medical students and 53 classical students; total 108. The local situation of the University of Vermont is unrivalled in pleasantness and salubrity, and the calamity, which has lately befallen the institution in the destruction of the college edifice by fire, is likely soon to be repaired. Subscriptions have been procured, and provision is already made for the erection of other buildings.

* See *General View*, page 36.

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In order to an admission to the Freshman Class, in the University of Vermont, the candidate must have read Clark's Introduction to the making of Latin, the whole of Virgil, Cicero's Select Orations, the Greek Testament, Sallust and Græca Minora, and must understand the fundamental rules of Arithmetick.

COURSE OF STUDIES.

FRESHMAN CLASS.

First Term.—Horace's Odes, Murray's Grammar and Exercises, Græca Majora, Thucydides and Herodotus. *Second Term.*—Horace's Satires, Hutton's Arithmetick, Græca Majora, Xenophon's Cyropædia and Anabasis. *Third Term.*—Horace finished, Adam's Roman Antiquities, Blair's Rhetorick abridged, Cicero de Senectute and de Amicitia.

SOPHOMORE CLASS.

First Term.—Cicero de Oratore, Hutton's Algebra, Morse's Octavo Geography, last edition. *Second Term.*—Cicero de Oratore finished, Græca Majora, Excerpta ex Oratoribus, Tytler's Elements of History. *Third Term.*—Hutton's Geometry, Livy 5 books, Hedge's Logick, Hutton's Trigonometry and Conick Sections.

JUNIOR CLASS.

First Term.—Græca Majora, 1st. Vol. finished, Enfield's Philosophy. *Second Term.*—Tacitus's History, Enfield's Philosophy continued, Græca Majora, Excerpta Heroica. *Third Term.*—Græca Majora, 2nd. Vol. finished, Enfield's Astronomy, Jamieson's Grammar of Rhetorick.

SENIOR CLASS.

First Term.—Paley's Natural Theology, Paley's Evidences of Christianity, Paley's Moral Philosophy, Butler's Analogy. *Second Term.*—Stewart's Philosophy of the Human Mind, Campbell's Philosophy of Rhetorick. *Third Term.*—Jamieson's Grammar of Logick and

Intellectual Philosophy, Vattel's Law of Nations. *Through the year,* one lesson, weekly, in the Greek Testament, and one in Cicero de Officiis; and, occasionally, a review of past studies.

All the classes, through their whole course, attend frequently to Composition, Disputation, and Declamation. Lectures are delivered, annually, in this institution, on Natural and Experimental Philosophy and Astronomy, on Chemistry, and on Botany, to which the classical students have access. The charge for tuition, room-rent, and the use of the Library, is twenty dollars a year. The annual Commencement is on the second Wednesday in August. The vacations are from commencement, four weeks; from the second Wednesday in December, seven weeks; and from the second Wednesday in May, two weeks. The present Faculty are the Rev. Daniel Haskell, A. M., *President*, James Dean, A. A. S., *Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy*, Lucas Hubbell, A. M., *Professor of the Learned Languages*, Nathan Smith, M. D. C. S. M. S. Lond., (*Professor in Yale Col.*) *Professor of the Theory and Practice of Surgery and Obstetrics*, Joseph A. Gallup, M. D., *Theory and Practice of Physic and Materia Medica*, Nathan R. Smith, M. D., *Anatomy and Physiology* and Arthur L. Porter, M. D., *Chemistry and Pharmacy*. The whole population of Burlington, in 1820, was 2111. The present number is about 2600.

August 6, 1824.

CABOT, a post township 6 miles square, in the western part of Caledonia county, is situated about the head waters of Onion river, in lat. 44° 23' & long. 4° 38', and is bounded north by Walden, east by Danville and Peacham, south by Marshfield.

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and west by Woodbury. It is 18 miles east from Montpelier, and 65 north from Windsor. It was granted November 6, 1780, and chartered August 17, 1781, to Jesse Leavenworth and his associates. The settlement of the town was commenced in April, 1785, by James Bruce, Edmund Chapman, Jonathan Heath and Benjamin Webster, with their families. The females came into the town on snowshoes, and were obliged to suffer many privations and hardships. Mr. Webster and his wife, are now the only persons, of the above named, who reside in town. They live, on what is called 'The Plain' in Cabot, near the place where the settlement was commenced. This plain is situated on the *height of lands* between Connecticut and Onion river, and commands an extensive and beautiful prospect. Its outlines are formed by the western range of the Green mountains and by the White mountains, in N. H. The religious denominations are Congregationalists and Methodists, each of which has a meetinghouse. The Rev. *Moses Ingalls* is settled over the Congregational church. This town is the native place of Zera Colburn, who, at the age of five or six years, astonished the world by his extraordinary powers of combining numbers, and who has since been fostered and admired by the literati of Europe. His widowed mother still resides here. The surface of this town is generally uneven and the soil hard. The timber is mostly hard wood, with some hemlock and spruce. It is watered by Onion river, which is formed of several branches in this town and affords here several mill privileges. *Joe's* and *Molly's* pond lie in the northeast part. The waters of the north pass by Joe's brook and

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Passumpsic river into the Connecticut, while those of the latter pass by Onion river into lake Champlain. Near Onion river in this town is a sulphur spring. At the centre is a small village, in which are a meetinghouse, erected in 1823, a store, a tavern, and some mills and other machinery. There are, in town, three physicians, two ministers, two stores, two taverns, four saw mills, two grist mills, one fulling mill, one carding machine and one tannery. Population 1032.

September, 1823.

CALAIS, a township, in the north part of Washington county, is in lat. $44^{\circ} 22'$ and long. $4^{\circ} 48'$, and is bounded north by Woodbury, east by Marshfield, south by Montpelier and west by Worcester. It is 37 miles east from Burlington and 62 north from Windsor, was granted October 21, 1780, chartered August 15, 1781, to Jacob Davis, Stephen Fay, and their associates, and contains 36 square miles. The principal proprietors and first settlers of this township were from Charleton, Mass. The settlement was commenced in the summer of 1787. The first settlers were Abijah, Asa and Peter Wheelock, who started from Charleton, June 5, 1787, with a waggon, two yoke of oxen, provisions, tools, &c. and arrived at Williamstown, within 21 miles of Calais, the 19th. They had hitherto found the roads almost impassable and here they were obliged to leave their waggon, and, taking a few necessary articles upon a sled, they proceeded towards Calais, cutting their way and building causeries as they passed along. After a journey of two days, and encamping in the woods two nights, they arrived at the place where Montpelier village now stands. Here Col. Jacob Davis, had commenced

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a clearing and erected a small log hut, and here they left their cattle to graze upon the wild grass, leeks and shrubbery, with which the woods abounded; proceeded to Calais and commenced cutting down the forest. They returned to Charleton in October, and the following spring Abijah and Peter Wheelock, came again to Calais, accompanied by Moses Stone. They this year erected a log house, and spent the following winter at Charleton. In the spring of 1789, Abijah Wheelock removed his family, consisting of a wife and two children, into town. From Montpelier, a distance of 11 miles, Mr. W. drew his bed, a son two years old, and some other articles upon a handsled, while Mrs. W. travelled the whole distance through the woods on foot, (snow from two to three feet deep,) carrying in her arms a child four months old. They arrived in Calais, accompanied by Samuel Twiss and his wife, on the 13th of April. In September following Peter Wheelock moved his family, consisting of a wife and six children, to this township. In 1790, James Jennings, arrived here with his family, Asa Wheelock and David Goodell, removed here in 1791, and Edward Tucker, and others in 1792. Lucinda, daughter of Peter Wheelock, was born this year, and was the first child born in town. On this occasion, Mrs. Rachel, wife of Asa Wheelock, travelled four miles through the woods on foot in a very dark night. In 1793, the first saw and grist mill were erected near the centre of the town, by J. Davis, of Montpelier and Samuel Twiss. During this and the succeeding year considerable additions were made to the settlement. In the winter of 1794, Mr. Jennings, of this town, being upwards of 60 years of age,

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lost his life by fatigue and frost, while on his return through the woods from Montpelier to this place. There were not at this time a sufficient number of men in town to constitute a jury of inquest. It was in this township that the Hon. Timothy Stanley lost his foot by frost, in 1783. The town was organized March 23, 1795. Peter Wheelock was first town clerk, Jonas Comins, first constable, Joshua Bliss, first select man, by the unanimous suffrage, of 17 legal voters. The town was represented in October following by Peter Wheelock. The first settlers of Calais experienced all those privations and hardships which are incident to the settlers of new townships generally. They located themselves at some distance from each other, and it was not uncommon for a woman to travel several miles to visit a neighbor and return after dark through the woods, brandishing a firebrand to enable her to discover the marked trees. For one or two years the settlers brought the grain for the support of their families, and for seed from Williamstown, Brookfield and Royalton, a distance of 30 miles or more. After they began to raise grain in town, they had to carry it 15 miles to mill. This they did in winter, by placing several bags of grain upon the neck of an ox, and driving his mate before him to beat a path. There are here five religious societies, viz., Baptists, Congregationalists, Universalists, Methodists, and Freewill Baptists, and the greatest harmony prevails among them. There are two preachers, Elder Benjamin Page, and Hosea Hatch, and one meetinghouse which is shared by all the denominations. There are also two physicians, John Gilman and Charles Clark. For some time after the settlement of

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the township, there was no physician within 25 miles of this place. The town has generally been very healthy. Abijah Wheelock and his wife, the first settlers, now 60 years of age, reside near the centre of the town, surrounded by eleven children, no death ever having happened in the family. This township is watered by two branches of Onion river, one entering it near the northeast, the other near the northwest corner. They unite near the south line of the town, affording, in their course, a great number of valuable privileges for mills and other machinery. It is also well watered with springs and brooks. The soil is a warm loam, easily cultivated, well adapted to the production of all kinds of grain and is not inferior to other towns in its vicinity for grazing. The surface of the township is somewhat uneven, but very little of it so broken as to be incapable of cultivation. The timber on the streams is mostly hemlock, spruce and pine; on the higher lands, maple, beech, &c. The lowest lands here are in general drier and the best soil. The north line of the township intersects two considerable ponds. There are several other small, but beautiful ponds lying within the township, and which abound with trout and other fish. Long pond lies in the north west part of the town. In one autumn, 2,000 lbs. of trout were taken from this pond with a hook, which sold for \$8 per cwt. In the spring of some years, at the inlet of this pond, more than two tons of fish have been thrown out of the channel with the hands and with baskets. A mineral spring has lately been discovered, which is said to have effected some cures, but its properties are little known. There are in the town a nail factory, in which have

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been manufactured from six to nine tons of nails annually, three grist mills, seven saw mills, two smut mills, two clover mills, two distilleries, two potashes, two trip hammer shops, one carding machine and one store. There is also a manufactory of musical instruments of almost all kinds, which, in quality and beauty, are equal to the imported. Population, 1820, 1111. s. w.

August 10, 1824.

CALDESBURGH.—This name was altered to Morgan, October 19, 1801. See *Morgan*.

CALEDONIA COUNTY is bounded northeast by Essex county, east by Connecticut river, which separates it from Grafton county, N. H., south by Orange county, west by Washington county, and northwest by Orleans county. It lies between 44° 9' and 44° 45' north lat. and between 4° 25' and 5° 4' east long. and contains about 700 square miles. This county was incorporated Nov. 5, 1792. Danville is the principal town and the seat of justice. The Supreme Court sits here on the second Tuesday of September, and the County Court on the first Monday of June and second Monday of December, annually. The Passumpsick and some smaller tributaries of the Connecticut water the east part of the county, and Onion river is formed in the western part. The Lamoille river rises near the north west corner. The height of lands, or eastern range of the Green mountains, extends through the western part of the county. Between this range and the Connecticut, and along the Passumpsick, is a fine farming country. The geology of this county is but little known. Argillite, limestone, granite, mica slate and hornblend rocks are common. Sulphur springs are very numerous. There is one print-

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ing establishment in this county, at Danville. Population, 1820, 16,669.

CAMBRIDGE, a post town in the south part of Franklin county, in lat. $44^{\circ} 38'$ and long. $4^{\circ} 7'$, is bounded northeasterly by Coit's gore and a part of Fletcher, easterly by Sterling and a part of Johnson, south by Underhill, and west by Fletcher, and is 30 miles northwest from Montpelier, and 22 northeast from Burlington. It was granted Nov. 7, 1780, and chartered to Samuel Robinson, John Fasset, jr. Jonathan Fasset, and their associates, August 13, 1781, and contains 28,533 acres. The first settler of this town was John Spafford. He came into town May 8, 1783, planted two acres of corn, which was overflowed with water in the fall, and nearly all destroyed. He moved his family, consisting of a wife and two children, into town from Piermont, N. H. in November. The town was surveyed, this year, by Amos Fasset. In 1784, Amos Fasset, Stephen Kinsley, John Fasset, jr. and Samuel Montague moved their families here from Bennington, and Noah Chittenden his from Arlington, Vt. The first saw mill was built, this year, by Amos Fasset. Thirty-five persons spent the second winter here. In 1785, David Safford and others moved into town from Bennington. When Mr. Spafford came into town, there were no inhabitants or road between this place and Hazen's road in Craftsbury, and they who came from Bennington, had to cut their road for ten miles through the woods. The first settlers brought their provisions with them, and when their meat failed, they hunted the moose. The first improvements were made on the flats along the river Lamoille, the waters of which frequently swept away or spoiled in fall the products of sum-

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mer. The crops of pumpkins frequently floated away and landed safely on the shores of Graud Isle. When their mill dams were swept away, the people ground their grain in mortars, which they called *pumpkin mills*. They were made by burning a large cavity in the top of a stump, and suspending a large pestle to a spring pole. The town was organized March 29, 1785, and John Fasset was first town clerk. David Safford was first representative and John Safford taught the first school in town. The religious denominations are Congregationalists, Baptists, Episcopalians and Methodists. The Congregational church consists of 100 members. The Rev. Elijah Woolage was settled over it in 1805, and dismissed in 1806; the Rev. John Truair in 1810, and dismissed in 1812. The Rev. *Royal A. Avery* was settled in 1824. Their meetinghouse was erected in 1805, in the village called the *Borough*. The first Elder of the Baptist church was Joseph Call who removed and was succeeded by Elder Samuel Holmes, who died in 1813. The number belonging to the Methodist church is twelve, to the Episcopal, ~~six~~. There have been four considerable revivals of religion; the first in 1784, the subjects of it, four; the second in 1792, about 50 subjects; the third in 1808, about 20, and the fourth in 1817, about 60. The dysentery prevailed here in 1807, and was very mortal. In Cambridge, 21 died, and as many more along the river in its immediate vicinity. Practicing physicians, John Fasset and William Page. Samuel Montague, now aged 81 years, his wife 75, David Safford, 80, his wife, 75, John Spafford, 69, and his wife, 68, all settled farms adjoining each other. They are all living on the

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same farms, and have never had a law suit or arbitration with each other. David Spafford, together with Seth Warner, John Warner, Elnathan Hubbell, jr., Nathaniel Holmes and John Steward, constituted the Spartan band, which defended the house of James Breckenridge, of Bennington, (called the Thermophyla of the N. H. grants,) against the sheriff of the county of Albany, aided by a force of 300 men. The river Lamoille enters this town on the east side one mile from the northeast corner, and after running a serpentine course of 12 miles, in which it receives north branch from the north, and Bruslers river and Seymour's brook from the south, passes the west line of the town, one mile from the south west corner. These streams afford numerous mill privileges. The surface of the town is uneven, and, in some places, rough. The land is, however, generally good, and on the river are about 5000 acres of valuable interval. A branch of dead creek, which is a branch of Missisque river, rises in this town, and another branch of said creek issues from Metcalf pond in Fletcher, and runs across the northwest corner of this town. The town is well watered, and the timber of various kinds. There are three small villages. The village called the *Boro* is on the south side of the river Lamoille, in the southwest corner of the town, on the post road, and contains a Congregational meeting house, two stores, one tavern, one distillery, and mills and other machinery. The *centre village* is on the south side of the Lamoille near the centre of the town, east of Bruslers river, and contains one store, one tavern, one distillery, one trip hammer shop, one fulling mill, one carding machine and other mills

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and machinery. The town meetings and the meetings of the Baptist society for religious worship are held here. The other village is one mile north of the *Borough*, and is called the *Harbour*. The old Spartan, David Safford, settled here with several of his friends. The town is divided into 12 school districts. There are two grist mills, with two run of stones each, six saw mills, two clothier's works, two carding machines, one trip hammer shop, four distilleries, five stores, three taverns and one tannery. Population 1176.

March, 1824.

CAMEL'S RUMP* is one of the most elevated summits of the Green Mountains, situated in the eastern part of Huntington, near the west line of Duxbury. Its height above tide water is 4188 feet, and above the State House, at Montpelier, 3960 feet. It is 17 miles west from Montpelier, about 25 miles northeast from Middlebury, and 20 miles southeast from Burlington, and is in full view from the site of the University of Vermont. The top of this mountain commands a most extensive and romantic prospect.

CANAAN, a post township, lying in the northeast corner of Essex county, and entirely at the northeastern extremity of the state. It is in lat. $44^{\circ} 57'$ north, and long. $5^{\circ} 18'$ east, and contains about 29 square miles. It is bounded north by Hertford, Canada, east by Connecticut river, and southwest by Lemington and Averill. It lies opposite Stewartstown, N. H. The northeast corner of the town is the most easterly land in Vermont, and lies in long. $5^{\circ} 23'$ east and $71^{\circ} 33'$ west from Greenwich. This town was chartered July 29, 1762, and

* *Why not Camel's Hump?*

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granted to William Williams, Jonathan and Arad Hunt, and others. February 26, 1782, it received a new charter, and October 23, 1801, the town of Norfolk was annexed to it. The first settlers were Silas Sargeant, John Hugh and Hubbard Spencer, who removed their families into Canaan in 1785, and in 1791, there were 19 persons in town. Canaan being a frontier town, was subject to considerable disturbance during the late war with Great Britain. About the first of Sept. 1813, Samuel Beech, of this town, had a permit to go into Canada to repair a mill dam. He sent his workmen forward with a team, which was taken from them by John Dennett, Joshua and John Morrison and Thomas Todd, and driven back into Canaan. Beech, in attempting to regain his team, was shot by Dennett, and died. Dennett and his associates were committed to prison, from which he escaped in January following into the woods in Averill, where he remained till August, when he was retaken, but not till after he was mortally wounded by his pursuers. It appeared that Dennett resisted, and, while attempting to kill Mr. Morgan, one of those endeavouring to apprehend him, was shot by Mr. Sperry, another of his pursuers. In 1814, Samuel Hugh was carried off by the enemy, and considerable property was also taken from Messrs. Ingham, Goss and others. This township is divided into three school districts, but one of which is furnished with a school house. The denominations of Christians are Congregationalists, Freewill Baptists and Methodists. Several small streams pass through the town into Connecticut river. Leed's pond lies partly in this town and partly in Canada. There are one lawyer and one min-

ister, Elder Caleb Ingals, in this town. There are also a store and a tavern. Population 277.

CASTLETON, a post town in Rutland county, 10 miles west of Rutland, is in lat. 43° 34' and long. 73° west from Greenwich. It has Poultney on the south, Ira on the east, Hubbardton on the north, and Fairhaven on the west. It contains 36 square miles and was originally divided into 70 rights. The charter was obtained by Samuel Brown, of Stockbridge, Mas. September 22, 1761, signed by the Governor of N. H. Col. Amos Bird, of Salisbury, Con. became the principal proprietor and in company with Col. Noah Lee made the first surveys of lots in June, 1766. The first house was erected in the town August 9, 1769, of which Col. Lee was the only inhabitant; the winter following. In 1770, Ephraim Buel, Eleazer Bartholomew, and Zadock Remington, with their families, settled in this town; and soon after Colonels Bird and Lee, with their families. The first settlers emigrated principally from Connecticut. The enterprise and worth of Cols. Bird and Lee, entitle them to a place in the memory of future generations. The former was cut off in the midst of active and benevolent exertions for the benefit of his infant settlement, Sept. 16, 1772. His solitary monument on the bank of Castleton river, and a mountain which bears his name in this town, are memorials of the man, associated with his worth, in the recollection of his friends. Col. Lee was vigilant and active in the dangers and hardships, which were encountered by the first inhabitants of the town, under the government of N. H. and the perplexities consequent to the interference of the government of N. Y. At the commencement of

struggle for independence, he joined the American army with a commission, and after sharing in its toils and honors, the return of peace brought him again to the bosom of his family. Hertill continues, now 80 years of age, in unabated vigour of constitution, to enjoy those benefits which he toiled to procure for his country. During the revolutionary war the inhabitants of Castleton were often alarmed, and once invaded by the British and Indians. On the 6th July, 1777, Gen. Frasier, who had advanced to Hubbardton, sent a detachment of the British army under Col. Frasier, which attacked by surprise about 20 militia, who were posted near the present site of the village. Capt. Williams, of Guilford, Vt., who commanded 15 volunteers, was killed on the spot. Capt. Hall, of this town, was mortally wounded, and his son, Lieut. Hall, and a few others were taken prisoners; the rest were dispersed. On this ground was built a fort, the next year, which was furnished with two pieces of cannon and garrisoned under different commanders until the war closed. Castleton was organized March, 1777. Jesse Belknap was the first town clerk and justice of the peace. Zadock Remington was the first representative. There are a few Baptists and Methodists in the town, but much the greatest number of professors are members of the Congregational church, which is the only one organized in the town. Their first pastor was the Rev. Matthias Carier, who was settled by the town, in November, 1789, and dismissed December 13, 1792. January 18, 1804, Rev. Elihu Smith was ordained over the church and society, and is their present pastor. The church consisted of 60 members. In 1817, there was a remarkable revival, from the subjects of which 90 were admitted to the church in one day, and subsequent 96, total 186. In 1821, there was a revival, and 32 were admitted to the church, as the fruit of it. Present number of members, residing in town, 204, whole number admitted since the organization of the church 380. In 1813, an epidemic Pneumonia prevailed here, of which 77, or about 1-19th of the inhabitants, were the fatal victims. The practicing physicians are Theodore Woodward, William Anderson, Joseph Perkins, Jonathan Woodward. Castleton river has its source in Pittsford, crosses parts of Rutland and Ira, crosses Castleton from east to west, in which it receives the water of lake Bombazine, joins Poultney river in Fairhaven, and enters lake Champlain at East Bay. This river and its tributaries furnish many convenient situations for water machines. It likewise offers a fine medium for connecting the waters of Otter creek, in Rutland, with those of Champlain, by means of a canal 18 miles in length. Natural advantages, certainly render this an eligible enterprise. Some abundant springs which arise in the river a short distance east of Castleton village, render the water very pure and cool in summer and free of ice in winter. Lake Bombazine lies in this town excepting the northern extremity, which extends a short distance into Hubbardton. It is eight miles in length, and its greatest breadth two miles and a half. An island, situated near the centre of this lake, containing about ten acres, adds much to the beauty of the scenery. The outlet of the lake furnishes a sufficient supply of water for the mills, &c. established here, which are always secure from

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freshets. There are one grist mill, three saw mills, one carding machine and two clothiers' works. Castleton is made up of hills and valleys, except the southwestern part which has some pine plains. The soil is, generally, good; the intervals, on the river, are very productive, and the pine lands are made valuable by the use of plaster. The hills produce oak, and the plains much valuable pine timber. The village of Castleton is pleasantly situated on Castleton river, near the centre of the town. It consists of the public buildings and 35 dwelling houses, principally situated upon a single street, which extends from east to west half a mile on almost a perfect level. The public buildings are a meetinghouse, two buildings for the Vermont Academy of Medicine, and one for the Rutland County Grammar School. Medical lectures were first given in Castleton, in March, 1818, by Doctors Gridley, Woodward and Carrier. October 29, 1818, an act incorporating a Medical School in Castleton, by the name of Castleton Medical Academy, was granted by the Legislature to Doctors Selah Gridley, Theodore Woodward and their associates. The Medical Faculty were then organized and lectures were given, commencing November 16, 1818, to a class of nine students. November 22, 1819, number of students 24. October 18, 1820, 41. October 18, 1821, 76. September 17, 1822, 87. September 3, 1823, 126. The name of the institution was altered in 1821 to "The Vermont Academy of Medicine." By a connection with Middlebury College, degrees of Doctor of Medicine are conferred on the students of this institution, who are qualified for the same, either at the annual commencement of Middlebury College, or at the annual com-

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mencement of the Academy in Castleton, at the close of each lecture term. The lecture fees are \$40 00. The number of graduates, in 1820, was 2; 1821, 5; 1822, 12; 1823, 48. The lecture term commences the first week in September annually, and continues fourteen weeks. The buildings are pleasantly located, and the apartments well adapted for the apparatus and lectures of the different branches of medical science. The origin, progress and present condition of the institution give the fairest comment upon the individual exertions of its patrons and public merit of its instructors, which have procured them that deserved reputation which they now possess in stations of public usefulness. The Faculty of the institution, December, 1823, were Jos. A. Gallup, M. D. President, Theodore Woodward, M. D. Registrar; Professor, Jos. A. Gallup, M. D.* Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine, and Medical Jurisprudence. Theodore Woodward, M. D. Professor of Surgery and Obstetrics; Wm. Anderson, M. D. Professor of Anatomy and Physiology; Amos Eaton, Esq. Professor of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy, and Lecturer on Mineralogy and Zoology; Jonathan A. Allen, M. D. Professor of Botany, Materia Medica and Pharmacy. The Rutland County Grammar School, in Castleton, was incorporated October 29, 1805, and the government vested in twelve trustees. It is now in a flourishing condition under the tuition of a permanent instructor,

** Since the above was written, Doctor Gallup has resigned the offices which he held in this institution, and William Tully, M. D. of Hartford, Conn., has been appointed to supply his place.*

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Henry Howe, A. M. Number of scholars from 50 to 60. Number of grist mills, in town, two, saw mills nine, oil mill one, clothier's shops three, carding machines two, cider mill, moved by water, one. Mill, for sawing stones, one, furnaces two, distillery one, tanneries four, taverns six, stores four, bookstore one, school districts and school houses eight. Population 1541.

March, 1824.

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CASTLETON RIVER originates in Pittsford, runs south into Rutland, thence west through Ira, Castleton and Fair Haven into Poultney river. In Castleton it receives the waters of lake Bombazine, and another considerable mill stream from the north. The road from Rutland to Whitehall, through Castleton village, passes along this river for a considerable part of the distance. Length of the stream about 20 miles.

CAVENDISH, a post town in Windsor county, is in lat. $43^{\circ} 23'$ and long. $4^{\circ} 21'$, and is 60 miles south from Montpelier, and 10 miles from Windsor. It is bounded north by Reading, east by Weathersfield, south by Chester, and west by Ludlow. This township was chartered by the governor of New-Hampshire, October 12, 1761, and afterwards regranted by New-York. It was originally about 7 miles square. In 1793, 3000 acres were set off from the southeast corner, and constituted a separate township by the name of Baltimore. On the morning of the 30th of August, 1754, the Indians surprised Charlestown, N. H., and made prisoners of Mr. Labaree, Mr. Farnsworth and Mr. Johnson with his family. The savages proceeded with their prisoners and booty into the wilderness, and encamped within the present limits of this town, where Mrs. Johnson was,

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that night, delivered of a daughter, which she called *Captive*. Mrs. Johnson was compelled to keep on her march over the Green Mountains, and to perform a journey of 200 miles. After a captivity of some time, in which they endured many privations and hardships, this little band of sufferers were ransomed and returned again to N. H., to the enjoyment of their friends and society. Captive Johnson is now the wife of Col. George Kimball. Near the place where Mrs. Kimball was born, a monument is erected with an inscription, of which the following is a verbatim copy. "This is near the spot that the Indians encamped the night after they took Mr. Johnson and family, Mr. Labaree and Mr. Farnsworth, August 30th, 1754, and Mrs. Johnson was delivered of her child half a mile up this brook."

"When trouble is near the Lord is kind,

He hears the Captives cry;

He can subdue the savage mind,

And learn it sympathy."

The settlement of this township was commenced in the north part by Capt. John Coffin, in June, 1769, at whose hospitable dwelling, thousands of our revolutionary soldiers received refreshments, while passing from Charlestown, then No. 4, to the military posts, on lake Champlain, nearly the whole distance being, at that time, a wilderness. On the farm, now the residence of James Smith, Esq., in the northwesterly part of the town, 20 miles from Charlestown, was another stopping place, called the "Twenty miles encampment," giving name to a small river near the head of which the encampment was situated. In 1771, Noadiah Russell and Thomas Gilbert joined Capt. Coffin in the settlement, and shared with him in

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his wants and privations. For several years they struggled hard for a scanty and precarious existence. The grinding of a single grist of corn was known to have cost 60 miles travel. Such was the situation of the roads and the scarcity of mills at this early period. Many interesting anecdotes are related of Capt. Coffein, which our limits will not permit us to insert. At one time, he owed his life to the sagacity of his faithful dog. He was returning from Otter creek, in March, 1771, while the country was perfectly new, and on account of the depth of the snow was compelled to travel on snowshoes. While crossing one of the ponds in Plymouth, the ice broke, and he was suddenly plunged into the water. Encumbered with a large pair of snowshoes and a great coat which he had on, he strove, but in vain, to extricate himself. He struggled about half an hour, and, in despair, was about yielding himself to a watery grave, when, at this critical moment, his large and faithful dog beholding his situation came forward to the rescue of his master. He seized the cuff of his great coat, and, aided by the almost expiring efforts of Capt. Coffein, succeeded in dragging him from the watery chasm to a place of safety. Capt. Coffein lived to see the town all settled and organized, and to take an active part in its public concerns. He was the first representative, and represented the town for a number of years. His widow is now the oldest person in town, being in her 94th year. The first settlers were mostly from Massachusetts. Josiah Fletcher was first town clerk. There is a Baptist and Congregational church, and some Methodists, Universalists, &c., but no settled minister. The epidemic of 1812 prevailed here, and about 40, mostly heads of families, were victims to it. Physicians, Asaph Fletcher, Isaiah Parker, Alpheus Fletcher and Elijah R. Witt. The soil of this town is easy and generally fertile. Black river, which runs from west to east, and Twenty mile stream, which runs in a southerly direction and unites with it near White's mills, are the principal streams. Along these streams are some small tracts of fine interval. The greatest curiosity in the town, and perhaps the greatest of the kind in the state, is at the falls on Black river, which are situated between Dutton's village and White's mills. "Here the channel of the river has been worn down 100 feet; and rocks of very large dimensions have been undermined and thrown down, one upon another. Holes are worn into the rocks of various dimensions and forms. Some of them are cylindrical, from one to eight feet in diameter, and from one to fifteen feet in depth; others are of a spherical form from six to twenty feet diameter, worn almost perfectly smooth into the solid body of the rock." Hawk's mountain, which separates Baltimore from this town, derives its name from Col. Hawks, who, during the French and Indian wars, encamped thereon for the night with a small regular force, among whom was General (then Capt.) John Stark. Some traces of their rout are still to be seen. The turnpike, from Weathersfield to Rutland, passes through this town along Black river. There are two villages, viz: Dutton's Village and Proctorsville. *Dutton's Village* is situated on the turapike, and derives its name from Salmon Dutton, Esq., the first principal settler. Here is situated the academy and a post-office bearing the name of the

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town. *Proctorsville* is so called from Capt. Conard Proctor, the first principal inhabitant, who is now living in his 90th year, and the oldest man in town. It is situated on the Green mountain turnpike and has good water privileges, which are artfully constituted by taking the water from Black river half a mile above. Here is a post-office bearing the name of the village. One mile northwest from Proctorsville is an immense quantity of serpentine. It contains magnetic oxide of iron, is hard to break and difficult to polish. It belongs to the variety called common serpentine, is used as a building stone and may be seen in the stone walls, along the road for a distance of more than two miles. There also considerable quantities of primitive lime stone, talc, &c. There are in this town a meeting-house, an academy, eleven school districts, nine schoolhouses, eight saw mills, three grist mills, four fulling mills, three carding machines, two woollen factories, one nail factory, three tanneries, two distilleries, one tin ware and stove factory, one hat factory, three stores and three taverns. Population 1551.

April, 1824.

J. P.

CHAMPLAIN LAKE.—A general description of this lake has already been given, page 12. This lake commences at Whitehall at the junction of Wood creek with East bay. A mile or two north of this it receives the waters of South bay which projects to the southwest. From Whitehall to the south part of Orwell the average width of the lake is about half a mile. At Sholes landing about one mile south of Mount Independence the lake is not more than 40 rods wide, and between Mount Independence and Ticonderoga only 80 rods. The widest place, in the lake against Orwell,

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is about two miles, and its average width about a mile. The distance from Whitehall to Ticonderoga is about 20 miles. The fortress of this name is now a heap of ruins. It was built by the French, in 1756, on a point of land formed by the junction of lake George creek with lake Champlain, and was two miles N. W. from Mount Independence and opposite the N. W. corner of Orwell. Ticonderoga is derived from the Indian and signifies noisy. The French called the fort *Carillon*. It was a place of great strength, both by nature and art. On three sides it is surrounded by water, and about half the other is occupied by a deep swamp, while the line was completed by the erection of a breast work nine feet high on the only assailable ground. In 1758, Gen. Abercrombie, with a British army, was defeated in an attempt upon this fortress with the loss of 1941 men, but it was the next years surrendered to Gen. Amherst. It was surprised by Col. Allen, May 10, 1775, at the commencement of the revolution and retained till 1777, when it was evacuated on the approach of Gen. Burgoyne. Near this place is one of the richest localities of minerals in the United States, and is a most interesting spot to the man of science. "Within the limits of four or five acres are found massive and crystallized garnet, several varieties of coccalite, augite, white and green, crystallized and massive, very beautiful adularia and common feldspar, tabular spar, horn-blend, calcareous spar containing Brucite, and elegant crystals of silico calcareous oxyde of titanium." *Hall*. From Ticonderoga to Crown Point, a distance of 12 or 14 miles, the width of the lake continues from one to two miles. *Crown Point Fortress* is now in ruins and

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is opposite to the south part of Addison. It was built by the French, in 1731, on a point of land between West bay and the lake, and was called Fort St. Frederick. In 1759, it was surrendered to the British troops under Gen. Amherst, and was held by the British till May 10, 1775, when it was taken by Col. Seth Warner, on the same day that Ticonderoga surrendered to Allen. It again fell into the hands of the British, in 1776, who kept possession of it till after the capture of Burgoyne in 1777. This fortress is in lat. 44° 3' and long. 73° 29' west from Greenwich. The walls were of wood and earth 22 feet thick and 16 high. The fort was about 1500 yards square and was surrounded by a broad deep ditch cut with immense labour in a rock of solid granite. On the north was a row of barracks sufficient to contain 2000 troops; a gate, a strong draw bridge and a covered way to the water of the lake. From Crown Point to Split rock, a distance of about 19 miles, the width of the lake will average about three miles and a half. The width from Thompson's Point to Split rock is only three quarters of a mile. The Split rock is a considerable curiosity. At McNeal's ferry between Charlotte and Essex, N. Y., a few miles further north, the width of the lake wants 20 rods of three miles. From this place the lake spreads as it flows north, and at Burlington from the bottom of Burlington bay to that of Douglas' bay is nine miles and three quarters wide. A few miles to the northwest of Burlington bay the Steam Boat Phoenix was consumed by fire on the morning of the 5th of September 1819, and much property and several lives lost. The greatest width is across the town of South Hero, a

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little to the south of Cumberland bay, and is 14 or 15 miles. Cumberland bay, on the head of which stands Plattsburgh, N. Y., is about 22 miles from Burlington. This bay is celebrated for the signal victory of the American squadron, under Commodore McDonnough, over the British fleet, on the 11th of September, 1814. From South Hero to the 45th degree of lat. the breadth is from nine to twelve miles, and contains several islands. Where it leaves the state on the west side of Alburgh, it is less than two miles wide. The lake extends into Canada 24 miles to St. Johns, where the river Sorell commences and conveys the waters of the lake to the St. Lawrence. The Sorell is about 60 miles long, and joins the St. Lawrence near the upper end of lake St. Peters, about 45 miles below Montreal. The canal, which connects lake Champlain with the Hudson, at Albany, is 63 miles in length, and traverses a most interesting country. 'It passes in sight of the very spot where the tree stood, to which Putnam was bound, in 1757. Fort Edward and Fort Miller also recall to mind many circumstances of American history. The former was built by Col. Williams, in 1775, and its walls are now in some places 20 feet high. The unfortunate Miss M'Crea was murdered near this fort, and the trunk of the tree, to which she was bound, still remains with her name and the date, 1777, rudely inscribed upon it. 'It passes near the spot where the haughty Burgoyne surrendered his sword, October 17, 1777, where Schuyler's house was burnt, and where the brave Frazier fell. The house, where that officer died, is still standing, and the rooms, occupied by the Countess Reidsell, remain unaltered.'

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CHARLOTTE, a post town in the southwest corner of Chittenden county, is in lat. $44^{\circ} 18'$ and long. $3^{\circ} 45'$, and is bounded north by Shelburn, east by Hinesburgh, south by Ferrisburgh and a part of Monkton, and west by lake Champlain. It is ten miles south from Burlington, and ten north from Vergennes, and was chartered June 24, 1762. The first attempt to settle this town was made by Derick Webb. He first began in town, in March, 1776, but soon left. He came in again in March, 1777, and left in May following, but no permanent settlement was made till 1784, when Derick Webb and Elijah Woolcot moved into the town and were followed by others, so that the town was soon after organized. John McNeil was first town clerk and first representative. The Congregational church was organized January 3, 1792, and, on the next day, the Rev. Daniel C. Gillet was ordained over it. He was dismissed in 1799, and the church was vacant till November 4, 1807, when the Rev. Truman Baldwin was ordained over it, who was dismissed March 21, 1815. The church was then destitute till Oct. 15, 1817, when the Rev. Calvin Yale was ordained over it. The church, at first, consisted of four members; in 1807, there were 11, in 1817, 80, and at present, 114. There are also a Baptist church, consisting of 32 members, but without a settled minister, and a Methodist church, consisting of about 85 members, Rev. Buel Goodsell, presiding Elder. Each of these churches have convenient and well finished meetinghouses. The Congregational meetinghouse was erected in 1808, the Baptist, in 1809, and the Methodist, in 1821. The most remarkable season of mortality was in the winter of 1812 and 13, when about

70, mostly over 16 years of age, were victims to the epidemic of that period. Physicians, John Strong and Luther Stone. This township is pleasantly situated on the lake shore, and is watered by the river Platt, which runs through the north east corner, and Lewis creek, which runs through the southeast corner. On the former stream, in this town, are one grist mill and three saw mills, one of which is employed in sawing marble, procured from a quarry in Shelburn, and on the latter, one grist mill, one saw mill and one fulling mill. The western part of the town was originally timbered with hard wood, and the soil is excellent, producing an abundance. The eastern part was principally timbered with pine, hemlock, &c. There are no elevations, which deserve the name of mountains, but several considerable hills. Pine hill, in the southwest corner of the town, affords an extensive and beautiful prospect of the lake and adjacent country. There are, in this town, some of the finest apple orchards in the state, and much cider is distilled or exported. There is a small village, a little to the west of the centre. The town is divided into 14 school districts. There are two saw mills, four grist mills, two stores, five taverns, five tanneries, eight blacksmiths and one distillery, at which 2400 gallons of cider brandy and 3000 gallons of whisky were distilled, the last year. Population, 1820, 1528. J. T. & I. W.

June, 1824.

CHELSEA, a post township and shire town of Orange county, is in lat. 44° , and long. $4^{\circ} 30'$; and is bounded north by Washington, east by Vershire, south by Tunbridge, and west by Brookfield. It is 20 miles southeast from Montpelier, and 20 southwest from Newbury.

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It was granted to Bela Turner and associates, November 2, 1780, chart-
ered by the name of Turnersburgh,
August 4, 1781, and contains 24320
acres, or 36 square miles. The
name was altered to Chelsea, Oct.
13, 1788. Improvements were com-
menced in this township, in 1783.
The first settlers were Thomas and
Samuel Moore and Asa Bond, who
removed their families here from
Winchester, N. H. in 1785. They
were shortly after followed by oth-
er families from different parts of
New-England. The town was or-
ganized March 31, 1788, and Enos
Smith was first town clerk. It was
first represented in 1794, by Samu-
el Badger. There is a small socie-
ty of Baptists, over which Elder
Samuel Hovey, was ordained in
April, 1798. There is also a Con-
gregational church, consisting, at
present, of 145 members, over which
the Rev. Lathrop Thomson, was
settled in November 1799. He was
dismissed April 29, 1805, and the
Rev. Calvin Noble, was ordained
over it September 30, 1807. The
practicing physicians are Thomas
Winslow, John McClure and Sam-
uel S. Stevens. This township is
watered by the first branch of
White river, and its numerous trib-
utaries. The surface is considera-
bly uneven, but the soil is, in gen-
eral, warm and productive. *Chel-
sea village* is situated on the branch
at the centre of the township, and
contains an elegant meetinghouse,
a courthouse, jail, and a large two
story schoolhouse, a tavern, several
stores and mechanic shops, three
attornies' offices, and about 65 dwell-
inghouses. It is as the roads are
travelled 22 miles from Montpelier,
23 from Hanover, N. H., and 18
from Connecticut river at Bradford.
This town is divided into 15 school
districts in which are 13 school-

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houses. There are 244 taxable
houses; two grist and 5 saw mills,
two clothiers works, a small wool-
len factory, two carding machiner,
two triphammer shops, three stores,
one tavern, and two tanneries.
Pop. 1820, 1462.

August 1824.

CHESTER, a post town in the
south part of Windsor county,
is in lat. 43° 17' and long. 4° 21',
and is bounded north by Cavendish
and Baltimore, east by Springfield,
south by Grafton and west by An-
dover. It was chartered by New-
Hampshire, Feb. 22, 1754, by the
name of Hampstead. It was re-
chartered November 3, 1761, by the
name of New-Hampstead. The set-
tlement was commenced in 1764
by Thomas and John Chandler,
Thomas Chandler, jr. Jabez Sar-
geant, Edward Johnson, Charles
Man, William Warner, Ichabod Ide,
Ebenezer Holton and Isaiah John-
son, from Woodstock, Connecticut,
and Worcester and Malden, Mass.
On the 4th of July 1766, Thomas
Chandler obtained a charter from
New-York, for himself and 36 oth-
ers, in which the township took the
name of Chester. At the same
time the county of Cumberland was
organized, and Chester became the
shire town. Col. Thomas Chan-
dler, was also appointed chief jus-
tice of the county, and his son John
Chandler, clerk. Thomas Chan-
dler was the first town clerk, and
Thomas Chandler, jr. the first rep-
resentative. The religious denom-
inations are Congregationalists,
Baptists, Methodists and Universal-
ists. The Congregational church,
was formed in the year 1773, and
the Rev. Samuel Whiting was set-
tled by this town and Rockingham,
for five years. He officiated one
third of the time here and the re-
mainder at Rockingham. Since that

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time they have had no settled minister. The *Rev. Uzziah C. Burnap*, is now officiating, under whose care the church is flourishing, and arrangements are making for his permanent settlement. The Baptist church was formed in 1788, under the care of *Elder Aaron Leland*, (the preset Lieut. Governor of the state,) who has ever since continued its pastor. The epidemic of 1813, proved very mortal to the middle aged people of this town. The physicians are Otis Gould, Nathan Whiting, Ptolemy Edson, Thomas T. Barrett and Abram Lowell. There are now living in Chester, 10 persons who are over 80 years of age, of whom one is 96, and nine under 84; there are also six between 75 and 80; two have recently died over 90, and one over 96. Among the distinguished persons who have resided in this town may be mentioned Doct. Nathan Smith, M. D. C. S. M. S. London, Professor in Yale College, and Lecturer in the Vermont University, who lived many years here in his youth; Col. Thomas Chandler, distinguished for his instrumentality in the massacre at the Courthouse in Westminster. Col. Chandler, afterwards died in Westminster jail. Thomas Chandler, jr. was also, conspicuous in the formation of our state government, one of the commissioners on confiscated estates, one of the judges of the first Supreme Court, and first Secretary of State. William's river is formed in this township by the union of three considerable branches. The branches unite nearly in the same place, and about one and a half mile southeast of the two villages, and these constitute the principal waters. The surface is considerably diversified with hills and vallies, but the soil is generally good. The uplands

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yield excellent pasturage and produce an abundance of grain. The intervals are rich and fertile. The roads are extremely level for so uneven a township and remarkably good. The timber, sugar maple, beech, birch, bass, oak, cherry, hemlock, spruce, butternut and some walnut and pine. There are two villages called the North and South Village. The *north village* is situated near the centre of the township on the north side of the north branch of William's river, the Green Mountain turnpike passing through it in a westerly direction. It contains a Congregational meetinghouse, built in 1789, two stores, two taverns, one attorney's office, two cabinet shops, one tannery, one oil and one grist mill, and about 20 dwellinghouses. It is worthy of remark that there is scarcely a house in this village in which the heads of the family residing in it have not died within the last 20 years. The *south village* is situated in a pleasant valley, on the north side of the middle branch of William's river, three fourths of a mile south of the north village, and a little southeast of the centre of the township. It contains a Baptist meetinghouse, erected in 1788, and an academy and mason's hall built in 1814. The academy was incorporated the same year. The building is of brick three stories high, and very commodious. The school is flourishing, consisting of 60 students, and is under the care of the *Rev. U. C. Burnap*. There are here two attorney's offices, a post office, two stores, two taverns, one cotton factory, two woollen factories, two wheelright shops, one chair maker, two tanneries, one saddler, and about 36 dwellinghouses. The houses are generally neat and some of them elegant. They are mostly built on one street, which is

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wide, level and half a mile in length. The line of stages from Boston to Montreal is intersected in this village by the line from Hanover to Albany and Saratoga Springs. The new road from Chester to Manchester is considered the best passage of the Green Mountains in this state, south of Onion river, and renders this village the great thoroughfare for the travel from Maine and N. Hampshire, to the state of N. York, and particularly to Saratoga and Ballstown Springs. The town is divided into 19 school districts with as many schoolhouses. There are four grist, nine saw, three fulling, and one oil mill, one cotton and two woollen factories, three carding machines, five stores, six taverns, one distillery and four tanneries. Population 1820, 2,493.

August 1824.

CHITTENDEN, a township in the northeastern part of Rutland county, in lat. $43^{\circ} 44'$, and is bounded northerly by Goshen, easterly by Pittsfield, southerly by Parkers-town, and west by Pittsford and a part of Brandon. It was granted the 14th and chartered the 16th of March, 1780, to Gherstom Beach and associates. The township of Philadelphia was annexed to Chittenden, November 2, 1816. This township is thinly settled and the greatest part of it lies on the Green Mountains. The northwest part is watered by Philadelphia river, which falls into Otter creek at Pittsford. Tweed river rises in the eastern part and falls into White river. The southwestern part is watered by East creek. Much of the township is high, mountainous and incapable of cultivation. Near Philadelphia river, is a mineral spring, and among the mountains are some caverns, but they are little known. There are here three school dis-

tricts, a saw and grist mill. Population 1820, 528.

CHITTENDEN COUNTY, is bounded north by Franklin county, east by Washington county, south by Addison county and west by lake Champlain. It lies between $44^{\circ} 7'$ and $44^{\circ} 42'$ N. lat. and $3^{\circ} 37'$ and $4^{\circ} 10'$ east long. Its extent from north to south is 30 miles, and from east to west 22 miles, covering about 500 square miles. It was incorporated October 22, 1782. A few settlements were commenced in this county before the revolution, but they were all abandoned during the war. Onion river runs through the middle of the county and falls into lake Champlain between Burlington and Colchester. The river Lamoille runs across the northwest corner, and Laplott river and some other streams water the south part. This county, except along the lake shore, where it is generally level, is uneven, but not mountainous. The soil is various, being in some places pine plane, and light and sandy; in others a rich loam, and in others a deep alluvian. The flats on Onion river are equal to any in the state. Burlington is the seat of justice and the principal town in the county. The Supreme Court sits here on the first Tuesday of January; the County Court on the last Monday of February and last Monday save two of September. The Grand List of the county for 1823, was \$193,219. Pop. 1820, 16,055.

CLARENDON, a post township in the central part of Rutland county, is in lat. $43^{\circ} 31'$ and long. $4^{\circ} 2'$, and is bounded north by Rutland, east by Shrewsbury, south by Tinmouth and Wallingford, and west by Ira. It is 55 miles S. from Montpelier, and 46 N. from Bennington, and was chartered Sept. 5, 1761. It was granted both by N. H. and N. Y.,

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and comprehends a part of the two grants of Socialborough and Durham. The first settlers were mostly from Rhode-Island, and purchased their lands of Col. Lideus, who claimed them under a title derived from the Indians. This title was however, never confirmed by either of the colonial governments, and the diversity of claimants occasioned much litigation, which continued till 1785, when the Legislature passed what was called the quieting act. By this act the settlers were put in peaceable possession of their land, and the N. Hampshire title, to those lands which were not settled, was confirmed. In consequence of these proceedings there are no public rights in town. The first town meeting on record was in 1778, and Stephen Arnold was this year town clerk, and Abner Lewis, representative. There are at present two Baptist and one Congregational church in this town. The town is divided into two parishes by a range of hills running north and south with a Baptist meetinghouse in each. The Baptist church in the east parish consists of about 30 members. Elder Isaac Beals of the Baptist order was the first settled minister. The Congregational church was gathered here in Feb. 1822 by the Rev. Henry Hunter, who was installed over the same on the 6th of Nov. following. The church at first consisted of 12 members; the present number is 43. This church and society are now erecting an elegant brick meetinghouse. Doct. Silas Bowen is the only practicing physician. Otter creek runs through this town from south to north, a little east of the centre, and receives here Mill river and Cold river from the east, which afford numerous sites for mills and other machinery. *Mill river* rises in

Mount-Holly, runs nearly on the line between this town and Wallingford, receiving from the latter the waters of a considerable pond, crosses the southwest corner of Shrewsbury and falls into Otter creek near the south part of Clarendon. *Cold river* rises in Parkers-town, crosses the northwest corner of Shrewsbury and enters Otter creek near the north part of Clarendon. *Furnace brook*, called also little West river, rises from a small pond in the south part of Tinnmouth and runs north, parallel to Otter creek, through the west part of the town and falls into Otter creek near the centre of Rutland. Near the north line of Clarendon it receives Ira brook from Ira. On Furnace brook in this town are a furnace, and several saw and grist mills. Near this brook is a chalybeate spring, which is also impregnated with the carbonate of lime, &c. It has gained some celebrity and is beginning to be a place of considerable resort for valetudinarians. Calcareous tufa is found around the spring. The east part of the town borders on the Green Mountains, but the principal elevations are the range of hills between Otter creek and furnace brook, and between the latter and Ira brook on the west line of the town. The alluvial flats on Otter creek are from half to a mile wide through the town and are very productive. The uplands are a gravelly loam. Clarendon cave is situated in the westerly part of the town, and is described by some geographers as being in Tinnmouth. It is on the southeast side of a mountain. The descent into this cavern is through a sloping passage about two and a half feet diameter and 32 feet in length. It then opens into a spacious room 20 feet long, 12 wide and about 20 high. Every

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part of this room is of solid rock, and very rough and uneven. The water, continually percolating thro' the top, has formed stalactites of various and fanciful forms. From the north end of this room is another sloping passage of about the same dimensions as the first, but very rough, 24 feet in length, to another apartment, which is 30 feet long, 20 wide and 20 high. In the spring of the year the lower room is filled with water, and water is to be found in the lowest parts of it at all seasons. Marble is plenty in this town and is wrought to some extent. There are two small villages, one in each parish. There are 16 school districts and schoolhouses, five grist, eight saw, and four fulling mills, three carding machines, one mill for sawing marble, one furnace, two stores, four taverns, three distilleries and three tanneries. Population in 1820, 1712.

CLYDE RIVER has its source in Pitkin's and Knoulton's ponds, in the northeast part of Random and runs a northwesterly course thro' Random, Navy, Salem and Derby, to lake Memphremagog, excepting a few short rapids, this is a dead still river till it comes within three miles of lake Memphremagog. This stream runs through Round pond in Navy and through Salem lake, a beautiful sheet of water, near two miles in length and one in width, lying partly in Salem and partly in Derby.

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COIT'S GORE, is situated in Franklin county, in lat. $44^{\circ} 43'$ and is bounded north by Bakersfield, east by Belvidere, south by Cambridge, and west by Fletcher and a part of Bakersfield. It was chartered October 28, 1788, to James Whitelaw, James Savage and William Coit, and originally contained 11,000 acres. It is not organized as

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a town. It is watered by the north branch of river Lamoyille which affords a number of good sites for mills and other machinery, some of which are already occupied. In the vicinity of this stream is some very good land, but a considerable part of the gore is mountainous. There are in this gore a good grist, two saw, and a fulling mill and a carding machine. Pop. 1820, 274.

COLCHESTER, a township in Chittenden county, is in lat. $44^{\circ} 33'$ and long. $3^{\circ} 55'$, and is bounded north by Milton, east by Essex, south by the north bank of Onion river, which separates it from Burlington, and west by lake Champlain. It is 116 miles north from Bennington, and 38 miles northwest from Montpelier, and was chartered June 7, 1763. Gen. Ira Allen, began the first settlement in this town in 1774, at the lower falls on Onion river, and in 1775, Joshua Staunton, Esq. began improvements on the interval above the narrows in that river, and there was a small clearing made at Mallet's bay before the war, which commenced this year. During the revolution the settlement was wholly abandoned. At the close of the war, about the year 1783, Messrs. McClain, Law and Boardman, began improvements on Colchester point. Gen. Allen returned and the settlement was recommenced with renewed vigour. Allen immediately erected mills, a forge and a shop for fabricating anchors at the lower falls, and this place soon assumed the appearance of a considerable village. The town was organized about the year 1791, and Ira Allen was first town clerk. It was represented in 1793, by Joshua Staunton. There are three churches in this town, viz; Congregational, Methodist, and Baptist. The two former were

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formed about the year 1804; the latter, in 1816, and then consisted of about 15 members. *Elder Phineas Culver* was ordained over this church, in July, 1819. There are three men in this town, living within two miles of each other, and the eldest 94 years old, and the youngest 84. Physician Calvin Deming. There are no mountains, and much of the town is a pine plain. The soil is various, being, in some parts, rich alluvion, in others, clay or marl, and in others, sand. The timber, in the north and east part, is hard wood, consisting of beech, maple, ash, oak, walnut and some chesnut: in the southwest part, it is principally white and pitch pine intermingled with some oak and walnut. Its streams are the Lamoille river, which runs through the northwest corner, Mallet's creek, which passes through the north part into Mallet's bay. Indian creek runs nearly through the middle of the town into Mallet's creek, near its mouth, and Onion river, on the southern boundary. The two first enter the town from Milton. These streams afford many good mill privileges in this town. Mallet's, or Colchester bay is a large body of water, which makes into the town, on the west side, and extends nearly to the centre. On the south of this bay, and between the bay and Onion river, Colchester point projects a considerable distance into the lake. Near the extremity of the point are several small islands. There are two small ponds in town, the largest covering about 60 acres. There are five school districts, four school houses, one grist mill, four saw mills, three taverns and one distillery. Population, 1820, 960.

June, 1824.

CONCORD, a post township on the southern extremity of Essex county,

situated in lat. $44^{\circ} 25'$ north, and long. $5^{\circ} 4'$ east, containing about 47 square miles. It is bounded northerly by Kirby and Bradleyvale, easterly by Lunenburg, southerly by Connecticut river, and westerly by Waterford, lying opposite to Littleton, in New-Hampshire. It was granted November 7, 1780, and chartered September 15, 1781, to Reuben Jones and his associates. The first settlement of Concord was commenced, in 1788, by Joseph Ball. Among the settlers, who came into town previous to the year 1794, may be mentioned Amos Underwood, Solomon Babcock, Daniel Gregory, Benjamin Streeter, Jonathan and Jesse Woodbury and Levi Ball. In 1795, when John Fry came into town, there were 17 families here. The first settlers were principally from Westborough and Royalston, Massachusetts. John, son of Joseph Ball, was born in 1789, and was the first child born in town. The first town meeting was held and the town organized March 3, 1794. Elijah Spafford was first town clerk. At this meeting 14 persons took the freeman's oath. There are a Congregational, a Freewill Baptist and a Methodist church, in this town. The Congregational church was organized January 7, 1807, and then consisted of 17 members. The Rev. Samuel Godard was ordained over it September 7, 1809, and dismissed June 6, 1821. The Rev. Samuel R. Hall was ordained over the same church March 4, 1823, and still continues. The church now consists of 102 members. The Freewill Baptist church was formed October 10, 1821. There are, at present, 37 members. The Methodist Episcopal church was formed in May, 1822, and consists of 26 members. Concord Academy was

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incorporated in this town by act of the Legislature, November 5, 1823. The school is in successful operation under the instruction of the Rev. S. R. Hall, Preceptor, and Miss Wealthy Wood, Assistant. The present number of scholars is 50. *Hall's* pond, lying near the centre of the town, is about a mile long and on an average 100 rods wide. *Miles'* pond is about the same size, and lies near the northeast corner of the town. This town is watered by Moose river, which passes through the northwest part, by Connecticut river, on the south, and by several small streams. The surface of the town is uneven, and in the northeastern parts, very stoney. It is an excellent grazing township, and has some good tillage land. The professional men in Concord are one attorney, David Hubbard, jr., one physician, Andrew Spaulding, and one minister, Samuel R. Hall. The town is divided into nine school districts, seven of which have school houses. There is a decent meetinghouse near the centre of the town, belonging to the Congregational society. There are three saw mills, three grist mills, one fulling mill, one clover mill, one distillery and one tannery. Population 806.

January, 1824.

CONNECTICUT RIVER lies between Vermont and New-Hampshire, and belongs wholly to the latter. It originates among the mountains in the north part of New Hampshire, and, for some distance, forms the boundary between that state and Canada. After running between New-Hampshire and Vermont, it passes through Massachusetts and Connecticut, and falls into Long Island Sound. The breadth of this river, when it first washes Vermont, is about 150 feet, and, in

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the course of 60 miles, increases to 390 feet. In Massachusetts and Connecticut its breadth may be estimated from 450 to 1050 feet. The depth of the river, below the head of boat navigation, may be stated to vary from five to twelve feet. This river is navigable for vessels drawing ten feet water, 36 miles, to Middletown; for small sloops, 50 miles to Hartford; and by means of canals and other improvements, it has been rendered passable for boats to the Fifteen Mile Falls, 250 miles further. There are, in this river, many rapids. The most considerable are Bellows' Falls, between Rockingham and Walpole, N. H., (*see Rockingham*.) Queechy Falls, just below the mouth of Queechy river, White River Falls, just above the mouth of White river, and the Fifteen Mile Falls, which extend from Barnet to Lunenburg. The perpendicular height of the falls, which have been made passable by dams and locks, between Springfield, Mass. and Hanover, N. H. a distance of 130 miles, is about 200 feet. There are, in this river, several bars of sand, over which boats pass with difficulty in low water. At such times a bar between Deerfield and Montague, Mass., renders the river fordable. Connecticut river receives from Vermont, beginning at the north, Nulhegan, Passumpsick, Wells, Wait's, Ompomponoosuck, White, Queechy, Black, William's, Sexton's and West rivers; and from New-Hampshire, Upper and Lower Amonooosuck, Israel's, John's, Mascomy, Sugar, Cold, and Ashuelot rivers. Between Vermont and New-Hampshire this river is crossed by 14 or 15 bridges. The flats, along the river, are, in some places, low and extensive; in others, the banks are high and rocky. The intervals are

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not surpassed in fertility and beauty by any in the United States. In spring, the river overflows its banks through a distance of 300 miles. The scenery, along this *Nile of New-England*, is variegated by a succession of neat and pleasant villages, and is charming beyond expression.

CORINTH, a post township six miles square in the central parts of Orange county, is in lat. $44^{\circ} 2'$ and long. $4^{\circ} 38'$, and is bounded north-erly by Topsham, easterly by Bradford, southerly by Vershire and westerly by Washington. It lies 21 miles southeast from Montpelier, 12 westerly from Haverhill, N. H., and 41 north from Windsor. It was chartered by New-Hampshire, Feb. 4, 1764, to Messrs. Ward, Taplin and others. A confirmation grant was, afterwards, procured from New York, by Henry Moore and others. In the spring of 1777, previous to the settlement of the town, Ezekiel Colby, John Nutting and John Armand, spent several weeks here in manufacturing maple sugar. They started together from Newbury, with each a five pail kettle on his head, and with this load they travelled, by a pocket compass, 12 miles through the wilderness to the place of destination near the centre of the township. This year, Mr. Colby moved his family into Corinth, which was the first family in town. The next year, 1778, Mr. Nutting moved his family here, and Mrs. Colby was delivered of a son, Henry, the first child born in town. In 1779, Messrs. Edmund Brown, Samuel Norris, Jacob Fowler and Bracket Towle, moved their families here, and the same year, Mr. John Aiken, of Wentworth, N. H., erected the first grist mill, which went into operation the year following. Previous to this, the set-

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tlers had to go to Newbury, 12 miles, for their grinding. In 1780, several other families came in, and the town was organized. George Banfield was first town clerk, and David McKeen first constable, and John Nutting first representative, all chosen this year. Some time, this year, Lieut. Elliot was stationed here with 20 men to defend the inhabitants against the Indians and Tories, and built a small fort. In 1781, Col. Wait and Major Kingsbury, with two companies of soldiers, under Capts. Sealy and Nelson, built a fort near the centre of the town, and made this their head quarters. October 16, of this year, five men, from this fort, viz; Moses Warner, John Barret, John Sargeant, Jonathan Luce and Daniel Hovey, being on a scout, and proceeding down Onion river, were fired upon in the township of Jericho by a party of 16 Tories. Warner, Sargeant and Barret were wounded, the latter mortally. He lived about 40 hours and was buried near the margin of Onion river in Colchester. The others were carried to Quebec, and kept till the next spring when they were suffered to return. In 1782, a British scouting party from Canada, about 20 in number, under Major Breckenridge, after annoying the settlers of Newbury, killing one man and taking another prisoner, proceeded to Corinth, where they compelled the settlers to take the oath of allegiance to the British king. The religious denominations are Congregationalists, Methodists, Free-will Baptists and Christians. A large portion of the people of this town have always been Congregationalists, but they have not till lately been formed into a regular church. In the summer and autumn of 1819, the Rev. Charles Y.

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Chace, (then a candidate,) preached here about four months, during which time there was something of a religious revival, and on the 10th of October of that year, a church, consisting of 12 members, was organized. On the 25th of January, 1820, the *Rev. C. Y. Chace* was ordained and settled as pastor of this church and society. This church, at present, consists of 33 members. They have a meetinghouse at the centre of the township, the frame of which was erected and covered about the year 1801, and remained with little else done to it till 1820, when it was nearly finished. The Methodists, Freewill Baptists and Christians being mostly in the borders of the town, and connected with these of the same order in the adjacent towns, their numbers are not easily specified. The Freewill Baptists have a meetinghouse near the west line of the town, the other societies are destitute. There are two preachers, beside the one above named, viz; Elder Nathaniel Bolles, Freewill Baptist, and Elder Zachaeus Wells, Christian. In 1804, the canker and dysentery were very fatal here to a great number of persons, mostly children, and many families lost from one to three of their number. On the 26th of March, 1824, *Mrs. Jane Brown*, relict of *Mr. Samuel Brown*, died in this town aged 101 years and seven months. She was a native of Ireland, emigrated to Chester, N. H., with her husband about the year 1753, and had, since the death of her husband, lived in this town about 20 years. The physicians, in this town, are *Joshua Tenney, Ep. Smith* and *John H. Foster*. The surface of this township is generally very uneven and broken, and the elevations abrupt, yet the land is, in almost every part, susceptible of

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cultivation, and there are few lot of 100 acres, if any, in town on which there are not some improvements. The soil consists of a dark loam, mixed with a small portion of sand, is easily cultivated and is very productive. The land was originally timbered with hard wood, except on the streams, where there was a mixture of hemlock, spruce and fir. There is nothing peculiar in its mineralogy. Small but handsome specimens of feldspar, garnet, serpentine hornblende, mica and rock crystal have been found. The rocks are principally granite and mica slate. This township is well watered by *Wait's river*, which runs through the northern part and by several of its branches. One branch from *Tops-ham* passes through a small village in the north part of the township known by the name of *Taplin's Mills*, where *G. Taplin, Esq.* has erected a grist, saw and fulling mill and a carding machine. Another branch rises in *Washington*, passes through the south part of this town, and unites with *Wait's river* in the western part of *Bradford*. *Mill Brook* also rises in *Washington*, runs through the centre of *Corinth*, and joins the last mentioned branch in this township near a place called *Currier's Mills*. There are some other streams on which mills and other machinery are erected. There are in town one attorney, three physicians, three merchants, ten blacksmiths, one tavern, three distilleries, four tanneries, three carding machines, five clothier's works, six grist mills, eight saw mills, and sixteen school districts and school houses. Population, 1820, 1307.

June, 1824.

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CORNWALL, a township in the central parts of Addison county, in lat. 43° 51' and long. 3° 48', and

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is bounded north by Weybridge, east by Middlebury and Salisbury, south by Whiting and west by Bridport and Shoreham. It was chartered November 3, 1761, to Elias Reed and his associates. It is 75 miles north of Bennington, and 36 south of Burlington. The settlement was commenced in 1774, by Asa Blodget, Eldad Andrus, Aaron Scott, Nathan Foot, William Douglass, James Bentley, James Bentley, jr. Ebenezer Stebbins, Thomas Bentley, Samuel Blodget and Joseph Troop. When Ticonderoga was abandoned to the British in 1777, the settlers all fled to the south, and did not return till after the war. In the winter of 1784, about 30 families came into the township from Connecticut. The town was organized in March of this year, and Joel Linsly was first town clerk, and Hiland Hall the first representative. The Congregational Church, in this town, was organized in July, 1735, and in 1787, they settled the Rev. Thomas Tolman, who was dismissed in 1790. The Rev. Benjamin Wooster was ordained over this church February 22, 1797, and dismissed January 7, 1802. The Rev. Jeddiah Bushnell was installed May 25, 1803, and this year, their meetinghouse was erected. The church, at present, consists of about 250 members. Elder Henry Green was settled over the Baptist church and society, in 1809, and dismissed February 23, 1824. The Baptist meetinghouse was erected in 1807. This church consists of about 200 members. These are the only churches. There have been no less than nine considerable revivals of religion since the town was organized, which were in the years following, 1785, 1794, 1801, 1806, 1810, 1812, 1814, 1817 and 1821. One person has died, in this

town, aged 106 years, and there are two now living who are upwards of 90. The physicians are Frederick Ford, Thomas S. Matthews and Oliver J. Eells. This is a very handsome township of land, and the surface is generally level. Lemonfair river crosses the northwest corner, and Otter creek washes a part of the eastern boundary. No good mill privileges. This township, by charter, comprehended that part of Middlebury, which lies west of Otter creek, including the mill privileges on the west side of the creek at Middlebury falls. Calcareous spar, in very beautiful, transparent, rhomboidal crystals, is found in the western part of this township. Along Otter creek, in the southeast part, is a large swamp covering several thousand acres. There are here seven school districts and school houses, one store, two taverns and one tannery. Population, 1820, 1120.

May, 1824.

COVENTRY, a township in Orleans county, situated in lat. $44^{\circ} 53'$ and long. $4^{\circ} 41'$, contains about 35 square miles. It is 49 miles northeasterly from Montpelier, and is bounded northeast by Salem, southeast by Brownington, southwest by Irasburgh, and northwest by Newport. It was granted October 23, 1784, and chartered 1785, to Major Elias Buel, of Coventry, Con., and others. The first settlement of the town was begun about the year 1800, and it appears from the census of this year that there were, at this time, seven persons in town. The first settlers were S. and T. Cobb, Samuel Wells, John Farnsworth, Jotham Pierce, Joseph Marsh, John Ide and others. The town was organized in March, 1803, and Joseph Marsh was first town clerk. The religious denominations

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are Baptists and Congregationalists. The Baptist church consists of 43 members, over which the Rev. *John Ide* was ordained June 28, 1815. The Rev. *Lyman Case* was settled over the Congregational church, which consists of about 35 members, in March, 1823. There was a considerable revival of religion here in 1816. *Barton* and *Black* river run northerly through this town into Memphremagog lake. These streams are from four to eight rods wide, and very deep near their mouths. There are good mill privileges in this town on Black river, and likewise on some of the smaller streams. The other waters are *South bay* of lake Memphremagog, and two small ponds. The soil is, generally, very good. Near the lake it is, in some places, clayey, and on Black river it is, somewhat, sandy, but through the township, generally, it consists of a deep rich loam. Its timber is mostly maple and beech, with some elm, basswood, birch, hemlock, spruce, fir, cedar, &c. The eastern and middle parts of the town are very even; the western, somewhat, broken, but not mountainous. The town is divided into five school districts, four of which have schoolhouses. There are two physicians, two ministers, one store, one tavern, three saw mills, one grist mill and one fulling mill. Population 282. J. S.

October 15, 1823.

COVENTRY GORE, a tract of 2000 acres of land belonging to Coventry, lying in Orleans county, a few miles to the southwest of that town. It is bounded north by Newport, east by Irasburgh, south by Kellyvale and west by Troy.

CRAFTSBURY, a post township in Orleans county, is in lat. 44° 39' and long. 4° 32', and is bounded north by Albany, east by Greens-

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borough, south by Wolcott, and west by Eden. It is situated 25 miles south from Canada line and the same distance north from Montpelier, and is nearly at an equal distance from Connecticut river on the east and lake Champlain on the west. It was granted November 6, 1780, and chartered by the name of Minden, August 23, 1781, to Timothy Newel, Ebenezer Crafts and their associates. Nathan Cutler moved his family into this township, in the spring of 1789, and spent the following winter here. Their nearest neighbours were Mr. Shepard's family in Greensborough. November 27, 1790, the name of the township was altered to Craftsbury. In 1791, Col. Ebenezer Crafts removed his family from Sturbridge, Mass., and was followed by a large number of settlers from that and other towns in Worcester county. The town was organized in March 1792, and Samuel C. Crafts was first town clerk. It was represented the same year by Ebenezer Crafts. In the settlement of new townships it generally requires some time for the character of the people to become established. The settlers, collecting from different parts, bring with them their peculiar habits, opinions, and prejudices, and considerable time will be required for them to assimilate. But where an individual of wealth, enterprise and education leads the way, he will give character to the people who settle around him. They will look up to him for advice in all cases of doubt and difficulty, and the disorder and strife so common in new settled places will be avoided. This was peculiarly the case in Craftsbury. For some years this settlement resembled the patriarchal institutions of ancient times. Col. Crafts was the patriarchal head of the little

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community, and as he was eminently serviceable to the settlers of this part of the state, we shall give a brief sketch of the most important events of his life. He was born at Pomfret, Con. September 3, 1740, O. S., and after completing his collegiate course at Yale College, engaged in mercantile pursuits in his native town. Here, at the age of 22, he was married to Miss Mehetabel Chandler, a young lady of respectable family, and soon after removed to Sturbridge, Mass., where he engaged in the same pursuits. Here, by his assiduity in business and strict integrity, he acquired wealth and respectability. At the commencement of the Revolution, he marched to Boston at the head of a company of cavalry, where he was stationed till that place was evacuated by the British, in 1776. In 1786, and 7, that part of the state, where he resided, was thrown into confusion by the insurrection of Shays and his infatuated followers. At this crisis, he commanded a regiment of cavalry, which was called out under Gen. Sullivan, and was of essential service in putting down the insurgents. Among his acts of generosity and public spirit, may be mentioned that of purchasing, in conjunction with Jacob Davis, Esq. a large and commodious mansionhouse, lands and appurtenances in Leicester, valued at \$3000, and presenting them to the Academy established in that town. In consequence of this and other acts of generosity, and the vicissitudes to which mercantile pursuits are always liable, his affairs became, somewhat, embarrassed. At this juncture, he determined to bring his business to a close, and, with what remained of his property, which was still considerable, to try his fortune in the new state of

Vermont. After exploring different parts, he selected this place, which now bears his name, and made arrangements for its speedy settlement. In the winter of 1791, he sat out with his family, and after the inconveniences of severe weather and deep snows in an unsettled country, he arrived on the 5th of February, at the place of destination. The road, at this time, terminated at Cabot. From thence, a distance of 20 miles, the females of the family were drawn on hand sleds. The hardships and privations attendant upon the settlement of all new countries, are, somewhat, similar, and the settlers of Craftsbury suffered their full proportion. But with the example and assistance of Col. Crafts, they overcame all difficulties, and under his auspices the town settled rapidly, and the people became prosperous and happy. He lived to see his children settled around him under favourable circumstances, to see the town, which he ever regarded with paternal affection, maintain a respectable standing among those in the vicinity, and died lamented and esteemed by all who knew him, May 24, 1810, in the 70th year of his age. Col. Crafts was a man of uncommon decision and energy of character. After maturing his plans, he carried them into execution with a perseverance, which overcame every obstacle. He was firm and inflexible in his principles and opinions. In religion he was a constant supporter of the Calvinistic doctrines, in politics, a decided opponent of Jefferson's administration. He was kind and generous to the poor, and has left several monuments of his liberality, which will cause his name to be held in grateful remembrance. He left, by will, to the Congregational

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church, in Craftsbury, of which he was a member, 50 acres of land, the avails of which, whenever a minister of that order, "reputed orthodox in the faith of the gospel," shall be settled over said church, shall be appropriated "in furnishing a communion table, in a sort decent and becoming, for the use of said church, and in purchasing two silver tankards for sacramental use with the following inscription; *Given by Ebenezer Crafts for the use of the Sanctuary, A. D. —*" By another item he bequeathed to the town \$400, to be put to use till the interest should equal the principal, and then to be appropriated to the purchase of a church bell and clock. *The Hon. Samuel C. Crafts* is the son of Col. Crafts, was born at Woodstock, Con., in 1768, and now resides in this town. He graduated at Yale College, but relinquished the study of an honorable profession to accompany his father, at the age of 22, into the wilds of Vermont. In 1793, he was member of the Convention, which formed the present Constitution of the state, and after filling a succession of important offices, he was, in 1816, elected representative to Congress, which office he continues to hold. The religious societies, in Craftsbury, are Congregationalists, Methodists, Baptists, Covenanters, or Scotch Reformed Presbyterians and Universalists. *The Rev. William A. Chapin* was settled over the Congregational church, September 25, 1822. They have a handsome meetinghouse situated in the village. Elder Daniel Mason is settled over the Baptist society. The other societies are only occasionally supplied with preaching. The Presbyterians are a branch of the Rev. James Milligan's church in Ryegate. The professional men,

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besides the above named, are Augustus Young, attorney, and Daniel Dustin, physician. This township is well watered by Black river, which is formed here, and by its several branches, which afford numerous mill privileges. Black river was known to the natives, who formerly inhabited this part of the country, by the name of *Elligo-Sigo*. The current of this stream is very slow, and the bottom of it a dark clay. A boat of three tons burthen was once built at Greensborough, launched upon this stream at Craftsbury, loaded with two tons of merchandize, and navigated by Lieut. Lyford*, Josiah Elkins and two others, to Memphremagog lake. They had to unload and draw the boat about 40 rods at Irasburgh and Coventry. Wild branch, a tributary of the Lamoille, rises in Eden, and passes through the western part of this township. There are here five natural ponds, viz; Elligo, (see *Elligo*,) Great and Little Hosmer, Cedar and Duck Pond. The streams and ponds abound with excellent trout. Near the centre of the township, on elevated ground, which affords an extensive prospect, lies the village, consisting of about 20 dwelling houses, a meeting-house, a town house, a hall for Baptist meetings, a brick school house, two taverns, four stores, two asheries, one tannery, a shoemaker's, saddler's, blacksmith's, cabinet maker's and cooper's shop. It is, principally, situated around a green, 80 rods in length, and 24 in breadth,

* Lieut. Lyford was one of the first settlers of Cabot. He was of the line of Nimrod and a mighty hunter. The early settlers relate many wonderful stories of his conflicts with the Indians and with the beasts of the forest.

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and is called "*The Common*," from the circumstance that this land was held in common by the proprietors. The elevation, on which the village stands, is almost insulated by Black river. (*See Map*.) There are, annually, manufactured, in this town, 48 tons of pearlshes and 50 tons of oatmeal. These articles are usually carried to Montreal, distant about 90 miles, on the market road, which passes through this town, from Newbury to that place. There are, in town, five school districts, six saw mills, two grist mills, two clothing works, one carding machine, one oil mill, one hulling mill, at which oatmeal is manufactured, and one pottery. All these, except two saw mills, are on Trout brook, a principal branch of Black river. Population, 1820, 635.

August, 1824.

J. A. F.

DANBY, a post township in the south part of Rutland county, is in lat. $43^{\circ} 21'$ and long. $3^{\circ} 57'$, and is bounded north by Timmouth, east by Mount Tabor, south by Dorset and west by Pawlet. It is 34 miles north from Bennington, and 18 south from Rutland. It was chartered August 27, 1761, and contains about 39 square miles. The settlement of this township was commenced about the year 1768. In 1791, there were upwards of 1200 inhabitants. Otter creek runs nearly on the line between this township and Mount Tabor, but there are no streams of much consequence within the township. The most considerable are Mill river, which rises in the southwestern part, and falls into Otter creek in Mount Tabor and Flower branch, which rises in the northwest part and falls into Pawlet river in Pawlet. These and a branch of Otter creek, in the northeastern part, are all sufficient for mills. The surface of the town-

ship is uneven, and some parts of it mountainous. South mountain and spruce mountain are the principal elevations. The soil is well adapted to the production of grass, and there are here some of the largest dairies in the state. No less than 100,000 lbs. of cheese, and butter in proportion, have been carried from this town to market in one year. There are several caverns in this township, which are considerable curiosities, but they have never been thoroughly explored. One of them, in the southeastern part, descends like a well into the solid rock. It is said that a person was let down by a rope 150 feet perpendicularly into this cavern without discovering any bottom. Specimens of galena, or sulphuret of lead, are found here. A society of Quakers, or friends, is the only religious society in town. They have a meetinghouse in the eastern part. The Methodists are the next most numerous denomination of Christians. In the western part of the township is a spring, which is nearly sufficient to carry a mill, where it issues from the foot of the mountain. The physicians are Abraham Locke, Eli Learned, Harris Otis and George Tuttle. The town is divided into 13 school districts. There are two grist mills, five saw mills, six stores, two taverns, six tanneries, one distillery, one trip hammer, and two woollen factories, with clothing works and a carding machine at each. Population, 1820, 1667.

July, 1824.

DANVILLE, a post township and the shire town of Caledonia county, is in lat. $44^{\circ} 26'$ and long. $4^{\circ} 47'$, and is bounded north by Wheelock, northeast by St. Johnsbury, southeast by Barre, south by Peacham, and west by Walden, Goshen Gore and a part of Cabot. It is 25 miles

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northeast from Montpelier, twenty-five northwesterly from Newbury, and 160 from Boston. This township was granted October 27, 1786, and chartered to Jacob Bailey, Jesse Leavenworth and others, October 31, 1786. Some difficulty having arisen respecting the lands, the proprietors took out a new, or quieting charter. October 29, 1792, Walden Gore was annexed to this township, and since that time, one half of Deweyburgh. The other half was annexed to Peacham. Sargeant Morrill commenced chopping in this township in 1784. The next year Charles Hacket brought the first woman into town. In 1786, about 50 families removed here, but they all left in the fall except Charles Sias and Daniel Cross. They returned with others in the spring of 1787, and from this time the ingress was very rapid. In 1789, it was estimated that there were no less than 200 families here. The consequence of so rapid an increase of population was an extreme scarcity of provisions. Large quantities of corn and other provisions were brought from Essex county, *Mass.* whence many of the settlers had emigrated, a distance of nearly 200 miles, through roads, which were scarcely passable. The first mills in this town were a saw and grist mill, erected in 1787, by David Whiteher. The same year, March 30, the town was organized. Abraham Morrill was the first town clerk and the first representative. In 1790, improvements had been commenced on nearly all the lots in town. The religious societies are Methodists, Congregationalists and Baptists. There are two Methodist preachers, viz. *Elder David Killborn*, and *Archelaus Sias*. The *Rev. Edward Hollister*, preaches to the Congregational society and *Elder Lewis Fisher* to the Baptist.

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The Methodists and Congregationalists have each a handsome meetinghouse situated in the village. There are in this town six physicians and three attorneys. The physicians are Uri Babbitt, Samuel Collins, Olney Fuller, Oliver Morse, Eldad Alexander, jr. and Benjamin Sibley. The eastern part of this township is beautifully diversified with hills and vales, and is a fine farming country. The western part is more broken, the soil harder and less productive. It is watered by Merritt's river, a considerable mill stream which runs through the south part, and by several smaller tributaries of the Passumpsick, which rise in the north part of the township. In the southeastern part is a medicinal spring strongly impregnated with sulphureted hydrogen gas and iron. Joe's pond lies mostly in the western part of the township and covers about 1000 acres. It discharges its waters into the Passumpsick by Merritt's river, or Joe's brook. *Danville village* is very pleasantly situated nearly in the centre of the township on elevated land and in the midst of a beautiful farming country. It contained in 1820, 2300 inhabitants. The public buildings are a Congregational and Methodist meetinghouse, a courthouse and jail. These buildings are small, but the three former are finished in a very neat and modest style. There is an elegant simplicity displayed in the finishing of the Methodist chapel which does honor to the judgment and taste of those who designed and executed it. There is a weekly paper, called the "*North Star*," published in this village by Ebenezer Eaton, and his is the only printing establishment in Caledonia county. There are in Danville, 15 school districts and schoolhouses.

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seven stores, two taverns, ten saw, five grist and two fulling mills, two carding machines, one clever mill, one pottery, three tanneries and 17 distilleries, which are in operation a part of the year, but work little besides potatoes. Pop. 1820, 2300.

September 1823.

DEERFIELD RIVER, rises in the north part of Stratton, and runs south through Somerset into Searsburgh, thence southeast into Wilmington, thence southwesterly thro' the corner of Whitingham, and leaves the state after running three or four miles on the line between Whitingham and Readsboro'. After entering Massachusetts, it takes a southeasterly course and falls into Connecticut river, between Greenfield and Deerfield, about 18 miles below the south line of Vermont. It runs about 28 miles in Vermont, and waters about 320 square miles. Its whole length is about 50 miles.

DERBY, a post township in the northeast part of Orleans county, is in lat. 44° 58' and long. 4° 46', and is bounded north by Stanstead, in Lower Canada, east by Holland, south by Salem and west by Memphremagog lake, which separates it from Newport. It extends seven and a half miles on Canada line, and five miles and seven chains on Holland line, and is 52 miles northeast from Montpelier. It was chartered to Timothy Andrus and his associates, October 29, 1779, containing, 23,040 acres. The first settlement was made here in 1795, by Alexander Magoon, Henry Burrell, and the Hon. Timothy Hinman. Much praise is due to the latter for his persevering industry in making roads and furnishing other facilities for the settlement of the country, but no peculiar circumstances are known to have attended it. Emigrants from Connecticut and other

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places soon made it a flourishing town. It was organized March 29, 1798, and Timothy Hinman was first town clerk. For some years this place was visited by hunting parties of the St. Francois Indians, who formerly possessed all the north part of this state, with whom some trade in peltries was carried on. They were generally peaceable and friendly. In 1808, Elder Samuel Smith, was settled over the Baptist church and society in this town, and he died in 1810. The Rev. Luther Leland was settled over the Congregational church in 1810, and died in November 1822. A meetinghouse 44 by 54 feet, was completed in 1820, on a small eminence, near the centre of the town. The above are the only regular churches, but there are some Episcopalians, Methodists, Quakers, &c. There are here three attorneys and two physicians. The physicians are Luther Newcomb & Moses F. Coleby. This town was a port of entry in the late district of Memphremagog, and a collector's office is still kept here by David M. Camp, Esq. Deputy Collector. The surface of this township is very level, more so than any other in the county. There are some plains of several hundred acres extent, and where the land rises, the elevations are gradual and moderate and hardly deserve the name of hills. The land is well timbered, principally with rock maple and other hard wood, except in the vicinity of the lake, where in a state of nature, large tracts were covered with white and norway pine, intermixed with some red oak, spruce, hemlock, fir, cedar, &c. Cedar swamps of from one to 10 acres are found in various parts. The soil is fertile and abundantly productive. The river Clyde passes through the south part of the

DOR

township in a northwesterly direction, affording numerous mill seats. Salem pond through which Clyde river passes is partly in this township, and is four miles long and three broad. Hinman's pond, near the centre of the town is one and a fourth mile long, and three fourths of a mile wide, and empties into Salem pond by an outlet half a mile long. There are several other streams, two of which are sufficient for mills. There are in town six school districts, three schoolhouses, five mercantile stores, three saw and two grist mills, two carding machines and two fulling mills. Population 1820, 925. D. M. C.

November, 1823.

DEWEYSBURGH, was a tract of 5310 acres, lying between Danville and Peacham, chartered to Elijah Dewey and associates, February 28, 1782. It was organized as a town, and in November 1810, divided by act of Legislature, and one half of it annexed to Danville and the other half to Peacham.

DOE RIVER, is formed in Northfield, by the union of several streams from Roxbury, Brookfield, &c. and taking a northerly course through Berlin, falls into Onion river, three quarters of a mile below the Village of Montpelier. Its length is about 12 miles, and it waters about 80 square miles.

DORSET, a post township in the north part of Bennington county, is in lat. 43° 15' and long. 3° 57', and is bounded north by Danby, east by Peru, south by Manchester and west by Rupert. It was chartered Aug. 20, 1761, and contains about 41 square miles. The first settlement was made in 1768, by Felix Powell from Massachusetts, Isaac Lacy, from Connecticut, and Benjamin Baldwin, Abraham Underhill, John Manley and George Gage, from N.

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York. The town was organized in 1769, when Asa Baldwin was chosen town clerk. Cephas Kent was the first representative. In 1781, the Rev. Elijah Sill was settled over the Congregational church and society here, but the time of his dismissal is not known. In September 1796, the Rev. William Jackson was settled over this church and still continues their pastor. The first and present minister of the Baptist society, is Elder Cyrenus M. Fuller, settled in 1818. There were powerful revivals of religion here, in 1803, 1817 and 1821. The epidemic of 1813 was very mortal. About 40 were victims to it. The practicing physicians, are Alpheus Morse, John Sargeant, jr. and Walter S. Shimmy. There are no considerable streams in this township. Otter creek heads in Mount Tabor, runs southwesterly two or three miles, into Peru, then west three fourths of a mile into this township, when it takes a northerly direction through a considerable natural pond, and leaves the township near the northeast corner. The Battenkill heads in this township, on the flat about 25 rods south of the bend in Otter creek, and runs off to the south. Another branch of this stream rises in the southwestern part, and unites with it in Manchester. Pawlet river, rises in the northwestern part, and passes off into Rupert. These streams afford a number of mill privileges. This township is considerably mountainous. Dorset mountain lies in the north part, and extends into Danby, where it is called South mountain. Equinox mountain lies partly in the southwest corner. In this township are several remarkable caverns. One in the south part, is entered by an aperture nearly 10 feet square, "which opens into a spacious room

DOV

nine rods in length and four wide. At the further end of this apartment are two openings which are about 30 feet apart. The one on the right is three feet from the floor, and is about 20 inches by six feet in length. It leads to an apartment 20 feet long, 12 wide and 12 high. From this room there is an opening sufficient to admit a man to pass through sideways about 20 feet, when it opens into a large hall 80 feet long and 30 wide. The other aperture from the first room is about as large as a common door, and leads to an apartment 12 feet square, out of which is a passage to another considerable room, in which is a spring of water. This cavern is said to have been explored 40 or 50 rods without arriving at the end.* There are in this township, nine school districts, eight schoolhouses, two meetinghouses, two grist and seven saw mills, one woollen factory, one furnace, one tannery, two taverns, one store, one distillery, one pottery, two fulling mills, and one carding machine. Population 1820, 1359.

June, 1824.

DOVER, a township in the central part of Windham county, is in lat. $42^{\circ} 58'$ and long. $4^{\circ} 9'$, and is bounded north by Wardsborough, east by Newfane, south by Wilmington and a part of Marlborough, and west by Somerset. It was granted November 7, 1780, as a part of Wardsborough. October 18, 1788, Wardsborough was divided into two districts, called the north and south district. In 1810, the south district was constituted a separate town by the name of Dover. Dover is 13 miles northwest from Brattleborough, and 18 northeast from Bennington. For an account of the settlement of this township, see *Wardsborough*. There are no considerable streams in this town-

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ship. Several branches of West river and a branch of Deerfield river rise here, and afford several mill privileges. Serpentine, chlorite slate, &c. occur in this township. Population, 1820, 829.

DUMMERSTON, a post township in the eastern part of Windham county, is in lat. $42^{\circ} 56'$ and long. $4^{\circ} 24'$, and is bounded north by Putney and Brookline, east by Connecticut river, which separates it from Westmoreland, N. H., south by Brattleborough, and west by a part of Marlborough and Newfane. It is 92 miles south from Montpelier, and 31 east from Bennington, and was chartered December 26, 1753. This was one of the first settled townships in the state, but we have not been able to obtain a particular account of the circumstances attending its settlement and subsequent history. It contained, in 1791, upwards of 1500 inhabitants. This township is watered by West river, which enters it from Newfane, and passes through it in a southeasterly direction into Brattleborough, and by several small streams, some of which fall into this, and others into Connecticut river, affording a considerable number of good sites for mills. The surface of the township is broken. The rocks, which constitute Black mountain, near the centre of the township, are an immense body of granite. A range of argillaceous slate passes through this township from south to north, and is considerably quarried for roof slate and grave stones. Primitive limestone occurs in beds. Specimens of tremolite, limpid quartz and galena, or the sulphuret of lead, are also found here. There is a number of mills and other machinery. Population, 1820, 1658.

DUNCANSBOROUGH.—The name of this township was altered to

EAS

Newport, October 30, 1816. *See Newport.*

DUXBURY, a township in the western part of Washington county, is in lat. $44^{\circ} 18'$ and long. $4^{\circ} 8'$, and is bounded north by Waterbury and a part of Bolton, from which it is separated by Onion river, east by Moretown, south by Fayston, and west by Huntington and a part of Bolton. It is 13 miles west from Montpelier, 22 southeast from Burlington, and 100 north from Bennington; and was chartered June 7, 1763. The settlement of this township was commenced about 38 years ago. In 1791, there were 39 inhabitants. The south and western part of the township are mountainous and incapable of settlement. Nearly all the inhabitants are confined to the margin of Onion river, and the eastern border of the township. This township is watered by Onion river, which forms the northern boundary, by Duxbury branch and several small branches of Mad river. The town is divided into four school districts, and there are here three saw mills. The natural bridge, over Onion river, is between this town and Waterbury, and near it are some curious caverns. Population, 1820, 440.

EAST-HAVEN, a township in Essex county, 45 miles northeast from Montpelier, chartered October 22, 1790, to Timothy Andrus and associates, and contains 36 square miles. It is bounded northwesterly by Newark, northeasterly by Randon and Ferdinand, southeast by Granby, and southwest by Victory and Burke. This town is very little settled, there being only 34 inhabitants in it, in 1820. *Passumpsic* river passes through the westerly corner of this town, and a branch of Moose river rises in the eastern part,

EDE

EDEN, a township in the western part of Orleans county, is in lat. $44^{\circ} 42'$ and long. $4^{\circ} 25'$, and is bounded northerly by Kellyvale, easterly by Craftsbury, southerly by Hydepark and westerly by Belvidere. It is 30 miles north from Montpelier, and 37 northeast from Burlington; was granted November 7, 1780, and chartered to "Col. Seth Warner and his associates, our worthy friends, the officers and soldiers of his regiment in the line of the continental army," August 26, 1781, containing 36 square miles. The first settlers of this township were Thomas H. Parker and Moses Wentworth from Hubbardton, Mass., and others from the south and central part of N. H. The first proprietors' meeting was held at Wolcott, August 1, 1799. The town was organized March 31, 1802, and Moses Wentworth was first town clerk. It was first represented, in 1803, by Thomas H. Parker. There are two religious societies in this town, Congregationalists and Methodists. The Rev. Joseph Farrer was settled over the Congregational church and society, in December, 1811, and dismissed in 1815. The streams, in this township, are small but numerous. *Wild branch* and *Green river* rise in the eastern part. The former runs through the corner of Craftsbury, and the latter through the corner of Hydepark, and both fall into the river Lamoille in Wolcott. They are both considerable mill streams. The *branch*, which is the outlet of North pond, runs across the northwest corner of Hydepark, and falls into the Lamoille in Johnson. North pond is two miles long and of very unequal width. A tongue of land extends into it from the south three quarters of a mile,

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which is, in some places, no more than two rods wide, and on which grow large quantities of blue and black whortleberries. These berries are found no where else in this part of the country. The township is considerably mountainous. Mount Norris and Hadley mountain lie on the north line of the township, and partly in Kellyvale. Belvidere mountain lies partly in the northwest corner of the township, and its summit is probably the highest land in the county excepting perhaps Jay Peak. In the western part of Eden is some good tillage land. The eastern part, being the dividing ridge between the waters of lake Champlain and Memphremagog, is moist and cold but good for grazing. No town in the vicinity furnishes in proportion to its wealth and number of inhabitants, so many and so good beef cattle as this, for market. Rocks, principally, mica and chlorite slate. There are here five school districts, and three schoolhouses, and one saw and one grist mill on the outlet of North pond which affords several good mill seats. Population, 1820, 201. August, 1824. J. A. P.

ELLIGO POND, lies partly in Greensborough and partly in Craftsbury. It is about two miles long and half a mile wide, and has two outlets, one to the north and the other to the south. The northern outlet constitutes one of the head branches of Black river; the southern, after passing through Little Elligo Pond, communicates with the river Lamoille in Hardwick. The scenery about Elligo Pond is romantic and beautiful. The eastern bank presents abrupt and, in some places, perpendicular rocks of considerable height, while the western rises gradually, and is covered with a luxuriant growth of forest trees,

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which contrast finely with the naked cliffs of the opposite shore. Near the centre of the pond are two small islands. This pond is a favourite resort for the sportsman and the admirer of nature in her own simplicity. Its waters abound with fine trout, and its banks with a plenty of game. It was formerly a favourite hunting ground of the St. Francois Indians, to whom the northern part of Vermont once belonged. These Indians called this pond *Elligo Scotlon*, and hence it is now sometimes, but improperly, called *Elligo Scotland*. J. A. P.

ELMORE, a township, six miles square, in the northwestern part of Washington county, is in lat. $44^{\circ} 29'$ and long. $4^{\circ} 25'$, and is bounded north by Wolcott, east by Woodbury, south by Worcester and west by Morristown. It is 17 miles north from Montpelier, and 33 east from Burlington; was granted Nov. 7, 1780, and chartered to Col. Samuel Elmore and his associates, August 21, 1781. The settlement of this township was commenced in July, 1790, by Martin and Jesse Elmore, James and Seth Olmstead and Aaron Keeler, from Sharon and Norwalk, Con. The town was organized July 23, 1792. Joseph Leech was the first town clerk, and Martin Elmore the first representative. The Congregationalists and Methodists are the most numerous denominations of Christians. Fordway, or Elmore, mountain lies in the northwest part of the township, and is a considerable elevation. The remaining part of the surface is accessible and not very uneven. It is mostly timbered with hard wood, and the soil is of a middling quality. A part of the waters of this township pass off to the north into the river Lamoille, and a part to the south into Onion river, Mead's pond

ENO

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lies in the northwestern part, and covers about 300 acres. There are three other small ponds within the township. Iron ore of an excellent quality is found here in abundance. It is said to yield from 60 to 70 per cent of pure iron. There are in town three school districts and schoolhouses, one grist mill and one saw mill. Population, 1820, 157.

June, 1824.

J. B.

ENOSBURGH, a post township in the northeastern part of Franklin county, is in lat. $44^{\circ} 52'$ and long. $4^{\circ} 11'$, and is bounded north by Berkshire, east by Montgomery and a part of Richford, south by Bakersfield and west by Sheldon. It is 35 miles northeast from Burlington and 43 northwesterly from Montpelier; was granted March 12, 1780, and chartered to Roger Enos, and associates on the 15th of May following. The settlement of this township was commenced in the spring of 1797, by Amos Fasset, Stephen House, Martin D. Follett and others, mostly emigrants from other townships in this state. The town was organized in March, 1798, and Isaac B. Farrar was chosen first town clerk. It was first represented in the fall of the same year, by William Barber. There are three religious societies here, viz.; Congregationalists, Baptists, and Episcopalians, besides some Freewill Baptists and Methodists. The Congregational church was formed October 11, 1811, and originally consisted of four male and six female members. In May, 1814, the Rev. James Parker, moved into the town and took charge of this church, which continued under his pastoral care till 1821. On the 3d of July, 1822, The Rev. Thomas Skelton was installed over this church and society and still continues. From the first of November, 1818, to the 11th

of July, 1819, there were 42 members added to the church, and from the 4th of March, 1821, to the 2d of September of the same year, 52 members were added. The present number, belonging to the church, is 139. The Congregational meeting-house was completed in 1821, and stands near the centre of the township. In October, 1823, Elder Luther Cole was ordained over the Baptist church and society. This church consists of about 50 members. The town has, ever since its settlement, been remarkably healthy. The physicians are, Eliphaz Eaton and David Packard, jr. The surface of this township is pleasantly diversified with hills and vallies; but the soil is better adapted to the production of grass than grain. It is well watered by Missisque river, which runs through the north part, by Trout river, which runs across the northeast corner, and by two considerable streams, which run through the south part. These streams afford numerous and excellent mill privileges. On the falls in Missisque river, in the northwest part of the township, are now in operation one woollen factory, 1 clothier's works, one carding machine, one grist and saw mill. On Tyler's branch in the southerly part of the township is a valuable grist mill with three run of stones; also, a saw mill and carding machine. Besides the above, there are in town, one grist and two saw mills. The town is divided into 12 school districts, in nine of which are good schoolhouses. There are here, three stores, two taverns, and one distillery. Population, 1820, 932.

W. P.

June 1824.

ESSEX, a post township in the central parts of Chittenden county, is in lat. $44^{\circ} 31'$ and long. $3^{\circ} 56'$.

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and is bounded north by Westford, east by Jericho, south by Williston and Burlington, from which it is separated by Onion river, and west by Colchester. It is eight miles northeast from Burlington, and 32 west from Montpelier, and was chartered June 7, 1763. The first permanent settlement was made in this township, in 1783, by Messrs. Smiths, Winchel and Willard. The first settlers were principally from Salisbury, Con. In 1789, there was a very great scarcity of provisions in this part of the country, and the settlers suffered extremely on that account. This town was organized March 22, 1786, and Elkanah Billings was the first town clerk. It was first represented by Bartimeus Willard. The Congregational church was organized in this town about the year 1790. The Rev. *Asaph Morgan* was ordained over it in August, 1804. This church, at present, consists of about 160 members, and their meetinghouse is situated in a small village at the centre of the township. The Baptist church was formed about the year 1800, and now consists of about 60 members. They have no settled minister, but are generally supplied with preaching. Their meetinghouse is also at the centre, and was erected in 1822. *Mr. Castle* died in this town, in 1823, aged 98 years. *Mr. Knickerbacker* is now living here at the age of about 94 years. The epidemic of 1812 and 13 was very mortal, and in one of those years carried off about 40 persons. The physicians are *Mason Mead*, *Harmon How*, *Ira Hatch* and *Leonard Tubbs*. There are no mountains, and but few hills in this township. The south and western parts are timbered principally with pine, the soil is dry and sandy, but produces good rye and corn. The re-

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maining part of the township is timbered with hard wood, and is more natural to grass. Onion river washes this southern boundary. On this river are here two falls. The lower, called *Hubbell's falls*, afford several valuable mill privileges. *Brown's river* rises in *Underhill* and *Jericho*, enters this township from the latter, and, after running across the northeast corner and through Westford, falls into the river *Lamoille* in *Fairfax*. *Indian river*, called here *Steven's brook*, and *Alder brook* have on each, two saw mills, and crooked brook, has one. On Onion river are beautiful tracts of interval. The town is divided into ten school districts, in which are nine good schoolhouses. There are here one grist mill, seven saw mills, one fulling mill, one carding machine, two stores, five taverns, one distillery, and two tanneries. There are two small villages. That, at the centre, contains two meeting-houses, a store and tavern. Population, 1820, 1089.

August, 1824.

Essex County, lies in the northeast corner of the state, and was incorporated by act of the Legislature, November 5, 1792. It is bounded north by Lower Canada, east and south by Connecticut river, which separates it from Coos county, N. H. southwest by Caledonia county, and west by Orleans county. It is about 45 miles long from north to south, and 23 broad from east to west, lying between $44^{\circ} 20'$ and 45° north lat. and between $4^{\circ} 47'$ and $5^{\circ} 24'$ east long. This county is the least populous in the state. There are several towns which are entirely destitute of inhabitants. The settlements are mostly confined to the towns lying along Connecticut river. The county is in general very uneven and the soil rocky and un-

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productive. It comprehends that part of the country called by the Indians, the upper Coos,* which lies on the west side of Connecticut river. Nulhegan river is the principal stream, which is wholly within the county. This and several smaller tributaries, of the Connecticut, water all the eastern parts. Passumpsic and Moose river, rise in the southwestern part, and Clyde river and several streams, which run off to the north into Canada, water the northwestern parts. Its shire town is Guildhall. The Supreme Court commences its session here, on the Tuesday next following the fourth Tuesday of September, and the County Court, on the third Monday of June, and fourth Monday of December. The Grand List of the county, for 1823, was \$31,022. Pop. 1820, 3334.

FAIRFAX, a post township in the south part of Franklin county, is in lat. $44^{\circ} 42'$ and long. $3^{\circ} 56'$, and is bounded north by Fairfield, east by Fletcher, south by Westford, and west by Georgia. It is situated 18 miles northeast from Burlington, and 37 northwest from Montpelier, and was chartered August 18, 1763. Broadstreet Spafford and his two sons, Nathan and Asa, came into this township from Piermont, N. H., in 1763, and began improvements. They soon after removed their families here. A Mr. Eastman started from N. H., with them, with his family, but died on the road, and was buried in a trough on the flats in Johnson. His family came to

* Coos is an Indian word which signifies crooked and was pronounced as if it contained but one syllable. It was applied to Connecticut river, both above and below the 15 mile falls, on account of the numerous crooks and windings in that stream.

Fairfax, and his widow is still living here. The town was organized March 22, 1787, and Thomas Russell was first town clerk. The first saw and grist mill were erected by John Fasset. The religious denominations are Baptists, Congregationalists and Episcopalians. The first settled minister was Elder Amos Tuttle. He was settled over the Baptist church in 1806, and dismissed about the year 1811. The Baptists have now no settled minister. Elder Tuttle and Elder Butler reside in town. The Rev. Eben H. Dorman was settled over the Congregational church and society in 1814, and dismissed in 1823. A meetinghouse is now building by the Baptists and Congregationalists in conjunction. The epidemic of 1813 prevailed here and was very mortal. Physicians Shelomith Hall and Theodore England. The surface of this township is generally level, and the soil light and easily cultivated, producing good corn and rye. Its principal streams are the river Lamoille, which runs through the south part, and Brown river and Parmelee's and Stone's brook, its tributaries, all of which afford good mill privileges in this township. The great falls, on the Lamoille, are situated near the east line of the town, and are a considerable curiosity. The town is divided into eleven school districts, each of which has a schoolhouse. There are here two small villages, a townhouse, five saw and two grist mills, two clothier's works, two carding machines, three stores, three taverns, two tanneries and two potteries. Population, 1820, 1359.

May, 1824.

FAIRFIELD, a post township nearly in the centre of Franklin county, and including Smithfield, which

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was annexed to it by act of Legislature in 1792, contains about 60 square miles. It is situated about 27 miles northeast from Burlington in lat. $44^{\circ} 49'$ and long. $4^{\circ} 1'$, and is bounded north by Sheldon, east by Bakersfield, south by Fletcher and Fairfax, and west by St. Albans and Swanton. It was chartered August 13, 1763, and granted to Samuel Hungerford, and his associates. The first settler of this town was Mr. Joseph Wheeler. He moved into town with his family in March, 1788. In 1789, Hubbard Barlow and Andrew Bratley, with several others, moved into the town. Smithfield Beaden, was the first child born here, in the part called Smithfield. The proprietors made him a present of 100 acres of land. The first town meeting was held and the town organized in March, 1790. Edmund Town was the first town clerk. Mr. Ebenezer Lobdell is 87 years old, and is the oldest person in town. He is one of the first settlers and is still able to labour on his farm. There are a Congregational, a Baptist, an Episcopal and a Methodist church in this town. The *Rev. Benjamin Wooster*, was settled over the Congregational church in 1805. He was the first and still continues the only settled minister in town. *Elder Isaac Hill* and *James Covel*, belonging to the Methodist connexion reside in this town. The Baptist and Episcopal churches are destitute. An Academy was incorporated here in 1808, and a convenient building has been erected for its accommodation. *Black creek* is a considerable stream, which issues from Metcalf pond in Fletcher, and runs through this township, affording an excellent stand for mills. *Fairfield river* is a small stream, which also, takes its rise in Fletch-

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er, and passes through the town near its centre, affording several good mill privileges. These streams unite and fall into Missisque river in Sheldon. Smithfield pond, lying in the westerly part of the town, is about three miles long and one and a half broad. At the outlet is an excellent stand for mills, and another on the same stream about two miles below. The township was originally covered principally with hard wood. The surface is uneven, but very little of it so broken as to be unfit for cultivation. The soil is generally good. The town is divided into 15 school districts, with a comfortable schoolhouse in each. The public buildings are an Academy, townhouse and Episcopal church. The practicing physicians are the Hon. Joseph D. Farnsworth, and Chester, Abel and Thomas Chamberlin. There are in town, three stores, two distilleries, four grist and nine saw and two fulling mills, one carding machine, one furnace and two tanneries. Population 1820, 1573. The present population, 1824, about 1700.

Jan. 1824.

J. D. F.

FAIR-HAVEN, a post township in the western part of Rutland county, is in lat. $43^{\circ} 36'$ and long. $3^{\circ} 44'$, and is bounded north by Benson, east by Castleton and a part of Poultney, south by Poultney river, which separates it from Hampton, N. Y., and west by West Haven. It is 60 miles south from Burlington, and 52 N. from Bennington, and was chartered, October 27, 1779, to Ebenezer Allen and his associates. The settlement was commenced the same year by John and William Meacham, Oliver Cleveland, Joseph Ballard and Joseph Haskins, with their families. In 1783, Col. Matthew Lyon, Silas Safford and others moved into town, and the former

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commenced erecting mills. The first settlers were from Connecticut and Massachusetts. The town was organized in 1783. Eleazer Dudley was first town clerk, and Matthew Lyon first representative; both chosen this year. Silas Safford was appointed the first justice of the peace, which office he held 40 years successively. Col. Lyon, who has since figured in the political world, was a native of Ireland. He emigrated to this country, when 16 years old, and was sold in Connecticut for his passage. The Congregationalist is the only denomination of Christians, which has formed a regular church and society in this town. There are, however, some Baptists, Methodists, Episcopalians and Universalists here. The *Rev. Rufus Cushman* was ordained over the Congregational church and society, in 1808. He was the first and is the only settled minister in town. There was a revival of religion here in 1803, another in 1816, and another in 1821. In 1816, about 100 joined the Congregational church, and about 40 in 1821. The epidemic of 1812 and 13 was very mortal here, and in 1822, the dysentery was epidemic, and, in many cases, fatal. The physicians are William Bigelow and Charles Bachus. The surface of the township consists of swells and vales, but there is nothing here which deserves the name of a mountain. The soil is various consisting of gravel, sand and marl. Along the rivers, the soil is alluvial and very productive. The timber is pine, hemlock, beech, maple, walnut, butternut, button wood, &c. The principal streams are Poultney and Castleton rivers. The former rises among the mountains in the southeast, and divides this township from New-York. The latter originates principally from a large

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spring in the west part of Rutland. About one mile above Fair-Haven village it receives the waters of lake Bombazine, and one mile west of the village it joins Poultney river, and, after running three miles further, falls into East bay. Between the junction of these streams and East bay are two considerable falls. (*See Poultney River.*) In the village of Fair-Haven, on Castleton river, are two falls, on which are a paper mill, a rolling and slitting mill, an extensive nail factory, a grist and two saw mills, a forge, clothier's works, a trip-hammer shop and a small furnace. Nails and paper are annually manufactured here to a large amount. In the lower part of the village are about 12 or 15 dwelling houses, and about the same number in the upper part. The latter are built around a handsome *Green*, containing ten acres, and elevated about 60 feet above the bed of the river. On the north end of the green stands the Congregational meeting house, a handsome building erected in 1811. The town is divided into four school districts, in three of which are good schoolhouses. There are, in the district which includes the village, 180 scholars between four and eighteen years of age. In addition to the above, there are, in this town, four saw and two clover mills, two taverns, four stores, two distilleries and four tan-neries. Population, 1820, 714.

August, 1824.

FAIRLEE, a post township in the east part of Orange county, is in lat. 43° 56' and long. 4° 46', and is bounded north by Bradford, east by Connecticut river, which separates it from Orford, N. H., south by Thetford and west by West-Fairlee. It is 35 miles north from Windsor and 17 from Dartmouth College. \

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was chartered September 9, 1761, to Josiah Chauncey, Joseph Hubbard and others, and including West-Fairlee, was laid out six and a half miles square. The settlement was commenced in 1768, by Sam. Miller, Samuel Bently, William and David Thompson, Noah Dewey and Joel White. About the year 1775, Samuel Smith was chosen town clerk, and held that office till his decease in March, 1820. Feb. 25, 1797, the western half of this township was set off and constituted a separate township by the name of West-Fairlee. The division line was run from north to south through the centre of the original township. The greater part of the inhabitants of this town are Congregationalists. In 1806, they erected a meetinghouse, but have never had a settled minister. Previous to the year 1815, the inhabitants of Fairlee and West-Fairlee constituted but one militia company. In that year the militia of Fairlee were organized into a separate company, which has now upon its roll about 80 men. Fairlee is in general mountainous and broken, and much of it unfit for cultivation. The mountains in some places approach very near Connecticut river, and form almost perpendicular precipices several hundred feet in height, particularly a little north of Fairlee meetinghouse. The timber is mostly pine and hemlock. Fairlee pond is about a mile west of Connecticut river, and is two miles long and three fourths of a mile wide. In 1809 Samuel Morey, procured a number of pickerel from a pond in Rumney, N. H., and put them into Fairlee pond. In October following the Legislature of Vermont, passed an act for the preservation of the fish in this pond for two years. Since that time they have increased very rapidly

and are found to be of an excellent quality. A bridge connects this town with Orford, N. H. There are in this town, one grist, one fulling, and five saw mills and one carding machine. Population 1824, about 475. G. S.

March, 1824.

FAYSTON, a township, six miles square, in the southwest corner of Washington county, is in lat. $44^{\circ} 13'$ and long. $4^{\circ} 5'$, and is bounded north by Duxbury, east by Waitsfield, south by a part of Warren and Lincoln, and west by Huntington. It is situated 25 miles southeast from Burlington, and 16 southwest from Montpelier. It was granted February 25, and chartered February 27, 1782, to Ebenezer Walbridge and his associates. This township began to be settled about the year 1798. In 1800, there were 18 persons in town. The township, lying on the western range of the Green Mountains, is high and broken, and much of it incapable of being settled, or cultivated. The streams are small and are tributaries of Mad river. Population, 1820, 253.

FERDINAND, an uninhabited township in Essex county, chartered October 13, 1761, and containing 23 square miles. It is bounded northerly by Wenlock, easterly by Maidstone, southerly by Granby and East-Haven, and westerly by Random. This township is watered by the principal branch of Paul's stream. The surface of this township generally is either mountainous or swampy.

FERRISBURGH, a township in the northwest corner of Addison county, is in lat. $44^{\circ} 12'$ and long. $3^{\circ} 44'$, and is bounded north by Charlotte, east by Monkton and New-Haven, south by Waltham, Vergennes and Pantton, and west by lake Champlain,

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which separates it from the state of New-York. It lies 19 miles south from Burlington and 34 west from Montpelier. It was chartered June 24, 1762, to several persons by the name of Ferris, and others. More than half of Vergennes was taken from this township. The first permanent settlement in this township was made in 1784 and 1786 by Mr. Ward, Abel Thompson, Gideon Hawley, Timothy Rogers, Joseph Chilson, Jona. Sexton, and Zuriel and Absalom Tupper, emigrants from Bennington, in this state and from Connecticut. The town was organized in 1786. J. Sexton was chosen first town clerk, and Abel Thompson first representative. The religious denominations are Baptists, Methodists, Congregationalists and Friends, each of which is formed into a church. The latter have a meetinghouse and the former hold their meetings in the townhouse. Elder Butler was settled over the Baptist church in 1816, and dismissed in 1818. In 1820, they settled *Elder J. A. Dodge*. This church at present consists of about 40 members. The township has always been considered healthy, and several have died here of extreme old age. There are a considerable number now living here between 70 and 90 years old. Noah Porter, a soldier of the French and revolutionary wars is living here, aged 92. Dan. Davis, 89, and his wife, 87. They were among the first settlers. The epidemic of 1812 and 13, was very mortal here and carried off between 60 and 70 persons, mostly adults. Jonathan Cram, is the only physician. This township is watered principally by Otter, Little Otter and Lewis creeks. Otter creek enters the township from Vergennes, and after running north-westerly about eight miles, across

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the southwest part falls into lake Champlain about three miles south of the mouth of Little Otter creek. Little Otter and Lewis creeks, run through the township in a westerly direction, the former through the middle, and the latter through the north part. The mouths by which they are discharged into the lake, are within 80 rods of each other. Otter creek is navigable eight miles to Vergennes, and Little Otter creek three miles, by the largest vessels on the lake. In Little Otter creek are four, and in Lewis creek three commodious falls on which mills and other machinery are erected. Large quantities of pike, bass, &c. are annually taken in the spring of the year about the mouths of these streams. About three miles north of the southwest corner of the township is one of the best harbours on the lake, called *Bason harbour*. Five miles northwest from Vergennes, and a short distance south of the mouth of Little Otter creek, is a ferry across the lake, which is here something more than two miles wide. This place is known by the name of *Grog harbour*, taking its name from the landing place in Essex, on the New-York side. From Vergennes to Essex, by this ferry, the distance is but nine miles, while it is 16 miles by McNeil's ferry in Charlotte. The surface of the northeastern part of this township is somewhat hilly. The remaining parts, especially the western, are remarkably level and smooth. The uplands are timbered mostly with maple, beech, basswood and butternut; the level and low lands are timbered with pine interspersed with oak, walnut, &c. No township in the state has afforded more or better timber for the Quebec market than this. The soil is very various, some parts of it be-

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ing clayey, while others consist of rich muck, which is easily tilled and very productive. In favourable seasons crops of most kinds are abundant. In 1823, one acre here produced 120 bushels of corn, which cost ten days labour and two bushels of plaster of Paris, (*gypsum*). The same kind of soil has produced 50 bushels of wheat, 70 of oats, &c. per acre. It is a good grazing township, and large numbers of fat cattle are yearly driven from it to market. It is divided into eleven school districts, each of which is furnished with a schoolhouse. There are here two grist and five saw mills, one woollen factory, one store, three taverns and two tanneries. There have been three forges here, but neither of them is now in operation. Pop. 1820, 1581.

January, 1824.

FLETCHER, a township in the central parts of Franklin county, is in lat. $44^{\circ} 42'$ and long. $4^{\circ} 3'$, and is bounded north by Bakersfield and Fairfield, east by Coit's Gore, southeast by Cambridge, and southwest by Fairfax. It lies 22 miles northeast from Burlington, and 35 northwest from Montpelier. It was granted November 7, 1780, and chartered to Moses Robinson, John Fay and others, August 20, 1781. The river Lamoille just touches upon the southern extremity of this township. Metcalf pond is about one mile long from north to south, and one third of a mile wide from east to west. It discharges its waters at the south end forming one of the head branches of Black creek. This stream runs a southeasterly course about two miles into Cambridge, and, after crossing the corner of that township, returns again into Fletcher, and passes off to the north. Fairfield river also rises in Fletcher, and is joined in

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Fairfield by Black creek. - Stone's brook waters the western part. The surface of this township is considerably broken, and it is thinly inhabited. It is divided into seven school districts, and there are here two saw mills and one tannery. Population, 1820, 497.

FRANKLIN, a post township in the north parth of Franklin county, is in lat. $44^{\circ} 58'$ and long. $4^{\circ} 2'$, and is bounded north by Dun's Patent in Canada, east by Berkshire, south by Sheldon, and west by Highgate. It lies 36 miles northeast from Burlington, and 51 northwest from Montpelier. It was granted October 24, 1787, and chartered to Jonathan Hunt and his associates, March 19, 1789, by the name of Huntsburg. The settlement of this township was commenced, in 1789, by Samuel Hubbard, Samuel Peckham, David Sanders and John Bridgeman, mostly emigrants from Massachusetts. The town was organized in 1793. Ebenezer Sanders was first town clerk, and Samuel Peckham first representative. The religious denominations are Congregationalists, Methodists, Episcopalians and Baptists. The first physician was Ebenezer Marvin, and Ebenezer Marvin, jr. was the first attorney. The river Rocher rises in this township and falls into Missisque bay in Highgate. It is also watered by several small branches of Missisque and Pike rivers. The township is injured very much by a large pond, which lies near the centre. There are in the town five schoolhouses, one grist and one saw mill. Population, 1820, 631.

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May, 1824.

FRANKLIN COUNTY, is situated in the northwestern part of the state, and is bounded north by Lower Canada, east by Orleans

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county, south by Chittenden county, and west by Grand Isle county, from which it is separated by a part of lake Champlain. It is situated between $44^{\circ} 31'$ and 45° north lat. and between $3^{\circ} 43'$ and $4^{\circ} 23'$ east long. extending about 34 miles from east to west and about 33 from north to south, and containing 730 square miles. It was incorporated November 5, 1792. St. Albans is the shire town, and is a place of considerable business. The Supreme Court sits here on the last Tuesday save one in December, and the County Court on the second Monday of March, and last Monday save one in September. The Missisque river waters the north part of this county, and the Lamaille the south part. The eastern part extends onto the western range of the Green Mountains, and is high and broken; the western part is generally level and is a very fine farming country. The settlement of the county was commenced immediately after the close of the revolutionary war, and it is now rapidly increasing in population and wealth. Very fine marble is found in great abundance in Swanton, and large quantities of iron ore in Highgate. There is one printing establishment in the county at St. Albans, which issues a weekly paper, commenced in 1823. The Grand List of the county for 1823, was \$160,063. Population, 1820, 17192.

GEORGIA, a post township in the southwestern part of Franklin county, is in lat. $44^{\circ} 44'$ and long. $3^{\circ} 50'$, and is bounded north by St. Albans, east by Fairfax, south by Milton, and west by lake Champlain. It lies 18 miles north from Burlington, and 41 northwest from Montpelier. It was chartered August 17, 1763, and contains about

36 square miles. The settlement of this township was commenced, in 1784 and 1785, by Andrew Guildler, from Agremont, Mass., and William Farrand, from Bennington, Vt., with their families. During the two following years a great number of families, mostly from Bennington and the western part of Massachusetts, moved into town, and a considerable number of young men, without families. The first settlers of Georgia had their share of those privations and hardships, which are incident to the settlers of new townships. They, at first, had to go to Burlington and Plattsburgh for their grinding, but the population increased so rapidly that mills were soon erected. The town was organized March 12, 1788. Reuben Evarts was first town clerk, and James Evarts first representative. The Congregationalists and Baptists are the most numerous denominations of Christians. There are also a small Methodist and Christian society. The Rev. Publius Virgil Bogue was settled over the Congregational church and society, October 8, 1802, and dismissed October 8, 1810. The Rev. Eben H. Dorman was ordained over this church, November 15, 1815. The church, at present, consists of about 100 members. Elder Roswell Mearse was settled over the Baptist church, July 1, 1807. Elder A. Sabin, a Baptist, resides in town, but preaches in Cambridge and Westford. The Baptist church consists of 72 members who reside in town. There was a powerful awakening here in 1815 and 16, and a large number added to the several churches. The epidemic of 1812 was very mortal here. About 30 persons died in the space of three months. The physicians are Abel and Horace P. Blair and Hercules

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Washburn. The river Lamoille, which runs through the southeast corner of the township, is the principal stream. In the northeast part is a pond covering 30 or 40 acres. It is surrounded by high lands, except a narrow outlet to the north, and is bordered by a grove of alders. The mill privileges are numerous, there being no less than 12. The soil is sandy in the south part, and the timber principally pine. In the north part it is a gravelly loam, and the timber mostly hard wood. The rocks, in the western part, are limestone, in the eastern part, slate. The soil is, in general, rich and productive. There are some tracts timbered with hemlock, and some cedar swamps near the lake. Over what is called *Stone Bridge* brook, in the southwestern part of the township, is a natural bridge 12 or 14 feet wide, and the top of it seven or eight feet above the surface of the water. The width of the arch is 40 or 50 feet and its height but a few inches above the surface of the stream. Just below the bridge on this brook stand a saw and fulling mill and a carding machine. A large and elegant meetinghouse was completed in this town, in 1802, and around it is a small village, containing a number of dwellinghouses, stores, shops, &c. There are thirteen school districts, twelve schoolhouses, three grist mills, two of which are of stone, eight saw, one oil and six fulling mills, three carding machines, four stores, three taverns, two distilleries, two tanneries, and a waggon manufactory. The latter contains a great variety of machinery among which are a saw mill for sawing felloes and other small stuff, a lathe for turning naves, and a machine for boring naves, felloes and the round tenons on the ends of the spokes, all driven by

water. The last mentioned machine carries ten augers, two of which are hollow, and are employed in boring the tenons on the spokes. Population, 1820, 1703.

June, 1824.

D. L.

GLASTENBURY, a township in Bennington county, is in lat. $42^{\circ} 58'$ and long. $3^{\circ} 57'$, and is bounded north by Sunderland, east by Somers, south by Woodford, and west by Shaftsbury. It lies nine miles northeast from Bennington, and 25 northwest from Brattleborough, and was chartered August 20, 1761, containing about 40 square miles. A great part of this township is high broken and incapable of ever being settled. Settlements were early commenced here, but the population has never yet amounted to 100 persons. The waters in the eastern part flow into Deerfield river. From the other parts, they pass off to the south and west into the Waloomsac. The streams are all small. Population, 1820, 48.

GLOVER, a township, six miles square, in the southern part of Orleans county, is in lat. $44^{\circ} 40'$ and long. $4^{\circ} 41'$, and is bounded north by Barton, east by Sheffield, south by Greensborough, and west by Albany. It lies 33 miles northeast from Montpelier, was granted June 27, 1781, and chartered to Gen. John Glover and his associates, November 20, 1783. The settlement of this township was commenced about the year 1797 by Ralph Parker, James Vance, Samuel Cook and Samuel Conant. The settlement advanced very slowly for some years. In 1800, there were 38 persons in town. The people are of all the religious sects common to the state, and are consequently without a meetinghouse or settled minister. There is preaching of some kind here almost every Sab-

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bath. The surface of the township is very uneven, consisting of hills and vallies. In the south part is a small mountain called Black hill. The town is watered principally by the head branches of Barton river. Branches of the Passumpsic, Lamoille, and Black river, also rise here. There are four natural ponds which lie within this township, viz; Glover pond in the northern part, Daniel's pond in the western part, Chamber's near the centre, and Mud pond in the southeastern part, all of which discharge their waters into Black river. Long pond, now better known by the name of *Run-away* pond, was situated partly in this township and partly in Greensborough. This pond was one and a half mile long, and about half a mile wide and discharged its waters to the south, forming one of the head branches of the river Lamoille. On the 6th of June, 1810, about 60 persons went to this pond for the purpose of opening an outlet to the north into Barton river that the mills, on that stream, might receive from it an occasional supply of water. A small channel was excavated, and the water commenced running in a northerly direction. It happened that the northern barrier of the pond consisted entirely of quicksand, except an encrusting of clay next the water. The sand was immediately removed by the current and a large channel formed. The basin formed by the encrusting of clay was incapable of sustaining the incumbent mass of waters and it broke. The whole pond immediately took a northerly course, and, in fifteen minutes from this time, its bed was left entirely bare. It was discharged so suddenly that the country below was instantly inundated. The deluge advanced like a wall of water, 60 or 70 feet in

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height, and 20 rods in width, leveling the forests and the hills, and filling up the vallies, and sweeping off mills, houses, barns, fences, cattle, horses and sheep as it passed, for the distance of more than ten miles, and barely giving the inhabitants sufficient notice of its approach to escape with their lives into the mountains. A rock, supposed to weigh more than 100 tons, was removed half a mile from its bed. The waters moved so rapidly as to reach Memphremagog lake, distant 27 miles, in about six hours from the time they left the pond. Nothing now remains of the pond but its bed, a part of which is cultivated, and a part overgrown with bushes and wild grass, with a small brook running through it, which is now the head branch of Barton river. The channel, through which the waters escaped, is 127 feet in depth and several rods in width. A pond, some distance below, was, at first, entirely filled with sand, which has since settled down, and it is now about one half its former dimensions. Marks of the ravages are still to be seen through nearly the whole course of Barton river. The soil, in the middle and western part of Glover, is, in general, wet and cold, but very good for grazing. On the river it is dry and warm, and better adapted to the production of grain and Indian corn. There are in the township about 1000 acres of land belonging to the old Vermont State Bank. Some iron ore has been discovered, and sulphur springs are common; also several beds of marl, which makes excellent lime. The people here manufacture nearly all their clothing, and considerable quantities of pot and pearl ashes, beef, pork, butter and cheese are produced for the market. There are, in town,

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eight schoolhouses, three grist, three saw and one fulling mill, one tannery and two small distilleries. Population, 1820, 549. J. O.

October, 1823.

GOSHEN, a township in the southeastern part of Addison county, is in lat. $43^{\circ} 56'$ and long. 4° , and is bounded north by Ripton and Hancock, southeast by Pittsfield and Chittenden, southwest by Brandon and Leicester, and northwest by Salisbury. It lies 31 miles southwest from Montpelier, and 43 northwest from Windsor; was granted February 23, 1792, chartered to John Rowell, William Douglass and others, February 2, 1792, and received a new charter November 1, 1798. November 9, 1814, the northern half of Philadelphia was annexed to this township. No permanent settlement was commenced here until about the year 1800. *Considerable part of it is mountainous, but there is some very good land and the settlement has advanced considerably within a few years. Leicester river rises in Hancock, and runs through the township in a westerly direction. Philadelphia river originates in the south part. Iron ore and the oxide of manganese are found here. It is divided into six school districts, and contains two saw mills. Population 1820, 290.

GOSHEN GORE.—There are two gores of this name, and both in Caledonia county. The largest contains 7339 acres, and is bounded north by Wheelock, east by Danville, south by Walden, and west by Greensborough. A settlement was commenced on the west end of this gore, 1801, by Messrs. Clark and Cushman, who soon abandoned it. The next year, Elihu Sabin, Esq. moved here, and was soon followed by other families. Mr. S. is still living on the place where he

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first commenced. Mary, the daughter of Mr. Sabin, was the first child born here. There are now 15 families living on this gore all except one at the west end. There were formerly several families on the east end, but all, excepting one, have now left. A considerable elevation separates the two settlements. In the northeast corner of the gore, is a pond covering about 80 acres. It is watered by a branch of the Lamoille river. One saw mill is the only water machinery. The other gore of this name is situated in the southwest corner of Caledonia county, and contains 2628 acres. It is bounded north by Marshfield and a part of Harris' gore, east by Harris' gore, south by Orange, and west by Plainfield. Gunner's branch passes through the south part of this gore. The gore is inhabited by six or seven families.

September, 1823.

GRAFTON, a post township in the north part of Windham county, is in lat. $43^{\circ} 11'$ and long. $4^{\circ} 21'$, and is bounded north by Chester, east by Rockingham, south by Athens and Acton, and west by Windham. It lies 36 miles northeast from Bennington, and 22 southwest from Windsor. It was chartered, April 6, 1754, and rechartered, September 1, 1763, by the name of Tomlinson, and contains about 40 square miles. A Mr. Hinkley and two other families came into this township about the year 1768, and began a settlement on what is called Hinkley brook. They however soon abandoned it, and no permanent settlement was made till 1780. In the spring of this year Amos Fisher, Samuel Spring, Benjamin Latherbee and Edward Putnam moved into the township from Winchester, Mass. Aaron Putnam was appointed

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ed town clerk at the time the town was organized and Thomas Kenney was the first representative. The religious denominations are Congregationalists and Baptists. The former church consists of 84 members, and the latter of 61. The Rev. William Hall was the first settled minister. He was settled over the Congregational church, November 6, 1788, and dismissed in 1810. The Rev. William Goodell was ordained over the same church September 29, 1814, and dismissed April 11, 1822. The church is now destitute. Elder Shumway was ordained April 26, 1810, and preached to the Baptist church about two years. July 7, 1819, Elder John R. Dodge was ordained over the Baptist church, and was dismissed Sept. 26, 1822. The Congregationalists have a meetinghouse, erected in 1792, and the Baptists, one, built in 1814. The physicians are, Bulferfield and Ira Sherwin. The township is watered principally by Sexton's river, which is formed here by the union of several branches. A branch of William's river runs through the north part nearly parallel to the north line. These streams afford several very good mill privileges. The township is considerably uneven, and it abounds in a great variety of minerals. About two miles south from the Congregational meetinghouse is an immense quantity of excellent steatite, or soap stone, which is quarried to great extent. Large blocks of it are removed from the ledge by saws, wedges and bars, and transported about a mile to a mill, whose machinery is moved by water, where it is sawn. It is then manufactured into aqueducts, water pumps, jams, ovens, mantle pieces, stoves, &c. The blocks sawn and bored for aqueducts, are two or three feet long, and three or four inches square. They are sold at the manufactory completely prepared to be put down, at the astonishingly low price of \$1.00 per rod. They are found to be much more durable and less liable to get out of repair than wood and impart no unpleasant taste to the water. In connexion with the steatite are found fine green laminated talc, chlorite, potstone and crystals of actynolite and bitter spar. The potstone is of a greenish gray colour, and is less frangible than the steatite. The crystals of actynolite are large and of a light green colour. Those of bitter spar are of different sizes, presenting rhomboidal surfaces and are embedded in the steatite. They are usually perfect, but not transparent. Their colour is a light gray, and their lustre more pearly than that of calcareous spar. Their structure is distinctly laminated, and they dissolve without effervescence in diluted nitric acid. Cyanite, or sappare, is found about one mile southwest from the meetinghouse on the farm of a Mr. Spaulding. It is of a light blue colour, and is in compressed hexagonal prisms in mica slate and in massive garnet. There is another locality of it about one mile east from the centre of the township where it is embedded in quartz. Garnets abound both in talcose and mica slate and hornblende is very common. Also the sulphuret of iron in small brown cubes, plumose mica on mica slate, limpid quartz in transparent crystals, greasy and milky quartz, schorl and precious serpentine. The schorl is three miles west from the meetinghouse in quartz and mica slate. It is in triangular prisms, bevelled at their lateral edges, and striated longitudinally, having trihedral termina-

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tions. The serpentine is all in one mass, of 30 or 40 tons weight, lying on the western declivity of a small hill, and in full view from the meetinghouse. Its interior is of a uniform dark green colour. It is hard to break, and its fracture splintery. There are two small villages; one at the centre and the other at the junction of the two branches which form Sexton's river. There are 11 school districts, ten schoolhouses, three grist, five saw and two fulling mills, two carding machines, three stores and two tanneries. Population, 1820, 1862.

GRANBY, a township in Essex county, situated in lat. $44^{\circ} 35'$ and long. $5^{\circ} 5'$, contains 36 square miles. It lies 47 miles northeast from Montpelier, and is bounded northeast by Ferdinand and Maidstone, southeast by Guildhall, southwest by Victory and northwest by East-Haven. Chartered October 10, 1761. A considerable settlement had been formed in this town previously to the year 1800, and the numbers continued to increase with considerable rapidity till after the year 1810. But when the cold seasons commenced the people began to abandon their settlements, and continued to leave the town, till 1816, when there were only three families left, and the town lost its organization. After this period the numbers began to increase, and the town was reorganized in December, 1821. A branch of Paul's stream, one of the head branches of Moose river, and some other small streams rise in this town. The country around Granby is a wilderness, or very thinly inhabited, and consequently there is no travelled road leading through the town. Population, 1820, 49.

GRAND ISLE, a post township in Grand Isle county, is in lat. $44^{\circ} 43'$

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and long. $3^{\circ} 38'$, and is bounded on all sides by lake Champlain, except the south, where it is bounded by South Hero. It lies 50 miles northwest from Montpelier, and 18 from Burlington; and was granted in connexion with South Hero, October 27, 1779. The settlement of the township was commenced about the year 1783, by Alexander Gordon, William Hazen and Lamberton Allen, emigrants from New-Hampshire, and the southern parts of this state. For some years after the settlement commenced, many circumstances tended to prevent its progress. Sickness, with its concomitant miseries, presented the most formidable obstacle. Fever and ague and billious fevers, engendered by the noxious vapours from the surrounding waters and the low and marshy grounds, were very prevalent, and were fatal in their ravages. No age, or sex, was exempt from their attack. In addition to this, the settlers often suffered from extreme scarcity of provisions. Hunting and fishing were, for some time, their only means of gaining a subsistence. These obstacles cooled their ardour and damped their ambition. Previous to the year 1809, this township constituted a part of South Hero. This year, it was erected into a separate township by the name of Middle Hero, and was organized. The first town clerk was James Brown, and the first representative Asa Lyon. November 5, 1810, the name was altered to Grand Isle. The religious denominations are Congregationalists, Methodists and Quakers or Friends. The Rev. Asa Lyon, a Congregationalist, resides in town, and preaches a part of the time, but has no organized church. The Methodist society is regularly organized and is supplied by itinerant

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preachers. The public buildings are a meetinghouse and a town house. Melvin Barnes, jr., is the practicing physician. There are several small streams in this township, on one of which stands a fine grist mill, which does a large amount of business, it being the only one in the county except a windmill. There are some considerable hills, but nothing which deserves the name of a mountain. The soil is rich, and is not surpassed in fertility by any part of the state. It produces corn and grain in abundance. Fifty bushels of corn per acre and 25 of rye and wheat are ordinary crops. Among the minerals are marble, limestone, rock crystals, sulphuret of iron, &c. The township produces a great variety of fruits, among which it yields apples in abundance. Orchards which produce apples sufficient for 100 or 150 barrels of cider, are common. The timber is various consisting of beech, birch, maple, oak, ash, elm, pine, &c. There are here five school districts, as many school-houses, two taverns and two tanneries. Population, 1820, 898.

June, 1824.

H. B.

GRAND ISLE COUNTY, is bounded north by Lower Canada, on the north line of Alburgh; the rest of the county consists of islands, which are embosomed in the waters of lake Champlain. It lies between 44° 35' and 45° north lat. and between 3° 35' and 3° 43' east long., being 28 miles long from north to south, and about five miles wide, and containing 82 square miles. It was incorporated November 9, 1802. No permanent settlement was made in this county until after the close of the revolutionary war. The streams here are all small, and there can hardly be said to be a good mill privilege in the county. There is,

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however, one grist mill, which does considerable business, and one or two windmills. The surface of the county is generally level, and the soil very rich and productive. The first settlers of this county were subject to fevers and other diseases, induced by the noxious exhalations from the stagnant waters, but, since the lands have become generally cleared and cultivated, the inhabitants have become more healthy. North Hero is the shire town. The County Court sits here on the last Monday save one in February, and the last Monday of September. Causes proper for the Supreme Court are entered and tried in the county of Franklin. The Grand List of the county, for 1823, was \$41,862. Population, 1820, 3527.

GREEN MOUNTAINS.—See *General View*, page 10. The principal summits of the Green Mountains are Shrewsbury peak in Shrewsbury, Killington peak in Sherburne, Camel's Rump in Huntington, Mansfield mountains in Mansfield, Sterling peak in Sterling, and Jay peak in Jay.

GREEN RIVER.—There are two small streams of this name. One rises in Eden, passes through the corner of Hydepark, and falls into the river Lamoille in Wolcott. The other originates in Marlborough, and, after running through a part of Halifax and Guilford, passes off into Massachusetts.

GREENSBOROUGH, a post township, six miles square, lying in the southeastern part of Orleans county, and situated in lat. 44° 36' and long. 4° 37'. It is bounded northerly by Glover, easterly by Wheelock and Goshen gore, southerly by Hardwick, and westerly by Craftsbury and a small part of Wolcott. It lies 27 miles northeasterly from Montpelier, and 79 miles north

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from Windsor. This township was granted November 6, 1780, and chartered August 20, 1781, to Harris Colt and his associates. Messrs. Tolman and Wood visited this town, and spent three days here, in the spring of 1787. In December, 1788, the Hon. Timothy Stanley lost his foot by frost, attending a meeting of the proprietors of this township at Cabot. The first settlement was begun in Greensborough, in the spring of 1789, when Messrs. Ashbel and Aaron Shepard removed, with their families, from Newbury to this place. The hardships which the first settlers of this town had to endure, were very considerable. In coming into the town, the women had to proceed on foot, and all the furniture, belonging to the two families, was drawn upon three hand sleds, on the crust. Both families consisted of five persons, Mr. Ashbel Shephard and his wife, and Mr. Aaron Shepard, his wife and one child. Mr. Aaron Shepard removed his family to Coos in August, and did not return till March, when his brother, Horace Shepard and family, returned with him. Thus were Mr. Ashbel Shepard and his wife left from August till March, with no other human being in the town. Their nearest neighbors were Mr. Cutler's family, in Crafts-bury, which had removed there the preceding autumn, and Mr. Webster's family, in Cabot. Mr. Shepard brought all his grain from Newbury, a distance of more than 40 miles, of which he drew it 16 miles upon a hand sled, with the snow between four and five feet deep. In the same manner, he drew hay for the support of a cow, from a meadow of wild grass, three miles distant. On the 25th of March, Mrs. Shepard was delivered of a son, *William Scott*, the first child born in this town. The proprietors voted him a present of 100 acres of land. In 1790, Mr. Joseph Stanley removed his family here, and the same year the Hon. Timothy Stanley erected the first saw mill on the outlet of Caspian Lake. In 1791, Mr. Law and three Messrs. Hills, removed their families here. This year Mr. T. Stanley erected a house and grist mill, and removed his family here in 1792. In 1795, there were 23 families and 108 persons in town. The first town meeting was held, and the town organized, March 29, 1792. Doctor Samuel Huntington,* one of the early settlers, and Elder Grow, a Baptist preacher, are the only professional men in town. The denominations of Christians are, Baptists, Congregationalists, and Methodists. The Rev. Salmon King was settled over the Congregational church here about the year 1808, and continued a few years. The surface of this town is uneven, but the elevations are not generally abrupt. The land is well timbered, mostly with hard wood, except on the river and about its head waters, where it is almost entirely hemlock, spruce, cedar and fir. The soil is of a middling quality, but on account of its being situated about the head waters of several considerable rivers, much of the land is wet and cold, and the crops are liable to suffer by frost. The river *Lamoille* is formed by the union of several streams in this town. *Caspian Lake*, or *L. Beautiful*, lies in the south part of this town, and discharges its waters to the east into the *Lamoille*, affording a number of valuable mill privileges. This pond is about three miles long, and one and a half broad. *Elligo pond*, lying mostly in the

* Since deceased.

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western part of this town, is about a mile long, and forms the head waters of Black river. *Runaway Pond* (see *Glover*) was partly in this town, and was formerly the source of the Lamoille. The waters, which supplied this pond, now run northerly, forming the head branch of Barton river. There are several other small ponds in the north part of the town, which, at present, form the head waters of the Lamoille. There are, in this town, eight school districts, six schoolhouses, two grist mills, three saw mills, one fulling mill, and one carding machine. Population, 1820, 625.

September, 1823.

GROTON, a township in the south part of Caledonia county, is in lat. $44^{\circ} 14'$ and long. $4^{\circ} 41'$, and is bounded north by Peacham, east by Ryegate, south by Topsham, and west by Harris' gore. It lies 16 miles east from Montpelier, and 15 northwest from Newbury. It was granted, November 7, 1780, and chartered to Thomas Butterfield and his associates, October 20, 1789, containing 28300 acres. The first vote of the proprietors, for surveying the lands, was passed August 13, 1787. The settlement of the township was commenced about the same time by Messrs. James, Abbott, Morse and Osmore. John James was the first male child born in town. The town was organized March 28, 1797, and Nathaniel Knight was first town clerk. The wife of a Mr. Page, in this town, was, in 1819, delivered of four male children at a birth. A Mrs. Gile died here, in 1823, aged 91 years. The religious denominations are Baptists and Methodists. The ministers are Elder James Bailey, Baptist, and Elder S. Lathrop, Methodist. Physicians Benj. P. Smith

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and Reuben W. Hill. The surface of this township is generally uneven, rough and stoney. There is, however, some very good land, both in the northeast and southwestern parts. The timber is mostly spruce and hemlock interspersed with maple, beech and birch. This township is watered by Wells river and some of its branches, which afford several good mill privileges. There are also several natural ponds. Wells river pond, through which Wells river passes, is in the north part, and is three miles long and three quarters of a mile wide. Little pond, in the southeastern part, covers about 100 acres, and lies in the course of Wells river. Kettle pond, so called on account of Mr. Hosmer, a hunter, having lost a small kettle in its vicinity, lies in the northwest corner, and covers about 40 acres. The south branch rises in Harris' gore, and running nearly east through the south part of the town, joins Wells river just below Little pond. In the south part of the township is an extensive bank of white clay or marl, which is a very good substitute for chalk, and which has been used instead of lime mortar in plastering, and is said to answer a very good purpose. There are here five school districts and schoolhouses, three grist, four saw and two fulling mills, two stores, one tavern, one carding machine, one tannery and one distillery. Population, 1820, 595.

September, 1824.

J. D. jr.

GUILDHALL, a post and shire township in Essex county, situated in lat. $44^{\circ} 32'$ and long. $5^{\circ} 14'$ containing 19,477 acres, or thirty square miles. It is fifty miles northeast from Montpelier, 25 from Danville and 83 from Windsor. It is bounded north by Maidstone, east by Connecticut river, south by L...

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nenburgh, and west by Granby, and lies opposite to Lancaster in New-Hampshire. Guildhall was chartered October 10, 1761, and granted to Elisha Hall and his associates. The first settlement was commenced in the lower part of this town, which was then thought to be a part of Lunenburg in 1764, by David Page, Timothy Nash and George Wheeler. In 1775, Enoch Hall, Micah Amy and James Rosbrook joined the settlement; Eleazer Rosbrook and Samuel Page, in 1773, and David Hopkinson, and Reuben and Simeon Howe, in 1779. Mr. Simeon Howe was the earliest settler, who is now living in town. The first settlers suffered severe privations and hardships for a number of years. They brought their grain and provisions, in canoes, from Northfield in Massachusetts, a distance of more than 150 miles. During the revolutionary war, they were in continual alarm, and frequently annoyed by the Indians and Tories, who killed their cattle, plundered their houses, and carried a number of the inhabitants into captivity. The first town meeting recorded was in March, 1785. But it appears from the records, that the town had been previously organized. The denominations of Christians are Congregationalists, Methodists and Baptists. The Congregationalists have a meetinghouse, and on the 31st of August, 1808, they settled the Rev. Caleb Burge for their pastor. He was dismissed in March, 1814, but no one has yet been settled in his place. There have been two county grammar schoolhouses erected in this town, both of which were consumed by fire. The surface of this town, except on the river, is uneven, hard and rocky. The intervals and flats are easy and fertile.

Burnside and *Cow* mountain, are considerable elevations. Connecticut river washes the east side of this town. Its other waters are, *Cutler's Mill* brook, on which mills have been erected, and *Burnside* brook, on which also, are mill privileges. There is a small village in the northeast corner of the town, containing a court-house, jail, two law offices, two stores, and a tavern. The court-house is a small one story building. The jail is of wood and is a decent building two stories high. At this village is a convenient bridge across Connecticut river, and there is no other between this and Canada line. There is another bridge, connecting this town with Lancaster, near the southeast corner. The town is divided into four school districts, in which are three schoolhouses. There are here two physicians, two attorneys, one minister, two stores, one tavern, one grain mill, one saw mill and one fulling mill. Population, 1820, 529.

September, 1823.

GUILFORD, a post town in the south part of Windham county, is in lat. $42^{\circ} 47'$ and long. $4^{\circ} 22'$, and is bounded north by Brattleborough, east by Vernon, south by Leyden, Mar. and west by Halifax. It lies 50 miles south from Windsor, and 31 east from Bennington. It was chartered April 2, 1754, to 54 proprietors, principally of Mas. and contained 23,040 acres. When granted the town was a perfect wilderness, yet by the charter, the grantees were to hold their first meeting for the choice of officers, &c. on the first of May, 1754, and on the first Tuesday of March ever thereafterwards.—It seems the town was first organized by and under, the very grant itself. Power was given to the grantees to transact the business of

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the town as a majority should see fit, subject only to the control of the Parliament of England. This little enterprising band, composed of Samuel Hunt, John Chandler, David Field, Elijah Williams, Micah Rice, Ira Carpenter and others, having little to fear from the nominal power of Parliament, in the wilderness of Vermont, assumed the title, which was virtually created by their charter, of a little independent republic. By the records of their first meetings, they appear to have been governed by certain committees, chosen for the purpose of surveying the lands, laying roads, drawing the shares or lots, taxing the rights, &c.; but their greatest object was to procure and encourage settlers. These meetings were held at Greenfield, Northfield, Hinsdale or Brattleborough, until 1765, when their first meeting was held at Guilford. There was a condition which, if not performed, was to defeat the grant. The grantees were to settle, clear and cultivate, in five years, five acres for every 50 in said township. Although much time and money were spent in making roads and clearing lands, yet on the 20th of March, 1764, the grantees by a special committee chosen, petitioned the governor of N. H. for a confirmation of their grant, and an extension of the time, stating that the intervention of an Indian war had made it impracticable for them to fulfil the conditions of the charter. Their prayer was granted and the time for settling the town, extended to the first of January, 1766. From the time the charter was confirmed in 1764, the town began to be rapidly settled by emigrants from Massachusetts and other New-England states. Through the policy of the original proprietors, the first

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settlers begun upon lots of 50 acres, in order to fulfil the condition of the grant. So rapid was the increase of population, that the town soon became the largest in the state as to number. Yet there was not a single village in the township, or rather the whole township was a village—all the hills and vallies were smoking with huts. By the charter 350 acres were called a share, and all the proprietors shared alike. The reservation in the charter consisted of "one whole share to the society in England for propagating the gospel in foreign parts. One to the first settled minister of the gospel—and one whole share for a glebe, for the ministry of the church of England, as by law established." The governor was not unmindful of his own interest. He reserved 500 acres to be located by itself, for his own. The town was laid out into 50 and 100 acre lots. The public rights were fairly located, but that of the royal governor fell upon the only mountain in town, which still bears the name of authority upon the map—"Gov. Mountain." Although no reservation was made in the grant for the use of schools, yet one whole share was located for that purpose. That was a just and generous act of the proprietors, but it was not the same liberality that governed them, when they located, sold and settled one whole tier of hundred acre lots north beyond the extent of their charter. That was the case and the same is held by the town to this day. "All the pine trees suitable for masting the royal Navy" were reserved to his Majesty. This shows the attention the English nation paid to the Navy. One hundred miles from the ocean, where no such timber grew, was that reservation made. What has been related, with a little

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"proclamation money," was the price of the charter. The first settlement was made by Micah Rice and family in 1760.* His widow is still living in her 86th year. Soon after followed Jonathan Bigelow, John Barney, Daniel Lynds, Wm. Bigelow, Ebenezer Goodenough, Paul Chase, Thomas Cutler, John Shephardson and others. They came into town by the way of Broad brook, beginning at the mouth of that stream on Connecticut river in Vernon, and passing up on the banks of the same, found their way into town. That was then the only road, and even that was impassable with teams. The first settlers had either to boil or pound their corn, or go 15 miles to mill with a grist upon their backs. It appears by what records can be found, that the town was wholly governed by a set of officers, chosen annually by the people under their charter, until the 19th May, 1772, when the inhabitants at a "district meeting assembled" in the district of Guilford, voted, that Guilford was in the county of Cumberland and province of New-York, and chose officers of the town, agreeably to the laws of that province. At that meeting a record was first made in a regular town book, which was purchased by the original proprietors some years before. By that record it appears, John Shephardson was chosen "district clerk, John Barney supervisor," &c. and the meeting was then adjourned to a day after the annual meeting by the charter. Having renounced their charter and there being no government which really exercised authority over them, they continued to legislate for themselves, and tradition

* Companies had entered and cleared much land before that time.

says that good justice was done, yet one principle of the charter was still adhered to, none but proprietors, or those who held under them, had a right to rule, or vote in their meetings. Thus was this little republic regulated by a town meeting, which was adjourned from time to time, without interruption from abroad, or contentions at home, until the year 1776. Then the town was beset with violent tories and Yorkers on the one side, and brave whigs and Newstatesmen on the other. The whigs, united with those opposed to the claims of the state of New-York, that and the succeeding year, out voted the tories and the Yorkers. In 1776, the town voted to pay the expenses of Benjamin Carpenter, their delegate to the Westminster Convention in 1775. They voted to raise nine soldiers for the continental army, equip them with arms and powder, give them a bounty of 4l. "bay money," by a tax upon the inhabitants of the town, and it was done. They also resolved, that "no man should vote for town officers, who was not qualified according to the direction of the Continental Congress." Under that resolution, their committee, chosen for the purpose, excluded tories from the polls, *vi et armis*, and the poor, *if qualified*, participated in the government. The title of the town as belonging to the state of New-York, was left out of the records. To give some idea of the laws passed by the old republic of Guilford, we will quote the following, passed the next year, 1777. "Voted, not to let any person vote in this meeting, but such as have 40 pounds real or personal estate. Voted, John Barney and Benjamin Carpenter a committee to go to Windsor, in June next, to hear the report of the agent sent to Congress

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concerning a new state. *Voted*, that any person, who shall for the future, pretend to hold lands by *bush-fence possession*, shall be dealt with by the town, as a breaker of the peace of the town, and a riotous person, &c. Attest—

"ELIJAH WELCH, T. Clerk."

They further chose a committee to establish the price of labour, all kinds of produce, goods, wares and merchandise. The report of the committee was adopted as the law of the town. All the articles mentioned were a legal tender for debts, with a penalty of the article sold, or the value thereof, with costs. The punishment of offenders, was various, such as, "*beech seal*," fines, &c. but the most disgraceful of all was to be compelled to embrace the *Liberty-Pole*, with both arms, the time specified by the committee of inspection, or judges. There was again an entire change of politics, in 1778. It appears by the records, that a warrant and notification for a town meeting was sent from the "Council of Bennington," and a meeting held upon the same, when it was "*Voted*, not to act agreeable to said warrant," and the meeting was dissolved. In 1779, after doing the customary town business, "*Voted*, Lovel Bullock, Timothy Root and Henry Sherburn, a committee to defend the town against the pretended state of Vermont, and to represent the town in county Committee."* "Henry Sherburn, Joseph Elliot and Hezekiah Stowell," all violent "Yorkers, were chosen to take special care of the powder and lead, and other town stores"—and the meeting adjourned to the next year. In 1780, a like meeting was held. There is the following rec-

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ord for 1781. "Then all the people met together that means to stand in opposition against the pretended state of Vermont, and acted on the following articles, viz." *Among others see the following*—"Voted to defend themselves against the insults of the pretended state of Vermont. *Voted*, Peter Briggs and William Bullock for a committee to send to Charlestown Convention." (*See Slade's State Papers*, p. 128.) *Voted*, that Hezekiah Stowell keep the names of those that are against said pretended state," &c. Also, May 1782. "Then the people met in general, and voted to stand against the pretended state of Vermont, until the decision of Congress be known, with *lives and fortunes*. *Voted* to receive the instructions which came from New-York, &c. *Voted*, and chose Henry Evens, Daniel Ashcraft and Nathan Fitch, to forbid the constable acting." These appear not to be regular meetings of the town, but of the Yorkers, who had gotten possession of the town books and stores, by a majority of votes in '78. They in turn excluded the other party from the polls, by force of arms. Frequently a company of armed Yorkers came from Brattleborough, to stand sentry at their meetings, when skirmishes ensued and hostile shots were exchanged. The whigs and Vermonters, also kept up their system of government by regular and stated meetings, but their records were lost, as will be related hereafter. In their turn they sent hostile scouting parties to Brattleborough, to the assistance of their friends in that town. The following is a correct account of one of these skirmishes. It is taken from an English Magazine, printed in London, in May, 1784, and was copied into the Magazine, from the South-Carolina Gazette, of Feb. 2.

* See *Slade's Vermont State Papers*, p. 106.

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"In our last we intimated a dissatisfaction having arisen between the government of the state of Vermont and the lower part of the county of Windham, relative to the jurisdiction of that state—we now are able to give the following particulars. On the 18th ult. the party who called themselves Yorkers, headed by a certain captain (Nathaniel) Carpenter, of Guilford, attacked the Inn of Josiah Arms, of Brattleboro', the quarters of J. Farnsworth, Esq. Commissary General, Major Boyden, Capt. Waters and Lieut. Fisk, of the state troops, and demanded the immediate delivery of Capt. Waters, on which Gen. Farnsworth expostulated with them for some time to no effect, when being exasperated they fired about thirty balls through the house, wounded Major Boyden in the leg, and shot a traveller through the thigh. Finding themselves unable to resist numbers (the troops being quartered about a mile distant,) Capt. Waters voluntarily resigned himself up to the party, who immediately carried him into the state of Massachusetts; but being pursued by a few Vermonters from Guilford, were overtaken the next day at Northampton, and Capt. Waters released. On the 22d, Lieut. Fisk, with a party of about 40 men, having patrolled to Guilford, was fired upon by a number of Yorkers, and Lieut. Fisk, and several others wounded—Lt. Fisk was wounded in the groin supposed mortally. On this intelligence, about 50 Green Mountain Boys appeared, when the whole body of Yorkers (who before held their head quarters at Guilford,) dispersed." The Vermonters had a Sheriff, in Guildford, and their party, also, had a constable, who continued to collect taxes for the support of their cause. Those friendly to the new

state, paid without compulsion, while the property of the Yorkers, both real and personal, was sold at the post for taxes. For that reason the said committee was chosen "to forbid the constable acting" and their doings were spread upon the records of the town, by proclamation as follows. "To all the officers of the civil authority under the pretended state of Vermont. You are hereby forbid to proceed against any person, or persons, that owns the jurisdiction of the state of New-York, according to what is recommended in a handbill, by Congress, bearing date June 2, 1780, and we do hereby forbid the constable vending those numbers hereby given him," (referring to certain lots on the plan of the town) "and we hereby forbid you upon your apparel.

"HENRY EVENS,*

"DAN. ASHCRAFT,

"NATHAN FITCH,

"A true record,—Attest,

"SAMUEL BIXBÉ, *Town Clerk.*"

The Yorkers held a like meeting in 1783, April 29, and adjourned to their annual meeting in 1784.† From 1778 to 1783 the town was governed, principally, by their former laws. Both parties had their committees, and the Yorkers, although in authority, could not govern the town, yet in connexion with the Tories, prevented any thing being done under the direction and government of the New State. About this time all was confusion and terror. All went armed to defend themselves against their enemies.

* *H. Evens was one of the five who were banished and their property confiscated.—See Slade's V. S. Papers, (177.)*

† *See Gov. Chittenden's remonstrance, &c. same (183.)*

} Committee
Chosen."

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Vermonters and whigs against Yorkers and tories. Each party solicited their friends in the language of scripture, "Come over and help us." In such a distressed and wretched situation, were the people of Guilford; numbering, at that time, about 2600 inhabitants. Relatives and neighbors were at war with each other. Physicians were not allowed to visit the sick without a pass from the general committees. Handbills, from all quarters, inflamed the minds of the people. Social order, was at an end, and a club-law about going into operation, when, luckily, in the summer of 1783, Col. Ethan Allen arrived in town with one hundred Vermonters, from Bennington. Allen made proclamation to the people, as follows: "I, Ethan Allen, declare, that unless the people of Guilford peaceably submit to the authority of Vermont, the same shall be made as desolate as were the cities of Sodom and Gomorrah by G—." On the arrival of those troops, the tories, but few in number, were silent, the Yorkers were more roughly handled. They having fired at Allen and his troops, when coming into town, he was determined to humble them. Some were made prisoners, others put under bonds for their good behaviour, and all obliged to procure good supplies and quarters for his troops. The constable found it an easy matter to collect his taxes under Col. E. Allen's martial law, and he was not very scrupulous about the sum assessed in the tax-bill. Produce, horses, cattle and sheep, and whatever could be found of the most violent Yorkers was taken without weight or measure. Hon. Stephen R. Bradley and Ira Allen succeeded the Col. and quartered with some troops in town for several months, bringing the Yorkers to re-

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pentance. In the winter of 1784, the troops having left the town, the former scenes revived. Capt. Elijah Knights was sent from Rockingham with a company of New State troops to quell the insurrection, by orders from Gen. S. R. Bradley. Knights arrived in Guilford in the month of January, when the snow was about four feet deep upon a level. On the 5th of March, while pursuing the Yorkers in their flight before him to Massachusetts, a skirmish ensued, near the south line of this state, in which the Yorkers lost one killed, Daniel Spicer,* and some wounded. Capt. Knights, on hearing that an army were coming from Massachusetts to revenge the death of Spicer, retreated in great haste to Brattleborough. Afterwards, in 1784, the town, relieved from martial law, held a meeting, when the Yorkers, who were all at the polls, chose Hugh Stowell moderator. Although a majority, through fear, they voted to adjourn to the 8th June then next, without doing any business. This was the last meeting of which we have any record until March, 1791, when the town, for the first time, was duly organized under the constitution and laws of the state of Vermont. William Bigelow was chosen town clerk, who came peaceably into possession of the papers and records of the town, that were to be found. During seven years, from 1784 to 1791, there are no records of the proceedings of the town whatever. Tradition says, that both parties held

* Spicer was an inhabitant of Massachusetts. It is said that a brother to him was afterwards killed in the Chayse Insurrection, who had on the same great coat, and the fatal ball passed through the same hole.

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public and private meetings during that time, but it was a perfect rule of anarchy. The Yorkers, although they had the town books, dared not record their proceedings in them, and both sides kept secret their own records. During this confusion and jealousy, one party stole the records of the other, and hid them together with their own, many deeds and proprietors' papers, under the earth in the pound, in order to conceal them from the other. There they lay, through some sad misfortune, until they were totally spoiled. When discovered and dug up, they could not be read. During that time, the Yorkers having been so closely pursued by the military and civil authority of Vermont, and their property mostly confiscated, fled to the state of New-York, and settled upon the grants made by that state to the New-York sufferers. Almost a whole township, now called Bainbridge, was first settled by emigrants from Guilford. This accounts for the so rapid decrease of the population from 1784. While the town was independent of any power superior to the *town meeting assembled*, refugees from the neighboring states flocked into it, but when the law came, they fled. The violent Yorkers found but little peace under the energetic and persevering measures of the States' Attorney of Windham county. To him the people of Guilford are indebted for the establishment of law and order, without the effusion of blood, and the dispersion of the riotous. Migrations have not only been westward, but northward & eastward. Most of the towns, in the northern and middle parts of this state, contain inhabitants from old Guilford. Although the town has decreased in population, it has increased in opulence. Where one farmer now occupies

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and improves, formerly lived half a dozen, or more, and you now see one respectable dwelling, instead of as many log-huts. Since 1791, there has been nothing remarkable in the history of the town. From that time, the inhabitants have supported the character of free and independent farmers, very jealous of their rights, and for many years, noted for their strong prepossessions in favour of the political school of Jefferson. The Hon. Benjamin Carpenter was a member of the first convention in Vermont, held at Dorset, 1776. In those trying times with the brave sons of the Green Mountains, where they had not only to oppose the powerful state of New-York, the claims of New-Hampshire and Massachusetts, the Tories and Yorkers at home, and the menacing threats of Congress abroad, but the power of his majesty's legions in war, that brave patriot, with an allowance of three days provisions upon his back, would cross the Green Mountains on foot by marked trees, to attend the Legislature at Bennington, for the purpose of devising ways and means of defence against all the enemies of the state. As delegate to the Assembly, as a member of the Council, and Lieut. Governor of the state, he deservedly holds a conspicuous place in the early history of the same.* Hon. John

* Upon a large white marble tomb stone, i. the west part of Guilford, is the following inscription inserted here for its curiosity.

SACRED TO THE MEMORY

OF THE

Hon. BENJ. CARPENTER, Esq.
Born in Rehoboth, Mass. A.D. 1726.
A magistrate in Rhode-Island in
A. D. 1764.
A public teacher of the righteousness,

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Shepardson, born A. D. 1718, was a firm patriot of the revolution, and held the offices of Judge of the Supreme Court, and member of the Council for several years. Died, A. D. 1798. Hon. Samuel Shepardson born, A. D. 1757, was a useful member of society, and had the honor of sitting as a member of the Council for several years. Died, A. D. 1813. Hon. William Bigelow, one of the first settlers of the town, and always a father to the people, born in 1751, was a judge of the County Court, which office he held with good reputation to himself, and died, 1814. Among the early settlers of the town, since 1796, might be mentioned the names of the Hon. Royal Tyler, Hon. James Elliot, Hon. Richard Whitney, Hon. Micah Townshend, Hon. Henry Seymour, Hon. Gilbert Denison, Hon. Samuel Elliot, Hon. John Noyes and many others of less note who

An able advocate to his last for Democracy,

And the equal rights of man.

Removed to this town, A. D. 1770,

Was a field officer in the revolutionary war,

A founder of the first constitution and government of Vermont.

A Councillor of Censors, in A. D. 1793,

A member of the Council, and

Lieut. Governor of the State in A. D. 1779,

A firm professor of christianity in the Baptist church 50 years. Left this world

And 146 persons of lineal posterity, March 29th, 1804.

Aged 78 years 10 months and 12 days, with a strong

Mind and full faith of a more

Glorious state hereafter.

Stature about six feet—weight 200.

Death had no terror.

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are mostly identified with the history of the state, but who have since removed from the town. Guilford was the birth place of Henry Denison, Esq. the late poet of Georgia. The Rev. Royal Girley was the first settled minister in Guilford. He was of the Congregational order and received the right of land reserved and located for that purpose. He was settled in the year 1775, and died soon after. Of his covenanters, 76 in number, only three are now living in town. He was a young man of science and much respected for his pious and amiable deportment. The second of the same order, was the Rev. Henry Williams, who was settled in 1779. The Rev. Bunker Gay, of Hinsdale, preached his ordination sermon. His text was "*Death in the pot.*" He was a violent Yorker, and when the town submitted to the state authority he fled with his political brethren. The third, the Rev. Elijah Wollage, was settled in 1794, and dismissed in 1799. The next of that order was the Rev. Jason Chamberlain. He was settled in 1807, and in 1811, being elected professor of the learned languages in the University of Vermont, by his request, was dismissed. Afterwards the Rev. Elijah Wollage returned and was received for a time, but dismissed in 1818. An Episcopal society was formed in the east parish, November 8, 1818, and on the 8th of May, 1819, the Congregational society voted to unite with the Episcopal society, and invited their minister, the Rev. A. L. Baur, to perform divine service at their meetinghouse, in the centre of the town, half of the time. An Episcopal society was formed for that purpose, and a union of the two societies was effected, and so has continued to this time. Their

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present minister, is the *Rev. Samuel B. Shaw*, whom they contemplate settling soon. The Baptists are the most numerous. Among the Elders who have had the care of churches in this town, may be mentioned the names of Willis, Hicks, Snowe, Allen, Packard, Leland and Bucklin. *Elder Amherst Lamb* officiates at this time at the new Baptist meetinghouse, in the west part of the town. His society is large. *Elder Benjamin Bucklin* has the care of a small church in the southwest corner of the town, where they have a small house for public worship. Yet, owing to his old age and declining health, he preaches, but seldom. The Methodists are many, but scattered. *Elder Asa Hains* is their minister. There were a few of the *Dorrites*,* in the southeast part of this town. As a particular description has never been given, it may not be improper to give some account of the sect. Their founder was one *Dorril*, one of Gen. Burgoyne's refugees. He flourished in Leyden, Mass., in the years 1797 and 98, and was a great impostor. He pretended to be possessed with supernatural powers, and, having the attributes of Deity, it was not in the power of man to hurt him. He and his followers abstained from eating flesh; made use of neither food nor clothing, which was procured at the expense of life, and, if they had full faith in him, he assured them in the name of God, they should never die. They put off their leather shoes and had others made of cloth or wood. One was a blacksmith; he procured and used a pair of cloth bellows, and all lived upon milk and vegetables. They discarded all revela-

* See *Hannah Adams' definitions*, latest edition.

tion except what *Dorril* received, set at defiance all the laws of man, and were governed in all their conduct, as they expressed it, "by the light of nature." Meetings were held once a week at which their worship consisted in eating, drinking, singing, fiddling & dancing and hearing lectures from *Dorril*, who was well qualified for that purpose. They had a covenant by which they placed a large share of their property in common stock, and the blacksmith became their treasurer. In a short time *Dorril* collected a large society, among whom were some very respectable families in the towns of Leyden and Bernardston, Mass. People went from all the neighboring towns to hear and see the marvellous doings of *Dorril* and his associates. At length, at one of their meetings, a goodly number having assembled, *Dorril* opened with music, &c. and began to deliver his lectures. At that meeting one *Capt. Ezekiel Foster*, of Leyden, attended as a spectator. He was a man of good sense, of a giant frame, and had a countenance that bespoke authority. When *Dorril* came to the doctrine of his mysterious powers, he had no sooner uttered the words, "no arm can hurt my flesh," than *Foster* rose indignant at his blasphemy, and knocked down *Dorril* with his fist. *Dorril*, affrighted and almost senseless, attempted to rise, when he received a second blow, at which he cried for mercy. *Foster* promised to forbear, on condition that he would renounce his doctrines, yet continued beating him. Soon a short parley ensued, when *Dorril* consented and did renounce his doctrines in the hearing of all his astonished followers. He further told them that his object was to see what fools he could make of man-

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kind. His followers, chagrined and ashamed at being made the dupes of such a base fellow, departed in peace to their homes. Dorril promised his adversary, upon the penalties of his life, never to impose upon the people more. That same Dorril is now a miserable, drunken pauper, maintained by the town of Leyden. The author had this relation from said Foster and many other respectable witnesses. Should any one doubt it, the reader may rest assured that *one half is not told* of the base imposition of Dorril. There are four buildings for public worship. Two for Baptists, one for Congregationalists, and one for Episcopalians. The most elegant is the Episcopal church. It was built in 1817. It is said by all good judges to be a fine specimen of architecture. The town have a neat and convenient house, built in 1821, for doing public business, situated near the centre. There is a village at the west, one at the south, one at the east, and one at the centre of the town; the two latter much the largest, yet neither containing more than 25 or 30 houses. The attorneys are John Phelps, east village, Cyprian Stevens, centre of the town. Elijah Welch was the first physician that settled in town. Simon Stevens and Dana Hyde have been the principal physicians for about 40 years.* They have each a son educated to the profession, and established in town, Benjamin W. Stevens and Dana Hyde, jr. The town is divided into 15 school districts, in each of which is a school house, convenient for teaching from 50 to 100 scholars. In them schools are kept most of the year. The public school fund has amounted to \$210 yearly, arising from the lands. From that sum deducting the rents of the propagation rights, \$79, taken up

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by the original proprietors, leaves \$131 still annually in the treasury, arising from the glebe and school lots. The funds of the latter were nearly lost to the town as follows: In 1777, the town voted to sell those lands, amounting to 350 acres, and put the money at interest for the benefit of schools. It was done, and the price of the lands received in specie, which was lent by the whig administration of the town, in 1777, to the recruiting officers, for the purpose of tempting the soldier to enlist into the service of his country. In payment of the loans continental bills were received, which turned out to be of little or no value. Small as is the fund, it has been of great use to the town. In 1818, a "Female Bible and Prayer Book Society" was established for the purpose of distributing those precious books to the poor of the town, and at the same time a Sunday school was formed, both of which, under the care of the Episcopal church, are still flourishing. A library, consisting of about 300 volumes, styled, "Guilford Social Library," established in 1790, was sold at auction by vote of the society in 1818, and new books have not yet been replaced, and it is feared never will be. So useful an institution ought to exist in every town. Such attention has been paid to the education of youth, that the people are generally well informed in those branches of learning, necessary in the common concerns of life. The air and climate is remarkably pure and wholesome. The oldest people, in the town, cannot remember any remarkable season of mortality. Most of the inhabitants live to a good old age, and the physicians remark that not one to a hundred die annually. It is not uncommon in town for people to live to the age of 100 years.

* Doctor Simon Stevens, died August 15, 1824, aged 65.

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The earth is naturally covered with a deep, strong and rich soil, with a sufficient mixture of earths to make it warm, and, at the same time, to prevent its leaching. The hills make excellent sweet pastures, and the low lands are fine for tillage. The farms consist of from one to five hundred acres each, which keep, through the year, from 10 to 40 cows, with other stock sufficient for the concerns of the farm. Beside each farmer keeps about 20 sheep for his family use. Of late years, some of the more wise have turned their attention to the raising of sheep, for which the hills are best suited. The land is naturally covered with maple, hemlock, ash, bass, butternut, elm, beech, walnut and birch. A few trees of black oak, locust and sycamore are found. The most useful tree is the maple. The farmers take as much pains to keep and preserve an orchard of maple as of apple trees, from which each manufactures from 50 to 500 lbs. of sugar annually, mostly for their own use, but when plenty, it becomes an article of commerce. Beside butter and cheese, for which the town is so famous,* it produces beef, pork, poultry and the finest of horses for market. Cider is so plenty, it is scarcely worth making except for home consumption. All kinds of grain are raised, but not in plenty for the market. Wheat does not grow well upon the old fields. Apples, peaches, plums, pears, cherries and quinces grow and bear well. As the stumps and roots decay, some of the hills are washed by the rains and have decreased in value. The prudent farmers have set out shade trees upon their hills, which not only preserve the grass

* The town contains, at this time, about 1200 cows.

from the scorching rays of the sun, but the roots prevent the ground from washing. Free from rocks, stumps and shrubs, most of the hills and vallies are smooth on the surface, and in summer present to the eye a most delightful scenery. The town is hilly but not mountainous. Except "Gov. Mt." nearly the whole is subject to cultivation. East mountain, so called, extending the whole length of the town north and south, is the largest hill. It is about one mile wide, descending gradually to the east and south, and except the bluffs on the west side, is cleared and cultivated. Even the west side is covered with excellent timber. On the top of this hill live some of the greatest dairy-farmers in town. There, you may literally see "cattle upon a thousand hills." The rocks are principally mica slate, lying in tight ledges, interspersed with strata of quartz, and running from north to south. They dip about 25° from a perpendicular to the west, projecting above the surface on the west side of the ledges. Impure garnets are plenty in the mica slate, and some good specimens of rock crystal have been found. Quartz and schorl, in various mixtures, are found, some having all the appearance of lava. On the east side of the town is a range of argillaceous slate, which is manufactured into roof and writing slate. Rolling rocks of granite, from huge masses to small pebbles, appear on almost every lot. On some few lots is limestone, and on others, bog iron ore, but neither sufficiently pure and plenty for manufacture. Gneiss and hornblende slate, with those above mentioned, compose the principal rocks in town. Rocks of all kinds are not sufficiently plenty for the use of the farmer, without much expense. In the

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banks is found good sand, and in the low lands as pure clay, perhaps, as any in Vermont. On the farm of Major E. Houghton, is a mineral spring, which, at times, has been very celebrated. It is still the resort of invalids, troubled with scrofulous and other cutaneous eruptions. It is situated in a piece of low marshy ground, and the water is strongly impregnated with magnesia, lime, sulphur and iron. The bubbles that arise in the spring, on meeting a torch held upon the surface, will explode with a flame. Green River is a rapid stream running south through the west part of the township, and Broad brook a smaller stream running east through the north part. There are two small streams, branches of Broad brook, which run north, one through the centre, and the other at the foot of east mountain on the west side, and empty into Broad brook. On both the former are fine mill privileges, and water sufficient at all seasons of the year. The banks and bottom of these streams are clean, the waters limpid, and they contain trout. Eels and suckers are found in most of the ponds, but not in plenty. There are in town one paper mill, two oil mills, two slate quarries, one large gin distillery, two comb factories, one trip hammer, one furnace for casting plough irons, all flourishing. There are also four saw mills, four grist mills, three clothiers' works, two carding machines, three cider distilleries, two tanneries with bark-mills, and four common blacksmith's shops with forges, beside many smaller works. There is one small woollen factory, but not now in operation. A large cotton factory in the east village, in July, 1820, was wholly consumed by fire. Domestic fabrics are wrought in almost every family. In 1813, there

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were seven West India and dry goods stores in town, when much of their trade depended upon custom from the neighboring towns. They are now reduced to four, three at the centre of the town and one at the east village. Mercantile business has always been good in Guilford, owing to its local situation, with the neighboring towns on the west, which in a great measure depend upon Guilford for a market and for trade. Population, 1820, 1862. c. s.

April, 1824.

HALIFAX, a post township in the south part of Windham county, is in lat. 42° 47' and long. 4° 16', and is bounded north by Marlborough, east by Guilford, south by Colerain, Mass., and west by Whitingham. It lies 25 miles east from Bennington, and nine southwest from Brattleborough, and was chartered May 11, 1750. The settlement was commenced in 1761, by Abner Rice from Worcester county, Mass. He was joined by others from Colerain and Pelham, Mass., in 1763. The time the town was organized is not precisely known, but was about the year 1770. The first town clerk, of whom any information has been obtained, was Samuel Woodard, and the first representatives, Hubbell Wells and Edward Harris. The religious denominations are Congregationalists and Baptists. The former church consists of 120 members and was organized in 1778; the latter consists of 203 members. The Congregational meetinghouse was built in 1782, and the Baptist meetinghouse in 1804. The first settled minister was the Rev. David Goodall of the Congregational order. He was settled in 1781, and dismissed in 1796. The Rev. Jesse Edson was ordained over the same church in 1796, and died in 1805. He was succeeded by the Rev. Thomas H.

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Wood, who was ordained September 17, 1806. The minister of the Baptist church is *Elder Samuel Fish*. The years 1799, 1800 and 1817, were seasons of special religious revivals. About the year 1812, a Mr. Rice died here aged 112 years. The years 1805 and 1812 and 13 have been the periods of the most remarkable mortality. The physicians are Henry Niles and Henry Williams. This township is watered by North and Green river. The former runs through the western and southern part, and the latter through the northeastern. They are both large and commodious mill streams, and the mill privileges are numerous. In the branch of north river, on the farm of Henry Niles, is a succession of cascades extending about 100 rods. The falls are from 15 to 20 feet each, and are overlooked by the projecting rocks on the right in ascending the stream. The place is visited by the curious and the scene, which presents itself, is rugged, wild and romantic. The surface of the township is uneven, but there are no mountains worthy of notice. On the margin of North river is a curious cavern, called *Woodard's cave* or *Dun's Den*. It is 25 feet in length, five in width and the same in height. The sides and the top are of solid rock. This is also a place of resort for the curious. The soil is generally of a good quality, well adapted to the production of grass, and much attention is devoted to the raising of cattle and the keeping of dairies. The people are mostly industrious and wealthy. The timber is principally beech, maple, birch, ash, hemlock and spruce. The town is divided into 14 school districts with as many schoolhouses. At the centre is an elegant brick schoolhouse, 42 by 21 feet on the ground, in which

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the languages and higher branches of literature are taught during most of the year. There is also a school for young ladies, in which, besides the higher branches of English education, are taught drawing, painting and music. There are, in town, three grist, eight saw and three fuling mills, six blacksmiths, four taverns, two stores, four tanneries and five distilleries. Pop. 1820, 1567.

August, 1824.

T. H. W.

HANCOCK, a post township in the southeastern part of Addison county, is in lat. 43° 55' and long. 4° 4', and is bounded northerly by Kingston, Avery's gore and a part of Ripton, easterly by Rochester, southerly by Goshen, and westerly by Goshen and Ripton. It lies 30 miles southwest from Montpelier, and 40 northwest from Windsor; was granted November 7, 1780, and chartered July 31, 1781, to Samuel Wilcox and his associates. The settlement was commenced in the year 1788, by Joseph Butts, from Canterbury, Conn., Daniel Claffin, from New Salem, and John Bellows, from Dalton, Mass., with their families. Several young men also began improvements the same year, among whom were Zenas Robbins and Levi Darling, who are now residents in the town. Ebenezer, son of Daniel Claffin, was the first child born here. The town was organized June 18, 1792. Zenas Robbins was the first town clerk, and Daniel Claffin, John Bellows and James Claffin, the first selectmen. The town was first represented by Esaias Butts, in the year 1800. The religious denominations are Methodists, Universalists, Congregationalists and Baptists. The practicing physicians are Omri Dodge and Darius Smith. Emerson's branch of White river, the sixth branch of the same river and Leicester river, all rise

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near the southwest corner of this township. Emerson's branch runs southeasterly and joins White river in Rochester, the sixth branch runs northeasterly and falls into White river near the northeast corner of this town, and Leicester river runs westerly into Otter creek. Middlebury river also heads in the western part of the township. These streams afford several very good mill privileges. The whole of the township lies upon the Green Mountains, but the principal ridge is on the western side. The surface of the township is high and broken, and but a small portion of it suitable for tillage; it, however, produces good grass. The timber, on the highest summits, is mostly spruce and hemlock, on other parts principally beech, maple, &c. The town is divided into three school districts, in two of which are school-houses. There are one grist, two saw, one clover and one fulling mill, one carding machine, two taverns, two blacksmiths, two carpenters and one wheelwright. Population, 1820, 442.

O. D.

January, 1824.

HARDWICK, a post township in the western part of Caledonia county, is in lat. $44^{\circ} 31'$ and long. $4^{\circ} 35'$, and is bounded northeast by Greensborough, southeast by Walden, southwest by Woodbury, and northwest by Wolcott. It lies 21 miles northeast from Montpelier, and 73 north from Windsor. It was granted November 7, 1780, and chartered August 19, 1781, to Danforth Keyes and his associates, containing 23040 acres. Soon after the township was chartered, a man, by the name of Safford, made a beginning here, but was soon discouraged and left the place. About the year 1790, the first permanent settlement was made by several fam-

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ilies of the name of Norris from New-Hampshire. A Mr. Page came in about the same time, and also a number of families, by the name of Sabin, soon after, among whom was Mr. Gideon Sabin, whose wife was the mother of 26 children. The town was organized in 1795. Paul Spooner was first town clerk, and also the first representative. The Baptists formed the first religious society soon after the settlement commenced and settled Elder Amos Tuttle, who continued their minister several years. In 1804, a Congregational church was organized, which, at first, consisted of 12 members. By the year 1810, it had increased to 30 members, when there was a powerful awakening, and 70 more were added to their number. In 1811, they settled the Rev. Nathaniel Rawson, jr., who continued their pastor a little more than six years, and was dismissed. On the third of January, 1822, the Rev. Jacob N. Loomis was ordained over this church, which, at present, consists of about 130 members. There is also a Freewill Baptist and a Methodist society. Elder Mark Norris is minister of the former. There is, in town, one good meetinghouse, and the frame for a second erected. The physicians are Caron Smith and Nathan B. Spaulding. The surface of the township is pleasantly diversified with large swells and vales, but no part of it is mountainous. The principal stream is the river Lamaille, which enters the township from Greensborough, and, taking a circuitous course, passes through it in a westerly direction into Wolcott. This and several of its tributaries furnish a number of excellent mill privileges. The surface of the land is, in general, smooth and the soil good. The timber is a mixture of maple,

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beech, birch, hemlock, spruce, &c. This, like the other towns in its vicinity, has its sulphur springs. Hazen's road passes through the northeast part of the township, on which is a small village, which is a place of some business. There are in town nine school districts, seven schoolhouses, four stores, three taverns, two tanneries, eight saw, two grist and two fulling mills, and two carding machines. Population, 1820, 867.

August, 1824.

HARRIS' GORE, a tract of land containing 6020 acres, lying in the southwest corner of Caledonia county, is bounded northwest by Marshfield and Goshen Gore, northeast by Groton and southwest by Orange. It was granted February 25, 1781, and chartered to Edward Harris, October 30, 1801. It is mountainous and uninhabited. Gunner's branch originates in this gore and unites with Stevens' branch in Barre.

HARTFORD, a post town of Windsor county, is in lat. 43° 40' and long 4° 33', and bounded north by Norwich, east by Connecticut river which separates it from Lebanon, N. H., south by Hartland and west by Pomfret. It lies 14 miles north from Windsor, and 42 southeast from Montpelier. It was chartered July 4, 1761, to 60 proprietors and contains about 46 square miles. The first settlers were Elijah Solomon and Benajah Strong. They emigrated from Lebanon, Con., and came into this township with their families in 1764. The next year they were joined in the settlement by 12 other families. The town was organized March 8, 1768, and Elijah Strong was the first town clerk. In 1775, Amos Robinson was chosen to go to Westminster, and Stephen Tilden was delegate

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to the Convention, holden at Westminster, January 15, 1777, which declared the independence of Vermont. The religious denominations are Presbyterians, Congregationalists, Methodists, Baptists, Universalists and Christians. The three former have regular churches. The Rev. Thomas Gross, was the first settled minister. He was settled over the Congregational church, June 7, 1786 and dismissed in February 1808. The *Rev. Austin Hazen*, was settled by the same church May 28, 1812, and is their present minister. There is a Congregational meeting at the centre of the town, and one belonging to the Presbyterians in the north part. No person has lived in town to exceed 100 years of age, but several have lived very nearly to that age. The epidemic of 1812 and 13 was very mortal, and about 60 died of it. The Physicians are Dan Wright, David Ingraham, James Tracy, Thomas Carter, Ira Tenney and Samuel Sargeant. Joseph Marsh, Esq., a very prominent personage in the early history of Vermont, was a resident of this town. He was born at Lebanon, Con., in January, 1725, and removed to this township in 1772. In 1775, he was chosen a delegate from the county of Cumberland to the convention of the province of New-York, on matters relating to the revolution, much of the eastern part of Vermont, at this period acknowledging the authority of that province. He was a member of the convention which formed the first constitution of Vermont, in 1777; the first Lieut. Governor of the state, which office he held for several years in succession, and was some years chief judge of the county court for the county of Windsor. He was many years a professor of the christian religion,

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and died here in January 1810, in the enjoyment of its hopes and consolations, at the advanced age of 85 years. This township is watered by White and Queechy rivers, which are the only streams of consequence. White river enters the township near the northwest corner and falls into the Connecticut about the middle of the eastern boundary, and Queechy river runs through the south part. They both afford very valuable privileges for mills and other machinery driven by water, particularly at the places called White river village and Queechy village. The surface of the town is broken, but the soil is rich and warm, and produces good grass and grain. The gulf formed by the passage of Queechy river, through a considerable hill is a curiosity, and is about one mile below Queechy village. There are evident appearances of there having been a considerable pond here, which was emptied by the wearing down of the channel. The timber is principally white pine, beech, maple and birch. There are several small villages in town, the largest are White river village and Queechy village. *White river village*, is pleasantly situated on the banks of White river about one mile from its mouth, and contains a store, tavern, post office, two lawyers offices, a cotton factory and a variety of mills, machinery and mechanic's shops. The river is here crossed by a new and handsome bridge. In the cotton factory which is now in operation, are 682 spindles, which spin 10 hundred weight of yarn per week. Mr. Lyman, the proprietor, has, the present season, erected a new and spacious building of brick, 85 feet long, 42 wide and three stories high, and capable of containing 4000 spindles,

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into which the machinery is soon to be removed and great additions made to it. Mr. L. is also, about putting 20 looms into operation, which are to be moved by water. *Queechy village* is situated around a considerable fall in Queechy river, about five miles from its mouth, and contains two stores, a tavern, a woollen factory, pottery, mills and as great a variety of mechanics' shops as any other village of its size in the state. In the woollen factory are in operation 125 spindles and eight looms, two of which are moved by water. In this village is an iron copperplate-printing press, at which is printed Hutchinson's edition of Whitelaw's large map of Vermont. At the mouth of White river is a small villa, and the landing place for goods from the river. Here is also a bridge across Connecticut river called Lyman's bridge. The Messrs. Lyman's reside here. There are in town 17 school districts and schoolhouses, one oil, three grist, 12 saw and three fulling mills, two carding machines, one cotton and one woollen factory, four stores, three taverns, two distilleries, four tanneries and one pottery. Population 1820, 2010.

August, 1824.

HARTLAND, a post town in the eastern part of Windsor county, is in lat. 43° 34' and long. 4° 30', and is bounded north by Hartford, east by Plainfield, N. H. from which it is separated by Connecticut river, south by Windsor and west by Woodstock. This township lies 50 miles southeasterly from Montpelier and 62 northeast from Bennington, 100 from Boston, 230 from New-York and 427 from Washington city. It was chartered by the governor of N. H., July 10, 1761, by the name of Hertford, containing 25,350 acres. The charter was

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confirmed by New-York, in 1766. The name was altered to Hartland, June 15, 1782. The settlement of the township was commenced in May, 1763, by Timothy Lull from Dummerston, in this state. At this time there were no inhabitants on the Connecticut river between Charleston, then No. 4, and Hartland. A few families had, however, settled in Newbury, about 40 miles to the north of this place. Mr. L. moved into the town in the following manner. Having purchased a log canoe, he proceeded in that, up Connecticut river, with his furniture and family, consisting of a wife and four children. He arrived at the mouth of a considerable brook in Hartland, where he landed his family, tied his canoe, and breaking a junk bottle in presence of his little family, named the stream *Lull's brook*, by which name it has ever since been known. He proceeded up the brook about a mile to a log hut, which had been previously erected, near the place now called Sumner's village. Here he spent his days and died at the advanced age of 81 years. His first child, born in town, Timothy Lull, is still living on the same farm. He was born in December, 1764, on which occasion the midwife was drawn from Charleston by the father upon the ice, a distance of 23 miles, upon a handsled. Mr. Lull had to suffer many privations and hardships for several years; but possessing a strong constitution and a vigorous mind, he overcame all obstacles, accumulated a handsome property, lived respected and died generally lamented. The first settlers of the township were mostly emigrants from Massachusetts and Connecticut. The town was organized in 1767, and Zadock Wright was first town clerk. The religious denominations are Christians, Uni-

versalists, Congregationalists and Baptists. There are two houses for public worship, one erected in 1788, and the other in 1822. The latter belongs principally to the Universalists. *Elder Timothy Grow* has been for many years minister of the Baptist church in this town. The *Rev. Robert Bartlet* has been lately settled over the Universalist society. The other clergyman are the *Rev. John Smith*, *Moses Tewksbury*, *Seth E. Winslow*. The physicians are S. P. Page, Sylvester Marcy and John Harding. This is a rich farming township and its surface is pleasantly diversified with hills and vallies. Connecticut river washes the eastern boundary, and at Queechy falls on this stream, are several mills, situated on the Hartland side. Queechy river runs across the north-east corner and Lull's brook through the southern part of the town and afford some of the best mill privileges in the state. On the lands of David H. Sumner, Esq. has recently been discovered a valuable bed of paint. It is abundant and of an excellent quality. The town is divided into 18 school districts, in each of which is a schoolhouse. Here are two small villages, five grist, 14 saw, one clover and three fulling mills, two woollen factories, two distilleries, two tanneries, four taverns and two stores. Population 1820, 2553. I. N. C.

September, 1824.

HARWICH.—Name altered to Mount Tabor. See *Mount Tabor*.

HAZEN'S ROAD.—See *Peacham*.

HERTFORD.—This name was altered to Hartland, by act of the Legislature, June 15, 1782. See *Hartland*.

HIGHGATE, a township in the northwest corner of Franklin county, is in lat. 44° 58', and long. 3° 55', and is bounded north by Dun's

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Patent, in Lower Canada, east by Franklin, south by Swanton and Sheldon, and west by Missisque bay, which separates it from the township of Alburgh. It lies 33 miles northeasterly from Burlington, and 54 northwesterly from Montpelier, and was chartered August 17, 1763. The settlement of this township was commenced soon after the close of the revolutionary war by emigrants from various parts. The population, in 1791, amounted to 103 persons. The principal religious denominations are Congregationalists and Methodists. The Rev. *Phineas Kingsley* is the only clergyman, and Doct. Cutler, the only physician. A meetinghouse was erected here in 1812. The Missisque river enters this township from Sheldon, and, after running some distance in the south part of it, passes into Swanton, and, after taking a circuitous course of several miles, returns into Highgate, and pursuing a northwesterly course, falls into Missisque bay. About six miles above Swanton falls, is a fall in the river of about 40 feet, affording some excellent mill privileges. Rock river is in the north part of the township, and has on it one saw mill. The soil is mostly sandy, and covered with pine, except along the course of the Missisque river, where the timber is hemlock, ash, &c., and in the southwest corner, which constitutes a part of what is called *Hog Island*, and is marshy. Bog iron ore is found in this town in great abundance, and is worked to some extent. There are here six school districts and schoolhouses, two grist, three saw and one fulling mill, two carding machines, one woollen factory, one store, two taverns, two distilleries, one tannery, and one furnace. Population, 1820, 1250.

June, 1824.

L. C. F.

HINESBURGH, a post township in the south part of Chittenden county, is in lat. $44^{\circ} 19'$ and long. $3^{\circ} 53'$, and is bounded north by St. George, a part of Shelburne and a part of Richmond, east by Huntington and Starksborough, south by Monkton and a part of Starksborough, and west by Charlotte. It lies 12 miles southeast from Burlington, and 26 nearly west from Montpelier. It was chartered June 21, 1762, and contains 36 square miles, the lines running due north and south, and east and west. This township was settled immediately after the close of the revolution, but we have obtained no particulars respecting its settlement, or early history. There is a Baptist church here consisting of about 80 members, and a Congregational church over which the Rev. *Otto S. Hoyt* has been settled for several years. This is a fine farming township. Its principal streams are Platt river and Lewis creek. The former waters the northern and central parts, and the latter, the southern part. In the north part is a small natural pond, from which issues one of the principal branches of Platt river. On this stream are several mills and other machinery and a pleasant little village, containing a Congregational meetinghouse, two stores, a woollen factory, village schoolhouse, &c. Population, 1820, 1332.

HINSDALE.—Name altered to Vernon, October 31, 1802. See *Vernon*.

HOG-ISLAND, is partly in Swanton and partly in Highgate, and lies between the mouth of the Missisque river and a creek, which makes out of the same, and unites with McQuam bay in Swanton. It has Missisque bay on the west, and contains 10 or 12 square miles. Much of the land is low and marshy.

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HOLLAND, a township in the northeast corner of Orleans county, is in lat. $44^{\circ} 58'$ and long. $4^{\circ} 55'$, and is bounded north by Barnston, and Staunstead, Can., east by Norton, south by Morgan, and west by Derby. It lies 56 miles northeast from Montpelier, and 61 north from Newbury. It was granted March 8, 1787, and chartered to Timothy Andrus and associates, October 26, 1789, containing 36 square miles. The settlements, in this township, have been wholly made since the year 1800. The town is organized, and has been once or twice represented. It is watered by several branches of Clyde river. In the northeast part is a large pond, whose water flows northwesterly into Canada. The land is handsome and excellent, and produces wheat, rye, oats, barley, potatoes, grass, &c., in abundance. Some of the eastern part is low and swampy. Population, 1820, 100.

HOPKINSVILLE.—Name altered to Kirby in the fall of 1807. *See Kirby.*

HOOSAC RIVER, is formed in Pownal, and runs northwesterly into the township of Hoosac, N. Y., where it receives the river Wadsworth from Shaftsbury and Bennington, and, taking a westerly course, falls into the Hudson near Stillwater. Its whole length is about 40 miles, and it receives the waters from 182 square miles in Vermont.

HUBBARDTON, a post township in the northwestern part of Rutland county, is in lat. $43^{\circ} 43'$ and long. $3^{\circ} 50'$, and is bounded north by Sudbury, east by Pittsford, south by Castleton, and west by Benson. It lies 50 miles southwest from Montpelier, and 50 north from Bennington. It was chartered June 15, 1764, to Isaac Searls, Esq. and his

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associates, and now contains about 18,000 acres. It was originally six miles square. Some of the northeast part is now annexed to Pittsford, and the north part to Sudbury. The settlement of Hubbardton was commenced in the spring of 1774, by Uriah Hickok and William Trowbridge, with their families, from Sheffield, Mass. On the last of August, Mrs. Hickok was delivered of a daughter, Elizabeth Hickok, who died in September, 1776. This was the first birth, and the first death in the town. In 1775, Messrs. John Seleck, Samuel and Jesse Churchill, William Spaulding, Benjamin Boardman, Abdiel Webster and Benjamin Hickok, moved their families here. These nine families constituted the whole population when the American army, under Gen. St. Clair, evacuated Ticonderoga, July 6, 1777. On the same day a party of Indians and Tories, under a Capt. Sherwood, came upon the inhabitants of this township, and made prisoners of Benjamin and Uriah Hickok, with their families, and two young men, by the names of Keeler and Kellogg. Uriah Hickok and the two young men were carried to Ticonderoga. They were detained several weeks, when Mr. Hickok made his escape, and the young men were afterwards retaken. Gen. St. Clair, with his army, passed through this township the same day he abandoned Ticonderoga, and left here Cols. Warner, Hale and Francis with their regiments as a rear guard. They encamped on the farm of John Seleck, Esq. near the spot where the Baptist meetinghouse now stands. On the following night Benjamin Hickok, with his own and the family of Uriah Hickok, left their homes, the women and children on foot, in order to escape from the

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danger. When they arrived at the deserted farm of Justin Hickok, in Castleton, they stopped for the remainder of the night, expecting to pursue their journey in the morning in company with Col. Bel lows' regiment, which was encamp- ed there. The Colonel had but just commenced his march in the morning, when, hearing firing at Hubbardton, he marched back to the assistance of his companions, leaving these unfortunate families, to pursue their flight, unprotected and alone. It appeared that the re- treat of the American army from Ti- conderoga, was no sooner discovered by the British than Gen. Fra- zier began an eager pursuit of their main body. Gen. Reidesel was also ordered to join in the pursuit with the Brunswick troops, and to assist Frazier, if occasion should require. They encamped for the night at a place called Lacy's Camp, about half a mile from where Dewey's tavern now stands, and three miles from Warner's encampment. On the morning of the 7th of July, Warner sent a detachment of about 300 men, a distance of two miles, to assist Mr. S. Churchill in getting a- way his family. During their absence the British, who had early renewed their pursuit, made their appear- ance, and by 7 o'clock the two de- tachments were drawn up in order for battle. Frazier commenced the attack, momentarily expecting to be joined by the detachment under Gen. Reidesel. Col. Hale, aware of the danger of being overpowered by superior numbers, retired from the field and left Warner and Fran- cis, with 7 or 800 men, to dispute the progress of the enemy. The conflict was fierce and bloody. Francis fell at the head of his regiment, fighting with great resolution and bravery. Warner, well supported by his offi-

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cers and men, advanced to the charge with such impetuosity that the enemy were thrown into disorder and, at first, gave away before him. They, however, soon recovered, formed anew and advanced up- on the Americans who, in their turn, gave away. At this critical moment, the reinforcement, under Gen. Reidesel, arrived, which was imme- diately led into the action, and the fortune of the day was soon decided. The Americans, overpowered by numbers and exhausted by fatigue, fled from the field in every direction. Their loss in this action in killed, wounded and prisoners was 324, that of the British about 190. The detachment, sent to the assistance of Mr. Churchill, executed their or- ders promptly. Those of the fam- ily, who could not travel on foot, were mounted on horseback, with as many of their effects as they could conveniently carry. They had just begun their march, on their return, when the battle commenced. Hearing the firing, they pushed for- ward as fast as possible to the assist- ance of their companions. Two of Mr. Churchill's sons, John and Silas, accompanied the detachment, and were in the engagement. Silas was taken prisoner, and John made his escape, and fled back to his former residence, as did also the rest of the family. Here they were surprised, and all taken prisoners by Sher- wood and his party, who had been lurking on the hills, east of the town, during the action. John, Silas and Ezekiel Churchill, were carried to Ticonderoga. Ezekiel was released at the solicitation of his friends, on account of his youth. The others, after remaining prison- ers several months, were retaken by Col. Brown. Hubbardton was organized in March, 1785. The denominations of Christians are

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Congregationalists, Baptists and Methodists. The Rev. Ithamer Hibbard was settled over the Congregational church about the year 1797, and continued their pastor till the time of his death. Their present minister is the Rev. *Sherman Kellogg*. Elder Nathan Dana was settled over the Baptist church about 1797, and continued their pastor several years. Elder *Abel Woods* is their present pastor, and the number of members belonging to the church is 79. The Congregationalists and Baptists have each a convenient meetinghouse. The physicians are H. Sealey and C. W. Horton. The surface of this township is uneven, and a part of it somewhat mountainous. It is well watered, and well timbered with hard wood, together with a supply of pine and hemlock for building. There are here several considerable natural ponds. *Gregory's pond* is the largest. It is about three miles long, and one broad, lying partly in Sudbury, and discharging its waters to the west, forming Hubbardton river. At the outlet of this pond, in the northwest corner of the township, are excellent mill seats, owned by Gideon Horton, Esq., on which stand a grist and saw mill, triphammer shop, a small woollen factory and a flourishing little village. *Beebe's pond* lies about a mile northwest of the centre of the township, and is a mile and a half long, and a mile wide. It discharges its waters to the south into lake Bombazine. On its outlet are excellent mill privileges, on which S. B. Walker, Esq., has lately erected a grist, saw and clover mill. The first grist and saw mill in town, were erected on this stream, in 1787, by Nathan Rumsey, Esq. There are several other ponds of less consequence, one of which dis-

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charges its waters to the east into Otter creek. On its outlet are a saw mill and carding machine. The turnpike, from Sudbury to Lansingburgh, N. Y., passes through this township. There are, in town, nine school districts, eight schoolhouses, two grist mills, with three run of stones each, six saw, one fulling and one clover mill, one woollen factory and one carding machine. Population, 1820, 810. s. w.

March, 1824.

HUBBARDTON RIVER, rises from several small ponds in Sudbury, runs southwesterly through Gregory's pond in Hubbardton, through Benson, and falls into the head of East bay in West-Haven. In its course it affords several very good mill privileges. Its whole length is about 20 miles.

HUNGERFORD.—Name altered to Sheldon, November 8, 1792. See *Sheldon*.

HUNTINGTON, a township in the southeast part of Chittenden county, is in lat. 44° 20' and long. 4° 1', and is bounded north by Bolton and a part of Richmond, east by Duxbury and Fayston, south by Avery's and Buel's gores, and west by Starksborough and Hinesburgh. It lies 20 miles west from Montpelier, and 15 southeast from Burlington. It was chartered June 7, 1763, to Edward Burling and others, by the name of New-Huntington, and originally contained 36 square miles. October 27, 1794, the northwesterly part of this township was annexed to Richmond, and the northeasterly part to Bolton; and at the same time the north part of Avery's and Buel's gores were added to New-Huntington. In October, 1795, the name was altered to Huntington. The settlement of this township was commenced in March, 1786, by Jehiel Johns and

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Elisha Bradley, emigrants from Manchester and Sunderland in this state. The town was organized in March, 1790, and Charles Brewster was first town clerk. It was first represented in 1791 by Jehiel Johns. The religious denominations are Freewill Baptists, Baptists and Methodists, but no meetinghouse or settled minister. The physicians are Gail Nichols and Enoch A. Smith. Huntington river is the principal stream. It affords a number of convenient mill privileges. The surface of the township is very uneven, consisting of high mountains and deep gullies. That celebrated summit of the Green Mountains, called *Camel's Rump*, is in the east part of this township. There are some farms which produce tolerable crops, but the soil is, in general, gravelly and poor. Timber, such as is common to the mountain towns. There are here eight school districts, three good schoolhouses, one grist and five saw mills, one store, one tavern, two distilleries and one tannery. Population, 1820, 732. J. A. jr.

HUNTINGTON RIVER rises in Lincoln, runs through Starksborough and Huntington, and joins Onion river in Richmond. This is a very rapid stream, with a gravel or stoney bottom, especially after it arrives within seven or eight miles of Onion river. Its length is about 20 miles.

HUNTSBURGH.—Name altered to Franklin. See *Franklin*.

HYDEPARK, a post township in the southwestern part of Orleans county, is in lat. $44^{\circ} 37'$ and long. $4^{\circ} 22'$, and is bounded northerly by Eden, easterly by Wolcott and a small part of Craftsbury, southerly by Morristown, and westerly by Johnson and a part of Belvidere. It lies 24 miles north from Montpe-

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lier, and 32 northeast from Burlington; was granted November 6, 1760, and chartered, to Jedediah Hyde and others, August 7, 1781, containing 23040 acres. The original grantees were mostly residents of Norwich, Conn., and men, who had distinguished themselves in the land or naval service during the revolutionary war. The settlement of this township was commenced by John McDaniel, Esq., who removed his family here July 4, 1787. He emigrated from Canterbury, N. H., was the first settler in this vicinity, and probably the first in Orleans county. At this time, the nearest settlements were at Johnson on the west, and at Cabot on the east; the former distant 10 miles and the latter about 20. The intervening country was a perfect wilderness, with no road, except a foot path, called the *Hunter's path*. Along this Mr. McDaniel, with his family, made his way from Cabot to Hydepark. The next year he was joined by Jabez Fitch, Peter Martin and Jedediah Hyde. Among the early settlers, besides those above named, may be mentioned Aaron Keeler, Darius Fitch, Oliver Noyes and the Hon. Nathaniel P. Sawyer. The progress of the settlement has always been slow. This township is watered by the river Lamolle, which runs across both the southeast and southwest corner; by Green river, which crosses the northeast corner, by Little North branch, which crosses the northwest corner, and by Town hill brook. The mill privileges are many, and conveniently situated. The soil is generally of a good quality and easily cultivated. There is here much good land, which is still unsettled. Town hill is in the north part of the township, and in the northeastern part are several small ponds. The inhabitants of Hyde-

IRA

park are, at present, mostly accommodated by mills in the adjoining towns near the borders of the township. Population, 1820, 373.

May, 1824.

J. M. K.

INDIAN RIVER, is a small stream, which rises in Rupert, runs through the corner of Pawlet, and unites with Pawlet river in Granville, N. Y. Another small stream of this name rises in Essex and falls into Colchester bay in Colchester.

IRA, a post township in the central part of Rutland county, is in lat. $43^{\circ} 33'$ and long. $3^{\circ} 55'$, and is bounded east by Rutland and Clarendon, south by Timmouth, southwest by Middletown, and west by Poultney and Castleton. It is of a triangular form, running to a point towards the north, and is 47 miles north from Bennington, and 32 west from Windsor. This town was organized May 31, 1779, and Isaac Clark was first town clerk; and also the first representative, chosen the same year. The Baptist church is the only one in town. It was organized in 1783, and Elder Thomas Skeels was settled over it on the 25th of Dec. of this year. He was succeeded by Elder Amasa Brown, who was settled February 23, 1786, and dismissed January 30, 1787. December 3, 1801, Elder Joseph Carpenter was ordained over this church, and continued his connexion with it till March 7, 1816. He was succeeded by Elder Wm. McCuller, who preached here from April 29, 1815, till the fall of 1819. Elder Lyman Glazier was ordained over the church, July 11, 1822, and still continues their pastor. They erected a brick meetinghouse, which was completed in 1822. The number of members belonging to this church is now about 140. A very powerful awakening commenced here in November, 1808, and continued

IRA

through the winter, in consequence of which 225 were added to the Baptist church, a considerable part of whom are now set off to the church in Clarendon. Sixteen or 17 persons died here of the epidemic of 1813. There are no physicians or attorneys in town. This township is considerably mountainous. Bird's mountain, in the north part, is high and abrupt. Ira brook rises in the south part, runs northeasterly, and joins Furnace brook in Clarendon. Castleton river crosses the township in a westerly direction. Mill privileges not very good. There are, in town, five school districts and schoolhouses, two saw mills, two tanneries and one tavern. Population, 1820, 498.

July, 1824.

IRASBURGH, a post and shire township in the centre of Orleans county, is in lat. $44^{\circ} 48'$ and long. $4^{\circ} 38'$, and is bounded northerly by Coventry, easterly by Barton and a small part of Brownington, southerly by Albany, and westerly by Kellyvale, Coventry gore and a part of Newport. It lies 40 miles northeasterly from Montpelier, was chartered, to Ira Allen and his associates, February 23, 1781, and contains 23040 acres. Ira Allen was the principal proprietor and from him the township derives its name. The settlement of the township was commenced a little previous to the year 1800. The town was organized March 12, 1803, and Samuel Conant was the first town clerk. The surface of this township is somewhat diversified with gentle hills and vallies. The soil is easy to cultivate, and, in general, produces good crops. Black river passes through the township in a northeasterly direction, receiving a number of small streams, but its current is generally moderate, and

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it affords but few mill privileges. Barton river just touches upon the eastern corner. Nearly in the centre of the township is a small village, containing a courthouse and jail, two taverns, a store and several mechanics' shops. Pop. 1820, 432.

ISLE LA MOTT, is an island situated in lake Champlain west of North Hero and Alburgh Point, and contains 400 acres. It was incorporated into a township of the same name, October 27, 1779; but the name was altered to Vineyard, November 1, 1802. See *Vineyard*.

JAMAICA, a post township in the northwestern part of Windham county, is in lat. $43^{\circ} 5'$ and long. $4^{\circ} 11'$, and is bounded north by Windham and Londonderry, east by Acton and Townshend, south by Wardsborough, and west by a part of Stratton and a part of Winhall. It lies 26 miles northeast from Bennington and 32 southwest from Windsor. It was chartered November 7, 1780, to Samuel Fletcher and his associates, and contains 29017 acres. The settlement was commenced about the same time by William, Benjamin and Caleb Howard and others from Mendon, Mass., and other towns in its vicinity. The town was organized Sept. 3, 1781. William H. Church was first town clerk, and Silas Howard, first representative. The religious denominations are Congregationalists and Baptists. The number, in each church, is about the same, and they have each a large and convenient house for public worship; that of the former erected in 1808, and that of the latter, in 1817. The Rev. John Stoddard was the first settled minister. He was settled over the Congregational church in 1795, and dismissed in 1798. In September, 1815, the Rev. Philip Spaulding was installed over this

JAY

church, and is its present pastor. Elder Simeon Coombs was installed over the Baptist church in 1803, and left the town in 1806. In 1812, there was a revival of religion, and about 60 were added to the two churches. The physicians are Nathan Weeks and Moses Chamberlain. West river passes through this township, and, together with its tributaries, affords numerous and excellent mill privileges. The surface of the township is broken and mountainous, and the elevations rocky, but the soil is, in general, warm and productive. A range of primitive limestone passes through the township, from which lime is manufactured in the eastern part, where there is a fine locality of dolomite. It is granular, flexible, and of a snow white colour. In a vein of the dolomite is found the micaceous oxide of iron. It is brilliant, fine grained, and the particles are separated by rubbing between the fingers. The principal village is situated near the centre of the township, and contains two meetinghouses, one store, one tavern, one grist and two saw mills, two fulling mills, one carding machine and one trip hammer shop. They are situated on Bald Mountain brook, near its junction with West river. There are, in town, ten school districts, eight school-houses, four grist and six saw mills. Population, 1820, 1313.

August, 1824.

J. T. S.

JAY, a township in the northwest corner of Orleans county, is in lat. $44^{\circ} 57'$ and long. $4^{\circ} 25'$, and is bounded north by Sutton, Can., east by Troy, south by Westfield and west by Richford. It lies 50 miles north from Montpelier, and the same distance northeast from Burlington. This township was granted March 13, 1780, and was originally called

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Carthage. It was chartered to Gov. Thomas Chittenden, November 7, 1792, by its present name, and contains 23040 acres. Previous to the late war with Great Britain, five or six families had settled in this township, but during the war they nearly all left it. A few families have since returned, and the settlement is advancing slowly. The eastern part of this township is handsome level land, and the soil good. The west line runs nearly its whole length on a very high mountain. A number of small streams rise among the mountains in the western part, and, running easterly, unite before they leave the township, affording several very good mill privileges. *Jay Peak* is a very lofty summit of the western range of the Green Mountains, situated in the southwest corner of the township, and partly in Montgomery, Westfield and Richford. Population, 1820, 52.

JERICHO, a post township in the central part of Chittenden county, is in lat. 44° 29' and long. 4°, and is bounded northerly by Underhill, east by Bolton, southeast by Richmond, southwest by Williston, from which it is separated by Onion river, and westerly by Essex. It lies 12 miles east from Burlington and 26 northwest from Montpelier. It was chartered to Gov. Thomas Chittenden and associates, June 8, 1763, and originally contained 25,668 acres. Since that time a small part of Bolton has been annexed to it, and a new township formed from this and Williston, by the name of Richmond. The settlement of Jericho was commenced, in 1774, by Messrs. Messenger, Rood, and Brown, with their families, from the western part of Massachusetts, but the township was mostly abandoned during the revolution. The set-

tlers returned immediately after the war, and the town was organized March 22, 1786. Lewis Chapin was first town clerk, and Jedediah Lane first representative. The religious denominations are Congregationalists, Baptists, Methodists, Freewill Baptists, Episcopalians and Universalists. The Rev. Ebenezer Kingsbury was settled over the Congregational church, June 1791, and dismissed May 17, 1808. The Rev. John Denison was settled over it, February 23, 1809, and died March 28, 1812. The Rev. Joseph Labaree was settled, in July, 1814, and dismissed, in January, 1819. The Rev. Luther P. Blodget was installed September 29, 1819. Elder Ephraim Butler was pastor of the Baptist church from about 1804 to 1815. The Rev. James Babbitt was ordained over the Universalist society here and continued several years. The Rev. Jonathan Wallace, jr., preached here from 1820 to 1823. There were special revivals here in the years 1809, 14 and 21. The physicians are Eleazer Hutchins and George Howe. There is a meetinghouse, erected in 1796, and another now building of brick, at the falls on Brown's river. Onion river washes the border of the township, and Brown's river runs through it in a westerly direction into Essex. There are a great number of smaller streams, and the mill privileges are numerous. The soil and timber are various in the different parts of the township. There are here 13 school districts, eight school-houses, two grist and five saw mills, four stores, four taverns, one distillery and one tannery. Population, 1820, 1219. W. F. R.

May, 1824.

JOE'S BROOK, or **MERRIT'S RIVER**, has its source in Cole's pond, near the north line of Walden, and,

JOH

running nearly south five miles, falls into *Joe's pond* in Cabot. This pond is about three miles long, and, in some places, near a mile wide, lying partly in Cabot, and partly in Danville. At the outlet is a very considerable fall, which makes some of the best mill seats in the state. From this pond Joe's brook takes a southeasterly course through Danville, and falls into the Passumpsic in Barnet. It is, in general, a rapid stream, and furnishes many excellent mill privileges. It took its names from *Joc*, an Indian, who formerly hunted on it, and from John Merritt, who made the first settlement on it, near its junction with the Passumpsic.

J. W.

JOHNSON, a post township in the southeastern part of Franklin county, is in lat. $44^{\circ} 40'$ and long. $4^{\circ} 15'$, and is bounded northerly by Belvidere, easterly by Hydepark, southerly by Sterling and westerly by a part of Cambridge, and a part of Belvidere. It is situated 28 miles northwesterly from Montpelier, and the same distance northeasterly from Burlington. It was granted, February 27, 1782, and chartered to Wm. S. Johnson and others, January 2, 1792, containing 23040 acres. Mr. Samuel Eaton, from N. H., whose name is recorded among the heroes of our revolution, commenced the settlement of this township, in 1784. During the French war before the reduction of Canada by the British, Mr. Eaton passed through this part of the country and down the river Lamoille to lake Champlain, on a scout. At the commencement of the revolution, he enlisted into the American army under Col. Beedle, and frequently passed through this township, while scouting between Connecticut river and lake Champlain; and several times encamped

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on the same flat, which he, afterwards, occupied as a farm, it being a beautiful tract of interval in the westerly part. Like many other settlers of this state he had many difficulties to encounter. In indigent circumstances and with a numerous family, he loaded his little all upon an old horse, and set out in search of that favourite spot which he had selected in his more youthful days. He had to travel nearly 70 miles through the wilderness, guided by the trees which had been marked by the scouts, and opening a path as he passed along. He depended, for some time, after he arrived at Johnson, entirely upon hunting and fishing for the support of himself and family. The next year, a family, by the name of McConnell, and several others from N. H., commenced settlements here, and soon after mills were erected on the North branch, near its confluence with the river Lamoille. At this place are now in operation a stone grist mill, a saw mill, fulling mill and carding machine. Around these is a flourishing little village, containing a number of mechanics, merchants, &c. The river Lamoille enters this township near the southeast corner, and, running westerly about two miles, through a rich tract of interval, falls over a ledge of rocks about 15 feet in height into a basin below. This is called *McConnell's falls*. Thence it runs northwesterly over a bed of rocks, about 100 rods, narrowing its channel and increasing its velocity, when it forms a whirlpool and sinks under a barrier of rocks, which extends across the river. The arch is of solid rock, is about eight feet wide, and, at low water, is passed over by footmen with safety. The water rises below through numerous apertures, exhibiting the ap-

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pearance of the boiling of a pot. About 150 rods below this natural bridge, the river receives the North branch, and bending its course westerly, leaves the township near the southwest corner. The surface of this township is uneven, being thrown into ridges, which are covered with hemlock, spruce and hardwood. The soil is a dark, or yellow loam, mixed with a light sand, is easily tilled, and very productive. The alluvial flats are considerably extensive, but back from the river, the lands are, in some parts, rather stoney. In the northeastern part, has been discovered a quantity of soapstone. Clay, of different colours, and suitable for brick and earthen ware, is found in various places. The town contains six school districts and schoolhouses, two physicians, four stores, one tavern, two grist, five saw and one fulling mill and one carding machine, together with a full complement of mechanics. Population, 1820, 778.

August, 1824.

T. W.

KELLYVALE, a post township in the western part of Orleans county, is in lat. $44^{\circ} 47'$ and long. $4^{\circ} 27'$, and is bounded north by Troy, Westfield, Coventry gore and a part of Montgomery, southeast by Irasburgh and Albany, southwest by Eden and Belvidere, and westerly by Avery's gore. It lies 36 miles north from Montpelier, and 42 northeast from Burlington. It was granted March 5, 1787, and chartered to John Kelly, June 7, 1791, containing 39000 acres. During the revolutionary war Col. Hazen, attempting to open a road from Connecticut river to St. Johns in Canada, proceeded with a part of his regiment as far as this township and encamped, for some days, on the flat near Missisque river. The road was made passable from Peach-

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am to this place, and was cut but not cleared several miles further. The first permanent settlement was made here by Maj. Wm. Caldwell, in April, 1806. The town was organized March 31, 1812, and Abel Curtis was first town clerk, which office he has ever since held. Asahel Curtis was the first representative, and Wm. Caldwell, Asahel Curtis and John Harding, the first selectmen. The first company of militia was organized in June, 1819, and commanded by Capt. Horatio Walker. The Missisque river originates in a small pond nearly on the line between this township and Eden, and, taking a northerly course and receiving a number of considerable tributaries, enters Westfield near its southeast corner. Several of these tributaries are sufficient for mills, and the river is increased by them to considerable magnitude, forming meadows of considerable extent and fertility, before leaving the township. Although encompassed by mountains on all sides, except the northeast, much of the township is handsome land, easy to till and generally productive. It is timbered mostly with hard wood, with some tracts of spruce and hemlock, and on the flats now and then a valuable pine. At the grist mill of Asahel Curtis near the centre of the township, the whole river passes through a hole in the solid rock. This natural bridge is situated at the foot of a fall in the river of about ten feet. The top of the bridge is about three feet wide, and the same distance from the surface of the water, and under it the water is 15 feet deep. A range of serpentine passes through this township in a northeasterly direction, and through the corner of Westfield into Troy. The timber on this range is almost exclusively spruce

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and hemlock. The serpentine is accompanied with beautiful precious serpentine and an abundance of very fine asbestos and amianthus. The river passes through the range and also the principal road leading from Craftsbury to Montreal, near the centre of the township, where the serpentine forms a considerable precipice. Near the line between Kellyvale and Westfield, and but a few rods from the road leading to Troy, the serpentine forms another bluff, called *Serpentine hill*. At both these places asbestos is plenty. Chlorite, and chlorite slate are common and also an inferior species of steatite, or soapstone. Bitter spar of a fine quality, talc and magnetic iron are found in connexion with the serpentine. Pudding stone is found on the bank of the Missisquoi river. There is not, perhaps, a township in the state, more interesting to the mineralogist than Kellyvale. There are here one or two springs which are slightly chalybeate, but they are not considered of much consequence. The market road leading to Montreal occupies the site of the old Hazen road. It is yearly improving and will soon draw a good share of travel. From the inn of A. Curtis in this town, is a fine view of Hazen's Notch, through which the road passes. There are in town two school districts, two saw mills, one grist mill and one tavern. Pop. 1820, 139.

KILLINGTON.—Name altered to Sherburn, November 4, 1800. See *Sherburn*.

KILLINGTON PEAK, is a summit of the Green Mountains in the south part of Sherburn. Its height according to the admeasurement of Capt. A. Partridge is 3924 feet above tide water. It is the most northerly of the two similar peaks situated near each other. The

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south peak is the highest; is in Shrewsbury, and is called *Shrewsbury Peak*.

KINGSTON, a township in the eastern part of Addison county, is in lat. 43° 59' and long. 4° 6', and is bounded northerly by Warren and a part of Roxbury, easterly by Braintree, southerly by Hancock and part of Rochester and W. by Avery's Gore. It lies 22 miles S. W. from Montpelier, and 42 N. W. from Windsor; was granted November 7, 1780, and chartered, to Reuben King, August 2, 1781, containing 23040 acres. The settlement of this township was commenced soon after the close of the revolution by Reuben King and others. In 20 years from the commencement of the settlement there were but 17 deaths, four of them men, two of whom were upwards of 80 years of age, and no estate had been settled by law. Joseph Patrick was the first town clerk, the first justice of the peace, and the first representative, and, it is believed, has held the office of town clerk and justice of the peace ever since. The dysentery prevailed here in 1806, and was very mortal. The religious denominations are Congregationalists and Baptists. These churches consist of about 30 members each, but neither has a settled minister. There is no physician in town. White river is formed here by the union of several considerable branches. One of these is a fall of 100 feet. Fifty feet of the lower part of it is perpendicular, and at the bottom is a hole worn into the rock ten feet deep. A considerable part of the surface of the township is mountainous. There are here three school districts, one grist and one saw mill. Population, 1820, 328.

KIRBY, a township in the east

KIR

part of Caledonia county, is in lat. 44° 29' and long. 5°, and is bounded north by Burke, northeast and southeast by Bradleyvale, southwest by St. Johnsbury and west by Lyndon. It lies 30 miles north from Newbury, and 36 northeast from Montpelier; was granted, October 20, 1786, and chartered to Roswell Hopkins, by the name of Hopkinstown, October 27, 1790, containing 11264 acres. Since, 2527 acres have been taken from Burke and annexed to this township. The settlement of this township was commenced about the year 1799 by Phineas Page and Theophilus Grout, who were soon after joined by Josiah Joslin, Jude White, Jonathan Leach, Ebenezer Damon, Antipas Harrington, Asabel Burt, Jonathan Lewis and others, principally from New-Hampshire and Massachusetts. The town was organized August 29, 1807. Jonathan Lewis was first town clerk, which office he has held ever since. Theophilus Grout was the first representative. The epidemic of 1813 was very mortal here, 41 dying this year, many of them heads of families. The town has since been remarkably healthy. A small Congregational church was formed here about the year 1812, to which Mr. Luther Wood, a licentiate, occasionally preaches. There are also a few Baptists, Freewill Baptists and Methodists. The surface of the town is uneven, and, in many places, ledgy or swampy. There are, however, some tracts of very good land. There are no considerable streams. Near the centre of the township is a small pond, from which issues a brook, on which a saw mill was formerly erected; but it is now in ruins. The town is well watered with springs and brooks. There is one distillery, at which potatoe

LAN

whiskey is manufactured. Population, 1820, 312. J. L.

March, 1824.

LAMOILLE RIVER, formerly originated from a pond in the southeast corner of Glover. See Glover. It is now formed by the union of several streams in Greensborough, and, after running southwesterly into Hardwick, pursues a northwesterly course till it falls into lake Champlain, in the northwest corner of Colchester. This river is joined in Hardwick by a considerable stream, which issues from Caspian lake in Greensborough, in Wolcott by Green river from Eden, in Johnson by little North branch, in Cambridge by great North branch, and in Fairfax by Brown's river. The current of the river Lamoille is, in general, slow and gentle above Cambridge. Between this township and the lake are a number of considerable falls. Along this river are some very beautiful and fertile tracts of interval. It is not quite so large as the Onion and Missisque. It was discovered by Champlain, in 1609, and called by him *la mouette*, the French for mew, or gull, a species of waterfowl, which were very numerous about the mouth of this stream. In Charlevoix's map of the discoveries in North America it is called *la riviere a la Mouelle*, probably a mistake of the engraver in not crossing the ts. Thus to the mere carelessness of a French engraver are we indebted for the smooth, melodious sounding name, *Lamoille*. J. A. P.

LANDGROVE, a township in the northeast corner of Bennington county, is in lat. 43° 16' and long. 4° 8', and is bounded north by Benton's gore, east by Weston and Londonderry, south by a part of Londonderry, and Virginhall, and west by Peru. It lies 33 miles northeast

LAN

from Bennington and 70 south from Montpelier; was granted the 6th and chartered the 8th of November, 1780, to William Utley and others, containing 4646 acres. The settlement was commenced by William Utley and family, consisting of a wife and six children, in June, 1769, emigrants from Ashford, Con. Mr. Utley had, the preceding year, purchased 40 rights of land in Peru, which was represented to him, as lying west of Andover, and adjoining that township. From Chester, where about 20 families had settled, he cut his road before him, 14 miles into the wilderness, till he arrived at a branch of West river, where he commenced his settlement. For some time, he had to bring provisions for the support of his family from Connecticut river, distant about 30 miles. Finding that Peru did not join Andover, and that the lands on which he had settled, were ungranted, he petitioned the Legislature, and obtained a charter of them, as above stated. He died in March, 1790, aged 66 years, and his widow, in February, 1811, aged 86. Asa, the oldest son of William Utley, is still living here, and is the earliest settler now living in the seven towns which compose the regiment of militia in which he resides, viz: Andover, Weston, Windham, Londonderry, Winhall, Peru and Landgrove. The town was organized in March, 1800. Daniel Tuthill was first town clerk, and David Carpenter, first representative, both chosen this year. There is a small society of Methodists and a few of other denominations. Amori Benson is the only physician. The streams are several of the head branches of West river. Salmon formerly came up to this place, from the Connecticut, and were taken with spears. One was driven on shore by a dog

LEI

and caught. There are no mills in town, but several on its borders, by which the inhabitants are well accommodated. An excellent road, leading from Chester to Manchester, passes through the township, on which a mail stage runs regularly every day in the week, except Sunday. There are here three school districts and schoolhouses, one store and one tavern. Population, 1820, 341. A. U.

June, 1824.

LEECH'S STREAM, proceeds from a small pond in the north part of Averill, and runs about northeast across the west part of Canaan and falls into Leech's pond, which is about two miles wide and three long, and lies about half in Canada and half in Vermont. From this pond the stream runs nearly east about three miles, then southeast into Connecticut river. Its mouth is nearly two rods wide.

LEICESTER, a small post township in the south part of Addison county, is in lat. $43^{\circ} 51'$ and long. $3^{\circ} 56'$, and is bounded north by Salisbury, east by Goshen, south by Brandon, and west by Whiting. It lies nine miles south from Middlebury, and 36 southwest from Montpelier; and was chartered in 1763. The settlement of this township was commenced, in 1773, by Jeremiah Parker, from Massachusetts. The settlement, however, made but little progress till after the revolution. The town was organized in 1786. Ebenezer Child was first town clerk, and John Smith first representative. The Methodist society consists of 42 members, and is the most numerous. Their preacher is *Elder D'Wolf*. There are some Baptists, Congregationalists, and Universalists. *Elder David Hendee* was ordained over the Baptist society, July 27, 1823. William

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Gile, practicing physician. The principal streams are Otter creek and Leicester river. The former runs through the township near the west side, and the latter runs across the northwest corner, and falls into Otter creek. The current of these streams is very slow, and they furnish, in this township, no sites for mills. Lake Dunmore lies partly in this township, and partly in Salisbury. There are two other ponds; one, a little south of lake Dunmore, is three quarters of a mile long, and half a mile wide, and is called *Little Pond*, and the other, a little west of lake Dunmore, is about a mile in circumference, and is called *Mud Pond*. There is also a pond east of lake Dunmore, and east of a range of the Green Mountains, which abounds in excellent trout. The other ponds furnish bull heads, perch and trout. The principal elevation is a branch of the Green Mountains, running through the eastern part called *Bald hill*. The soil is a rich sandy loam interspersed with some flats of clay. Along the river are valuable tracts of interval. In approaching the mountain towards the east, the soil becomes harder and less productive. There are here five school districts, four schoolhouses, one store, one tannery and one distillery. Pop. 1820, 548.

July, 1824.

W. G.

LEMINGTON, a township in the northeastern part of Essex county, is in lat. $44^{\circ} 53'$ and long. $5^{\circ} 18'$, and is bounded northerly by Canaan, easterly by Connecticut river, which separates it from Colebrook, N. H., southerly by Minehead, and westerly by Averill. It lies 64 miles northeast from Montpelier, and was chartered June 29, 1762, containing 23040 acres. The settlements, in this township, are mostly confined to the margin of Con-

necticut river. There are three large brooks running through the township, which are tributaries to the Connecticut, on one of which is a cascade of 50 feet. The most northerly of these streams is called Willard's brook. The Monadnoc mountain of Vermont lies in the northeast corner of this township. The town is divided into two school districts, and contains a grist and saw mill. Population, 1820, 139.

LEMONFAIR RIVER, is a branch of Otter creek, which rises in Whiting and Orwell, runs through the eastern part of Shoreham, across the southeast corner of Bridport, and joins Otter creek in Weybridge. There are some mill seats near the head of this river, but it is, in general, a very sluggish, muddy stream.

LEWIS, an uninhabited township six miles square in the northern part of Essex county, bounded northeasterly by Averill, southeasterly by Minehead, southwesterly by Wenlock, and northwesterly by Avery's gore. It was chartered, June 29, 1762. It is mountainous and has no streams of consequence, excepting the north branch of Nulhegan river which crosses the northeast corner.

LEWIS CREEK, rises near the north line of Bristol, runs north through the western part of Starksborough and eastern part of Monkton, into Hinesburgh, thence westerly through the south part of Hinesburgh and the southeast corner of Charlotte, and falls into lake Champlain in Ferrisburgh a short distance north of the mouth of Little Otter creek. The mill privileges, on this stream, are numerous and many of them excellent.

LINCOLN, a township in the northeastern part of Addison county, is in lat. $44^{\circ} 7'$ and long. $4^{\circ} 1'$, and bounded north by Starksborough.

LON

rough and Fayston, east by Warren, south by Avery's gore, and west by Bristol. It lies 21 miles southwest from Montpelier, and 28 southeast from Burlington, was granted November 7, and chartered November 9, 1780, to Benjamin Simonds and associates, containing 23040 acres. The settlement of this township was commenced about the year 1790. The first settlers were mostly of the denomination called Friends, or Quakers. There is, at present, a society of this order who have a house for public worship. The township is considerably uneven. The western part is watered by New-Haven river, which is formed here; and several small branches of Mad river rise in the eastern part. The timber is principally hard wood with some tracts of spruce. The town is divided into four school districts, and contains one grist and two saw mills. Population, 1820, 278.

LITTLE OTTER CREEK, rises in Monkton and New-Haven, and falls into lake Champlain in Ferrisburgh, three miles north of the mouth of Otter creek. This stream towards its mouth is wide and sluggish, and runs through a tract of low marshy ground. It affords but few mill privileges.

LITTLETON.—Name altered to Waterford, March 9, 1797. See *Waterford*.

LOCUST CREEK, is a small mill stream which rises in Barnard, and falls into White river in Bethel. It is, in general, a rapid stream, and affords several good mill seats.

LONDONDERRY, a post township in the northwest corner of Windham county, is in lat. 44° 7' and long. 4° 15', and is bounded north by Weston and a part of Landgrove, east by Windham, south by Jamaica, and west by Landgrove

LUD

and Virginhall. It lies 30 miles northeast from Bennington, and 27 southwest from Windsor. This township was chartered Feb. 30, 1770, by New-York, by the name of Kent. In 1778, the lands were confiscated on account of James Rogers, the principal proprietor, becoming a tory, and leaving the country. It was regranted by the government of Vermont, March 16, 1780, and chartered to Edward Aiken, April 20, of the same year. In the years 1795 and 97, James Rogers, jr., petitioned the Legislature, and obtained all the confiscated land, which remained unsold. The settlement of the township was commenced about the year 1774, by James Rogers, S. Thompson and James Patterson, from Londonderry, N. H. There are here a Baptist and Congregational church, the former consisting of about 80, and the latter of about 50 members. *Elder David Sweet* was ordained over the Baptist church in June, 1820. The Congregationalists have a meetinghouse erected in 1813. The epidemic of 1812 and 13 was very mortal. Physician, Jairus Collins. West river enters the township from Weston, and passes through it in a southerly direction into Jamaica. West river receives here Winhall river and Utley brook from the west and a considerable mill stream which originates from a pond in Windham. Mill privileges are numerous. In the south part is a bed of very fine clay. There are here two small villages, nine school districts, eight schoolhouses, four grist, five saw and two fulling mills, one store, three taverns, two carding machines and 450 scholars between 4 and 18 years of age. Population, 1820, 958. June, 1824.

LUDLOW, a post township in the

LUD

western part of Windsor county, is in lat. $43^{\circ} 24'$ and long. $4^{\circ} 16'$ and is bounded north by Plymouth, east by Cavendish, south by Andover and part of Weston and west by Mount-Holly. It lies 16 miles west from Windsor and 61 south from Montpelier; was chartered September 16, 1761, and now contains 17,880 acres. The settlement of this township was commenced in 1784 and '85, by Josiah and Jesse Fletcher, Simeon Read and James Whitney, emigrants from Massachusetts. There was nothing remarkable in the events of the early settlement. As was common in new townships they laboured under many inconveniences, having no market or source for supplies nearer than No. 4, in N. H., distant 25 miles. The town was organized in March, 1792, and Jesse Fletcher was first town clerk. The first representative was Peter Read, the present pastor of the Congregational church. There are in town a Congregational, a Baptist and a Methodist society. The *Rev. Peter Read*, was settled over the Congregational church and society in October, 1810. He has been instrumental in forming a Juvenile Missionary Society here, and under his preaching there have been several considerable religious revivals. His church consists at present of more than 100 members. The epidemic of 1813 was very distressing, and carried off 37 persons, many of whom were people of distinction in town. There are 2 practicing physicians, viz; Joshua Warner and W. B. Fletcher, and one attorney. Black river runs through the centre of the township, and Williams' river through the south part. There are, also, a large number of natural ponds, particularly along Black river, which are well-stored with fish. Black river

LUN

pond lies at the north part, and is more than a mile long. The town is mountainous, but it forms a convenient centre in which is situated a pleasant little village, on the north bank of Black river, containing a handsome meetinghouse, two stores, a tavern, post office, lawyer's office, mills, mechanics' shops and about 30 dwellinghouses. This village is well situated for trade with the surrounding country. The Green Mountain turnpike from Boston to Rutland passes through this township along Black river. The west line of the township passes along the summit of a range of the Green Mountains. The land is in general, well timbered, but the soil is better adapted to the production of grass than grain. Amethyst, in crystals, has been found in this township three fourths of an inch long and an inch in diameter. There are in town 12 school districts, 12 schoolhouses, two of which are of brick, six saw, two grist and one fulling mill, one carding machine, two stores, two taverns, and two tanneries. Pop. 1820, 1144.

June, 1824.

N. P. F.

LUNENBURGH, a post township in Essex county, is situated in lat. $44^{\circ} 28'$ and long. $5^{\circ} 11'$, containing 46 square miles. It lies 45 miles east northeast from Montpelier, is bounded northwest by Victory, northeast by Guildhall, southeast by Connecticut river, southwest by Concord, and is opposite to Dalton, in N. H. It was chartered July 5, 1763, and granted to David Page, Jonathan Grout and others. It is difficult to determine the precise time when the first settlement of this town was commenced. The settlement which was begun in the lower part of Guildhall about the year 1764 was long thought to be in this township; and one of the

LUN

farms, lying in a bow of Connecticut river, which was first occupied, still bears the name of the "Lunenburg farm." This town was probably settled as early as 1770, and was organized "at a meeting of the major part of the inhabitants, Sept. 11, 1781." David Hopkins was first town clerk. The Congregational church in Lunenburg was organized in 1802, and then consisted of 16 members. The male members of the society for settling and supporting a minister of this order, amounted to 26, and in the spring of the next year they settled the Rev. John Willard for their pastor. He continued his connexion with them till the spring of 1822, but did not preach constantly during several of the last years. On the 16th of July of this year, the *Rev. Anson Hubbard* was settled over this church and society. The church at present consists of about 100 members. They have a decent meetinghouse, which was erected about the year 1789. Some part of this township is extremely stoney, particularly the southwestern next Concord, where the ground is almost wholly covered with detached masses of rolling gray granite. The earth to a considerable depth appears to be a diluvial formation, consisting of rounded masses of granite imbedded in clay and gravel. The northeastern part is less stoney and presents a valuable farming country, particularly the flats along the river, which are a deep alluvial deposit and very productive. The timber is generally hard wood. The road from Danville to Guildhall passes through this town. Connecticut river waters the southeastern part of the township, and near the south corner commence the *fifteen mile falls* on that stream. Its other waters are *Neal's pond* near the centre

LYN

of the town, which is about a mile long and half a mile wide, and *Neal's branch*, which passes through it; and *Catbow branch*, which rises in Guildhall and runs through the east corner into Connecticut river. These are both considerable mill streams. The professional men are one minister and three physicians. The inhabitants are industrious and enterprising. There are two meetinghouses, one belonging to the Congregationalists, the other to the Baptists. The latter is small. The town is divided into 9 school districts which are furnished with schoolhouses. There are two stores, one tavern, two grist and two saw mills, one fulling mill, one carding machine, one distillery and one tannery. Pop. 1820, 856.

Sept. 1823.

LUTTERLOH. Name altered to Albany Oct. 30, 1815. See *Albany*.

LYNDON, a post township in Calcedonia county, is situated in lat. 44° 32' and long. 4° 54', containing 23040 acres, or 36 square miles. It is 34 miles northeasterly from Montpelier, and is bounded north by Sutton and Burke, east by Kirby, south by St. Johnsbury and west by Wheelock. This town was surveyed before any of the towns around it and was laid exactly square. Hence its regularity and the irregularity of those adjacent. It was granted Nov. 2 and chartered Nov. 20, 1780 to Jonathan Arnold and his associates. The first settlement of the town was commenced by Daniel Cahoon, jr. in April, 1788. He continued here with several workmen till the ensuing fall, when he returned to Windham, N. H. his former place of residence, to pass the winter. In the spring he again returned and several others began settlements. In March, 1791, there were six or seven families in town

LYN

and several young men without families had commenced, so that on the 4th day of July, 1791, the town was organized and the first town officers elected. On the 20th of June, 1792, there were 30 men in town who were entitled to the privilege of voting in town meetings. From this time for a number of years the progress of the settlement was very rapid. Daniel Cahoon, jr. the first settler, deceased June 11, 1793, and was the first person who died in the town. The Methodist church in this town is much the most numerous. It consists, at present, of 110 members and is under the pastoral care of *Elder John F. Adams*. The other denominations are Congregationalists, Baptists and Free-will Baptists. The Congregational church consists of 28 members, the Baptist of 16 and the Free-will of about 30. *Passumpsic* river waters this town. It crosses the north line of Lyndon 150 rods from the northeast corner, and runs a southwesterly course till it has past the centre of the town 100 rods; thence southeasterly about two miles, and thence southerly till it crosses the south line of the town two miles west of the southeast corner. Its average width from the centre of the town southerly is about 125 feet. The principal tributaries which it receives in Lyndon are the North branch, Miller's river, South branch and Hawkins' brook, all of which are sufficiently large for mills. At the *Great falls* in the *Passumpsic*, near the south part of the town, the water descends about 65 feet in the distance of 30 rods. At the *Little falls* one mile above the water descends 18 feet, affording excellent situations for mills and water machinery. 'Agaric mineral is found in this township, forming the bottom of two ponds of several acres

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in extent. It is white and soft, soils the fingers and may be used instead of chalk, which it resembles, but is much less compact. It has been employed for all the purposes to which Spanish white is applied; and, also, for white-washing. The thickness of the beds, has not yet been ascertained.' Lyndon is a very valuable township. Its soil is a rich loam, free from stone, easy to cultivate and very productive. At '*Lyndon corner*' is a small village, and there is a very pretty meeting-house near the centre. There are four physicians, one attorney and two ministers. The town is divided into 14 school districts, 7 only of which are furnished with good schoolhouses. There are 2 stores, 2 taverns, 6 saw, 3 grist and 2 fulling mills, 1 carding machine, 2 distilleries and 2 tanneries. Population, 1820, 1296. w. c.

Oct. 1823.

MAD RIVER, rises in *Avery's* gore, runs north into *Warren*, thence northeasterly through *Waitsfield* and falls into *Union* river in *Moretown*, receiving in its course a great number of small tributaries. It is a rapid stream with a rocky bottom, and affords a number of good sites for mills. Its length is about 20 miles.

MAIDSTONE, a township in the eastern part of *Essex* county, is in lat. 44° 38' and long. 5° 15', and is bounded northerly by *Brunswick*, easterly by *Connecticut* river which separates it from *Northumberland*, N. H. southerly by *Guildhall* and a part of *Granby* and westerly by *Ferdinand*. It lies 53 miles north-east from *Montpelier* and was chartered Oct. 12, 1761, containing 17,472 acres. The settlement of this township was, probably, commenced about the year 1770, but the population has remained nearly the

MAN

same since the year 1791. This township is watered by Paul's stream, which runs through the north part, and by Maidstone lake, which is 3 miles long and half a mile wide, lying in the western part and discharging its waters into Paul's stream. The settlement here is mostly confined to the margin of Connecticut river, along which a road passes through the township. Population, 1820, 166.

MANCHESTER, a post and half shire town in Bennington county, is in lat. $43^{\circ} 10'$ and long. $3^{\circ} 57'$, and is bounded north by Dorset, east by Winhall, south by Sunderland and west by Sandgate. It is 22 miles north from Bennington, 48 from Troy and 32 south from Rutland. It was chartered Aug. 11, 1761, containing about 40 square miles. The settlement of this township was commenced in 1764 by Samuel Rose and others from Dutchess county, N. Y. The town was organized in 1766 and Stephen Mead was first town clerk. It was first represented in the General Assembly in 1778, by Gideon Ormsby and Stephen Washburn. There are here a Baptist, Congregational and Episcopal society, over each of which there have been ministers settled the greatest part of the time, from a very early period, and they have each a house for public worship. That belonging to the Episcopalians is an elegant building and was erected in 1820. There are here four practicing physicians and five attorneys. The principal stream is *Battenkill river*, which rises in Dorset and runs through the township in a southwesterly direction. It receives here as tributaries, *Lye brook*, *Bourne brook*, *Glebe brook* and *Mill brook*. These streams afford a great number of excellent mill privileges. The habitable parts of this

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township lie between the Green Mountains on the east and Equinox mountain on the west. The latter is the highest summit in this section of the state, and is, according to the admeasurement of Capt. A. Partridge, 2915 feet above the site of the courthouse in Manchester south village, and 3706 feet above tide water. There are in this township inexhaustible quantities of beautiful *white marble*. It is extensively quarried at three places, and is manufactured and transported to almost every part of the U. States. On the east side of Equinox mountain, upon a farm belonging to the *Hon. Richard Skinner*, is a cavern, which has been explored several rods in different directions, but its extent has never yet been ascertained. There are two pleasant villages called the *north* and *south* village. The south village is pleasantly situated on elevated ground. It contains a jail, erected in 1787, in connexion with a courthouse, an academy, built in 1818, an elegant brick courthouse, built in 1822, a meetinghouse, several stores, taverns, mechanics' shops, &c. The town is divided into ten school districts with a schoolhouse in each. It has one post office, six stores, seven taverns, two grist and four saw mills, three woolen factories, three distilleries, one furnace and four tanneries. Population, 1820, 1508.

Jan. 1824.

L. S.

MASSFELD, a township in the east part of Chittenden county, is in lat. $44^{\circ} 29'$ and long. $4^{\circ} 9'$, and is bounded northerly by Sterling, easterly by Stow, southerly by Bolton & westerly by Underhill. It is situated 20 miles northwest from Montpelier, and the same distance east from Burlington; was chartered June 8, 1763, containing 23040 acres. In the year 1800, this town-

MAR

ship contained 12 inhabitants. The settlement was commenced a short time previous. The eastern part of the township adjoining Stow, is an excellent tract of land, and to this the settlement is still confined. The remaining part of the township is very mountainous and incapable of ever being settled. The eastern part is watered by two considerable branches of Waterbury river; and Brown's river originates in the west-part. The town is organized and has been several years represented in the General Assembly. Population 1820, 60.

MANSFIELD MOUNTAINS, extend through the township of Mansfield from north to south. They belong to the western range of the Green Mountains, and exhibit some of the loftiest summits in the state. From a distance, these mountains are thought to bear some resemblance to the face of a man lying on his back; and hence, the two most prominent summits are denominated the *Nose* and the *Chin*. The Chin is the highest land in Vermont, according to Capt. A. Partridge's admeasurement, and is 4279 feet above tide water. The height of the Nose above tide water, is 3933 feet. See Diagram facing page 10.

MARLBOROUGH, a post township in the central part of Windham county, is in lat. $42^{\circ} 53'$ and long. $4^{\circ} 16'$, and is bounded north by Newfane and a part of Dover, east by Brattleborough and a part of Dummerston, south by Halifax and west by Wilmington. It lies 24 miles east from Bennington and 44 south-west from Windsor. It was chartered April 29, 1754, but the charter was forfeited in consequence of not complying with its requisitions. The proprietors urged as a reason for their neglect the intervention of the Indian and French war, and

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succeeded in getting their charter renewed by the same authority, N. Hampshire, September 21, 1761. The charter was given to Timothy Dwight and his associates, of Northampton, Mass., and its vicinity. The town was surveyed in May, 1762, by Joseph Allen, jr. The settlement was commenced as early as the spring of 1763, by Abel Stockwell, from West-Springfield, Mass. and Francis Whitmore, from Middletown, Con. Whitmore was afterwards first captain of militia in the town. He came in by the way of Halifax, and settled in the south part, and Stockwell, by the way of Brattleborough, and settled on the eastern border. These families spent nearly a year here, and endured many hardships, without any knowledge of each other, each considering his own the only family in town. Whitmore brought his provisions on his back from Deerfield, Mass., distant from 20 to 30 miles. Mrs. Whitmore spent most of the winter of 1765 here alone, her husband being absent in the pursuit of his calling, as a tinker. During this winter she saw no human being, except her little daughter and some hunters who happened accidentally so pass that way. She cut down timber and furnished browse for their cattle, and thus kept them alive through the winter. Mrs. W. was very useful to the settlers both as a nurse and a midwife. She possessed a vigorous constitution and frequently travelled through the woods upon snow shoes from one part of the town to another, both by night and day, to relieve the distressed. She lived to the advanced age of 87 years, officiated as midwife at more than 2,000 births, and never lost a patient. Aaron, son of Abel Stockwell, jr. was born in 1767, and was the first son born

MAR

in town. Deborah, daughter of Francis Whitmore born July 11, 1768, was the second child and first female born in town. Charles Phelps, a lawyer, from Hadley, Mass., moved into town, in 1764, and his was the third family here. During the controversy with New-York, his son 'Timothy, was high sheriff of the county of Cumberland. About the year 1768, two young women, of Irish descent, by the name of McLaughlin, came to this town and resided with Mr. W. Clark. In the fall of that year, one of them went out towards evening after the cow, and was probably lost and perished in the woods, as she was never afterwards heard of. In 1769 and '70 Col. Wm. Williams, who afterwards distinguished himself in Bennington battle, moved from Northborough, Mass., accompanied by Capt. Nathaniel Whitney and his two brothers Samuel and Jonas, from Shrewsbury, Mass. the latter of whom has been seven years the representative of the town, 32 years a justice of the peace and 47 years a deacon of the church. In 1770, the settlement was considerably augmented by emigrants from Massachusetts and Connecticut, and about this time regular meetings were established for religious worship, but they had no preaching in town for several years. In 1771, the Rev. Abner Reeve, of Brattleborough, married the first couple, (Perez Stockwell and Dinah Fay,) in this town. James Ball died here, in December, 1772, aged 26. This was the first death known to occur in town. This year Col. Williams erected a saw mill which was the first mill built in town. Capt. N. Whitney was a celebrated hunter. In 1773, he killed a bear, a little west of this township, which weighed, after being well dressed, 466

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pounds. Of bears and deer, Mr. Whitney has killed more than 100 of each. He has also killed one moose and 14 wolves. The Rev. Abner Reeve preached the first sermon ever preached in this town in 1774, from Mark xvi. 15. The first town meeting, on record, was held May 8, 1775, and Wm. Mather was first town clerk. Another meeting was held on the 22d of the same month to know the minds of the people with respect to the impending war with Great Britain. At this meeting, it was *resolved*, "We will, each of us, at the expense of our lives and fortunes to the last extremity, unite and oppose the late cruel, unjust and arbitrary acts of the British Parliament passed for the sole purpose of raising a revenue, &c." They further *resolved*, "We will be contented and subject to the Honorable Continental Congress in all things which they shall resolve for the peace, safety and welfare of the American Colonies." When the news of Lexington battle reached here, several of the young men shouldered their guns and hastened to the field of action. In 1777, Capt Francis Whitmore was sent a delegate to the Convention at Windsor, and in 1778, Doct. Samuel King was sent a representative to the Legislature, which met that year at Windsor. In 1785, this was constituted a half shire town of Windham county, and the first county courts were held here, in 1786. The seat of justice was shortly after established at Newfane. During the year 1780, the inhabitants, in this vicinity, were in continual apprehension of a hostile visit from the Indians and Tories, and meetings were held to concert measures for the common safety, at which it was agreed that every able bodied man should hold

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himself in constant readiness to defend the settlements. On the evening of the last day of October, of this year, after a clear and pleasant day a violent snow storm commenced, and this evening Mr. Stockwell, of this town, received a letter from Col. Sargeant, of Brattleborough, calling upon the inhabitants to defend themselves against the Indians and Tories, who had already reached Newfane, and were laying waste that fine settlement.* The alarm was heightened by seeing lights in a northerly direction, which were supposed to proceed from the conflagration of the dwellings. The inhabitants were filled with the deepest consternation, and the night was spent in preparations for defence. The storm continued with violence during the night and succeeding day. But notwithstanding this, the women and children collected in the morning and, headed by their parson and Col. Grainger, began their march to the south, fleeing from the danger through the snow which was, before night, two feet in depth. Their progress was, however, slow, and they were soon obliged to seek shelter for the night. In the mean time, the men, who were able to bear arms, proceeded towards Newfane to check the progress of the foe. They found the snow so deep after travelling several miles, that they concluded nature had placed an effectual barrier to his advances, and, therefore, returned to their deserted dwellings. Here they met their friends from Halifax and Colerain, who had generously come to their assistance. The alarm was equally great at

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Brattleborough and Dummerston; but, happily, it was of short continuance. It appeared that some men, surveying land on Grassy brook in Brookline, by imitating the Indian war whoop, affrighted some of the inhabitants, who gave the alarm, which spread like the electric shock among the people. It further appeared that the industrious citizens of New-Fane, who were clearing their lands, seeing a storm approaching, set fire, that evening, to the heaps of logs and brush, which they had piled, the light of which, through the falling snow, tended greatly to increase the consternation. When these facts were known at Marlborough, the brave soldiers grounded their arms, pursued and brought back their wives and children as the richest trophies of victory. The Congregational church, in this town, was organized by the Rev. Joseph Lyman, D. D., of Hatfield, Mass., October 20, 1776. It, at first, consisted of nine male and eight female members. On the 9th of December, 1778, the Rev. Gersham C. Lyman, D. D., was ordained and settled over this church and society, he having preached here about one year before this time. Mr. Lyman continued ably and faithfully to discharge the duties of his sacred office till the time of his death, which took place on the 13th of April, 1813, in the 61st year of his age, and the 35th of his ministry. In his last sickness, he was an example of patience and resignation, and he died in the full faith of that gospel, which he had preached, and in the full assurance of a happy immortality. From this time till 1814, the society was supplied with preaching, most of the time, by the association, and on the 16th of March of this year they settled the

* This was, doubtless, the same alarm mentioned in the account of Athens, page 51. There is, however, a discrepancy in the dates.

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Rev. E. H. Newton who is their present pastor. It is worthy of remark, that, since the spring of 1778, this church and society have never been destitute of preaching and gospel ordinances, more than six Sabbaths in succession, nor so long as that in but one instance, which happened in the summer of 1813. Three hundred have been added to this church, 170 removed by letter, death or excommunication, and 130 now remain. The most considerable religious revivals were in 1801, 2 and 3, and in 1808 and 9. At the former, the work was calm and gradual, and the accession to the church between 60 and 70. The number of families in the society was then about 140. In consequence of the latter 36 were added to the church. There is also a respectable Baptist church and society, partly in this town and partly in New-Fane. The first meetinghouse was erected in 1779. The Congregationalists erected a new meetinghouse in 1820, and the old one was taken down in 1822, in which year a commodious town house was erected. A Baptist meetinghouse was built here in 1815. In 1777, when the population of the town consisted of about 40 families, there was a very mortal sickness here, and more than 20 deaths in the course of a few weeks. There are now living in town 22 persons, who are upwards of 70 years of age, five upwards of 80, three upwards of 90, and one upwards of 100. The first physician, in this town, was Samuel King. The following are those who have since practiced here, viz; Docts. Morgan, Wood, Torry, Baldwin, Percival, Taylor, Greenleaf, Ransom, Smith, Pulsipher and Tucker. The township is watered by the West branch of West river, Whet-

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stone brook and Green river, which rise here and afford several valuable mill seats. Allen's pond, situated in the northeast corner of the township, is about a mile and a half long and three quarters of a mile wide, and South pond, in the south part, is about the same size. These ponds are well stored with trout, which are taken, weighing from one to two pounds each. The only mill privilege, which is permanent through the year, is on the outlet of South pond. Centre mountain is a considerable elevation, and is so called on account of its being situated near the centre of the township. The soil is, in general, rich and deep, and produces good crops of grass, rye, wheat, corn, oats, barley, potatoes, apples, pears and wild fruits. The timber is beech, maple, bass, oak, birch, hemlock, pine, spruce, fir, ash and cherry. The minerals are sulphur, serpentine, garnets in abundance, steatite of different varieties, clay, sulphuret of iron and sulphuret of copper. There are some springs impregnated with sulphur and iron. There are, in town, twelve school districts, ten schoolhouses, four grist, seven saw and one fulling mill, one carding machine, one store and two tanneries. Population, 1820, 1296.

July, 1824.

J. W. jr.

MARSHFIELD, a post township in the east part of Washington county, is in lat. 44° 19' and long. 4° 34', and is bounded northerly by Cabot, easterly by Peacham and Harris' gore, southerly by Plainfield, and westerly by Calais and a part of Montpelier. It lies 12 miles northeast from Montpelier, and 16 miles southwest from Danville. This township was granted to the Stockbridge tribe of Indians, October 16, 1782, and chartered to them June 22, 1790, containing 23040 acres.

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The township was purchased of the Indians by Isaac Marsh, Esq., of Stockbridge, Mass., from whom the town derives its name, for 140*l.* lawful money, and was deeded to him, July 29, 1789. The deed was signed by 18 Indians, who were then residents of New Stockbridge, in Montgomery county, N. Y. The improvements were commenced here in the spring of 1790, by Martin and Calvin Pitkin from East Hartford, Con. They left the town in the fall, and returned again the succeeding spring, accompanied by Gideon Spencer. Thus, they continued to spend the summer here, and abandon the township in the winter till 1794. This year, Caleb Pitkin, Gideon Spencer and Aaron Elmore moved their families here in the winter, while the snow was more than four feet deep. In the summer, they were joined by Ebenezer Dodge and family. John Preston Davis, son of Ebenezer Dodge, was born September 17, of this year, and was the first child born in town. March 1, 1795, Joshua, Stephen and Nathaniel Pitkin and Solomon Gilman moved into town. At this time, there were five families, consisting of 20 persons, here. The town was organized, March 10, 1800. Stephen Pitkin built the first saw mill, in 1802, and the first grist mill in 1818. The religious denominations are Congregationalists, Baptists, Methodists and Christians. Onion river runs through the township in a southerly direction, and is the only stream of consequence. The surface of this township is very uneven. That part of it west of the river is timbered with hard wood, and the soil is good. East of the river the timber consists principally of evergreens, and the surface is broken, wet and stoney. The eastern part

is unsettled. In the northeast part of the town is a considerable natural pond. The rocks are principally slate and granite. There are here six school districts, five schoolhouses, one grist, one clover and two saw mills, one carding machine and one distillery. Population, 1820, 710.

S. P.

May, 1824.

MEDWAY.—Parkers gore was annexed to this township, November 7, 1804, and the whole incorporated into a township by the name of Parkerstown. See *Parkersburn*.

MEMPHREMAGOG LAKE, is between 30 and 40 miles in length, and two or three miles wide. It lies mostly in Canada, only seven or eight miles of the south end extending into Vermont. This lake is situated about half way between Connecticut river and lake Champlain, and that part within this state lies between the towns of Derby and Newport. A bay, at the south end, extends across the corner of Salem into Coventry. This lake covers about 15 square miles in Vermont, and receives from this state Clyde, Barton and Black river. The waters of this lake are discharged to the north into the river St. Francis, and through that into St. Peter's lake, about 15 miles below the mouth of the river Sorell. Upon the west side of a small uninhabited island situated at the mouth of Fitch's Bay, and about two miles north of Canada line, is a considerable quarry of *Novaculite* known by the name of the "Magog Oil Stone." The vein of *Novaculite* is from two to eight feet wide where it has been quarried, and the length of the quarry is several hundred feet. It is situated beneath a cliff, and, at the top, is interspersed with quartz. The vein of *Novaculite* runs par-

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allel with the cliff and lake shore, and is so low that it is usually overflowed by the rising of the lake in spring and autumn. A company has been formed and a manufactory of the "Oil Stone" established in the township of Burke, in this state. When manufactured, it is sold, in the seaport towns, for 50 cts. per pound. *See Burke.*

MERRIT'S RIVER. *See Joe's Brook.*

MIDDLEBURY, a post and shire town in Addison county, is in lat. 44° and long. 3° 53', and is bounded north by New-Haven and Bristol, east by Ripton, south by Salisbury and west by Cornwall and Weybridge. It lies 33 miles south from Burlington, 31 southwest from Montpelier, 30 north from Bennington and 410 from Washington city. It was chartered November 2, 1761, and contains about 26,880 acres. In 1766, Col. John Chipman came into this township, accompanied by a coloured man, and chopped a few trees in the south part. At this time there was no dwellinghouse in the state, on the west side of the mountains, north of Manchester, distant 60 miles from Middlebury. The prospects were so discouraging that Mr. C. soon returned to Connecticut and did not visit the township during the seven succeeding years. In 1773, Col. Chipman and the Hon. Gamaliel Painter determined to risk their all in effecting a settlement of this township. They came into the town in May of this year with their families, and threw up a small log hut for a shelter from the weather. Benjamin Smalley had previously commenced and built a log house, which was the first house built in town. Painter erected his habitation near the road leading to Salisbury, on the west bank of Middlebury river, near a

spot of alluvial land, which had been an Indian encampment. On this spot are found numerous articles of Indian manufacture, such as arrows, hammers, &c. some being made of flint, others of jasper. A pot composed of sand and clay, of curious workmanship and holding about 20 quarts, has recently been dug up here nearly entire. During the year 1773, the number of families was increased to seven, and four more joined the settlement the succeeding year. Previous to the revolution, there were at no time more than 12 or 15 families in town, and in 1776, they all left the township, except one family, and did not return during the war. The Indians frequently visited the place, in their absence, and destroyed or carried off all the property, which fell in their way. In 1783, Messrs. Smalley and Thayer returned with their families. They were followed by nine families the next year, and by four the succeeding year. Hannah, daughter of Samuel Bently was the first child born here, and the wife of Philip Foot, who deceased in '85, was the first adult person, who died in town. In 1786, Daniel Foot erected a grist mill on the west side of Otter creek, and a bridge was thrown over that stream. The first saw mill was erected in 1774 on the east side of the creek by Abisha Washburn. The first house was built within the present limits of the village in 1787, by Simeon Dudley, and soon after burnt. The early settlers were mostly from Connecticut. Middlebury was constituted a shire town in 1791, and the courthouse was erected in 1798. The town was organized March 29, 1786, and Joshua Hyde was first town clerk. The Congregational church in this town was organized September 5, 1790, and at first consisted of

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seven male and five female members. On the 11th of November of the same year the church was placed under the pastoral care of the Rev. John Barnett, who was dismissed in 1795. The Rev. T. A. Merrill was settled over the church, December 19, 1805, and is their present pastor. A meetinghouse was soon after erected, 70 by 58 feet on the ground, and a bell procured for it in 1821. The following is a list of the most remarkable revivals of religion and the numbers added to this church at the several periods. The first was in a 1801, when the church was increased from 30 to 80 members. In 1806 and 7, 122 were added, in 1809 and 10, 112, in 1812, 35, in 1816 and 17, 150, and in 1821, 100. In August, 1822, this church consisted of 406 members. The Episcopal church was organized Dec. 26, 1810, the Baptist church, Dec. 18, 1809, and the Methodist society, also, in 1809. The first and second of these consist of about 30 members each; the last of about 150 members. The Methodists generally have a preacher stationed here. The only streams of consequence in this township, are Otter creek, which runs through the western part, and Middlebury river which runs through the south part into Otter creek. At Middlebury village are some of the best mill privileges, and some of the finest and most extensive manufacturing establishments in the state. This township is very level, except a small part of the northeastern corner, which extends on to the Green Mountain. Separate from the Green Mountain, Chipman's hill is the most considerable elevation and is 439 feet above the level of Otter creek below the falls. A large proportion of the township is arable and fertile land, producing good

crops of grain and grass. There are, however, some places near the foot of the mountain, which consist of a stiff clay and are not so productive. The clay here contains a considerable proportion of the carbonate of lime, and is therefore unsuitable for making brick. The bricks, when burnt, are handsome, but when they are moistened the lime slacks and they crumble to pieces. Specimens of schorl, garnet, hornblende and jasper are occasionally found. Nearly on the line between this township and Salisbury, is a bed of the sulphuret of iron, connected with the carbonate of lime. It is tho't to exist in large quantities and has a powerful effect upon the magnetic needle. The magnetic oxide of iron is also found in several places, but not plentifully. Calcareous tufa is found two miles east of the village and epidote on Chipman's hill. Limestone suitable for making lime is found in all parts. A bed of marble, resting upon argillite, extends over a considerable part of the township, and shows itself above the surface in more than a hundred different places. The marble was discovered in 1804 by the Hon. Eben W. Judd, and the manufacture of it was commenced in 1806, on an extensive scale. The machinery is propelled by water and puts in motion 65 saws. In 1809 the "Middlebury Marble Manufacturing Company" was incorporated. In the years 1809 and 10, 20,000 feet of marble slabs were sawn at this manufactory, amounting to \$11,000 dollars. The marble is quarried within a stone's throw of the manufactory and is of various colours. Since the company was incorporated the annual amount of the manufactures of this article has been from \$6,000 to \$8,000. The water in this township is generally hard, unsuitable

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for washing and many kinds of cookery. A mile and a half east from the meetinghouse is a spring, the waters of which are slightly chalybeate. *Middlebury village* is situated on both sides of Otter creek at Middlebury falls. The latitude of the courthouse here is $43^{\circ} 49' 51''$ and its longitude $73^{\circ} 10' 15''$ west from Greenwich. In 1793, all the buildings in this village amounted to 62, the most of which were built of logs. In 1813, they amounted to 346, 146 of which were dwellinghouses. In 1822, the total number of buildings was 604, 196 being dwellinghouses, 6 of brick, the rest of wood. Of the other edifices, 3 were meetinghouses, one belonging to the Congregationalists, one to the Methodists and one to the Episcopalians, 2 were college buildings, one of wood the other of stone, 33 manufactories constructed of wood—4 of stone, 13 stores, 6 of wood and 7 of brick, a courthouse and an academy, of wood, a stone jail and a brick schoolhouse. The population of the village in 1820 was 1576, 255 of whom were employed in manufactures and 30 in commerce. The village now contains one printing office, at which is printed a respectable weekly paper, 7 English and India goods stores, one apothecary store, one bookstore, three taverns, one woolen factory, two grist and two saw mills, one stone mill, one triphammer shop, two cotton factories, 13 law offices and four physicians. In 1820 the number of mechanics' shops in the village was as follows, viz: three hatters' shops, six shoemakers', two tailors', four milliners', three saddlers', two goldsmiths', one clothiers', seven blacksmiths', one gunsmith's, one glazier's, four wheelwrights', one painter's, two coopers', two tinmen's, two potteries, two potashes, three tanneries, two

cabinet makers', two bakehouses, nine joiners' and four masons. In 1820, one of the cotton factories in this village contained 840 spindles and 15 power looms, or looms moved by water, and the other 600 spindles and eight power looms. These establishments have since been enlarged. There is probably no other village in the state, which equals this in the extent of its manufactories, and none which surpasses it in liberality and public spirit. *Middlebury College* was incorporated and established here, Nov. 1, 1800. It was to be known by the name of the "President and Fellows of Middlebury College" who were empowered to elect and remove the members of their own body. The Rev. Jeremiah Atwater was designated in the charter as the first president, and instruction was immediately commenced in the institution. On the 17th of August, 1809, Mr. Atwater resigned the presidency and his place was immediately filled by the appointment of the Rev. Henry Davis, D. D. He resigned and in 1818 was succeeded by the Rev. Joshua Bates, D. D. the present incumbent. This college has been supported entirely by private bounty and is a flourishing institution. The greatest number of graduates in any one year was 30, in 1815. The whole number is 406. The old college building, which is of wood, was erected before the college was incorporated, and contains the public rooms. About the year 1814, a new college edifice was built of granular limestone, 106 feet long, 40 wide and four stories high, containing 48 rooms for students. The college library consists of about 1500 volumes. To be admitted to the Freshman class in this college, the candidate must be thoroughly acquainted with the gram-

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mar of the Latin and Greek languages, and be able to construe and parse any portion of the following books, viz; Virgil, the Greek Testament, Cicero's Select Orationes and Græca Minora. He must likewise be able to translate English into Latin correctly, and possess a knowledge of Geography and Arithmetic, including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions with the doctrine of Roots and Powers.

COURSE OF STUDIES.

FRESHMAN CLASS.

First Term.—Sallust, Cicero de Officiis, Murray's English Grammar; and a portion of Dalzel's Collectanea Græca Majora. *Second Term.*—Cicero de Amicitia and Senectute, Blair's Lectures Abridged, and the first five books of Livy. *Third Term.*—Græca Majora continued and Priestley's Lectures; with a review of preceding studies.

SOPHOMORE CLASS.

First Term.—Horace, Morse's Geography, and Day's Algebra. *Second Term.*—Algebra concluded, Playfair's Euclid, and Græca Majora continued. *Third Term.*—Græca Majora continued through the first volume; Day's Trigonometry, Mensuration of Superfices and Solids, and of Heights and Distances, and Hedge's Logick; with a review of preceding studies.

JUNIOR CLASS.

First Term.—Cicero de Oratore; Græca Majora, second volume; Spherical Trigonometry, Conick Sections, and Enfield's Natural Philosophy. *Second Term.*—Cicero de Oratore concluded, Græca Majora continued, Enfield's Natural Philosophy concluded, and Day's Surveying and Navigation. *Third Term.*—Græca Majora concluded, Enfield's Astronomy, and Paley's Natural Theology, with a review of preceding studies.

SENIOR CLASS.

First Term.—Blair's Lectures, Paley's Moral Philosophy, Vattel's Law of Nations, and the first volume of Locke on the Human Understanding. *Second Term.*—Locke on the Human Understanding continued, and Stewart's Elements of the Philosophy of the Human Mind. *Third Term.*—Butler's Analogy, and Paley's View of the Evidences of Christianity, with a review of preceding studies.

A portion of the Greek Testament is recited on Monday morning through the whole course, and there are frequent exercises in declamation, composition and forensic discussions. Lectures are given in the institution on Experimental Philosophy, Natural and Revealed Religion, Philology and Classical Literature, Chemistry and Mineralogy, to which the students have access. The annual expense for tuition, room rent and incidental charges is \$32. Commencement is on the third Wednesday of August annually. The Vacations are, from Commencement four weeks, from the first Wednesday in January seven weeks, and from the third Wednesday in May three weeks. The present faculty are the Rev. Joshua Bates, S. T. D. *President*, Rev. Absalom Peters, A. M. *Prof. (elect) of Mathematicks and Natural Philosophy*, Rev. John Hough, A. M. *Professor of Divinity*, Robert B. Patton, *Professor of Languages*, Jonathan A. Allen, M. D. *Lecturer on Chemistry*, Edward Turner, A. M. *Tutor and Librarian*. The whole population of Middlebury in 1820, was 2535.

F. H.

August, 1824.

MIDDLEBURY RIVER, rises in Hancock, passes through Ripton, and directing its course westerly, mingles its waters, in the south part

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of Middlebury, with those of Otter creek. The turnpike from Vergennes to Windsor is, for a considerable distance, built on, or near, one of the banks of this stream, which presents to the eye of the traveller a number of highly romantic prospects. A large proportion of the land contiguous to this stream, after it leaves the mountain is alluvial, and there are some small patches of alluvial land among the mountains. The length of this stream is about 14 miles, and it affords several mill privileges.

MIDDLE HERO.—Name altered to Grand-Ile, Nov. 5, 1810. See *Grand-Ile*.

MIDDLESEX; a post township in the central part of Washington county, is in lat. $44^{\circ} 20'$ and long. $4^{\circ} 18'$, and is bounded northerly by Worcester, easterly by Montpelier, southerly by Moretown, from which it is separated by Onion river, and westerly by Waterbury. It lies 30 miles east from Burlington, and was chartered June 8, 1763, containing 23200 acres. Mr. Thomas Mead was the first settler of this township, and also the first settler of Washington county. He began improvements in Middlesex in 1781 or '82, and the next year moved his family here from Chelmsford, Mass. Mr. Harrington moved his family into town the year following, and two Messrs. Putnams the year after. The town was organized about the year 1788. Mr. Wilson was first town clerk, and the Hon. Seth Putnam was first representative, and has represented the town 14 or 15 years, since. There is a small Methodist and Freewill Baptist society here, and some Congregationalists and Universalists. There have been no very remarkable instances of longevity. Mrs. McElroy, died here in 1822, but little

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short of 100 years of age. The physicians are Joseph Lewis and Asa Holdridge. The south part of this township is watered by Onion river, which furnishes here one of the best stands for mills in the country. The north branch of this river runs across the northeast corner of the township. There are also several brooks on which saw mills are erected. The township is uneven, but the only mountain of consequence lies along the line between Middlesex and Waterbury, and is called the Hogback. The timber is such as is common to the mountain towns, and the soil generally good. There is some fine interval along the river, but the flats are not extensive. The channel worn through the rocks by Onion river, between this township and Moretown, is a considerable curiosity. It is about 30 feet in depth 60 in width and 80 rods in length, the rocks appearing like a wall upon each side. Over this chasm a bridge is thrown, which is perfectly secure from floods. But little is yet known of the mineralogy. Some fine specimens of rock crystal have been picked up. On the bank of Onion river at the falls near the middle of the south line of the township is a flourishing little village, containing a small meetinghouse, a post office, one store, one tavern, one grist, one oil and one saw mill, a cotton and woollen factory, carding machines and clothier's works, and about 16 dwellinghouses. The town is divided into seven school district with as many schoolhouses, and contains besides the above, three saw mills. Pop. 1820, 726.

Sept. 1824.

N. C.

MIDDLETOWN, a post township in the southwestern part of Rutland county, is in lat. $43^{\circ} 28'$ and long. $3^{\circ} 53'$, and is bounded north-

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westerly by Poultney, northeast by Ira, southeast by Timmouth, and southwest by Wells. It lies 70 miles south from Burlington and 41 north from Bennington. This township was formed by taking 3510 acres from the northwest part of Timmouth, 6118 from the northeast part of Wells, 2388 from the southeast part of Poultney, and 1825 from the southwest part of Ira, making, in the whole, 14841 acres. The town was organized in 1786, and Joseph Rockwell was first town clerk. There are here a Baptist and a Congregational church, the former consisting of 136 members, and the latter nearly the same. The *Rev. Henry Bigelow* was settled over the Congregational church and society about the year 1805. *Elder Isaac Bucklin* was settled over the Baptist church in 1821. *Elder Sylvanus Haynes* had been previously settled over it for about 27 years. The Congregationalists erected a meetinghouse about the year 1794, and the Baptists one about 1806. *John Burnham* lived in this town to the age of 98 years. The epidemic of 1813 was very mortal here. *Eliakim Paul* is the only physician. The surface of the township is considerably broken. Poultney river rises in Timmouth, and runs westerly through this township, affording three good mill privileges. The soil is a gravelly loam, and the timber mostly maple and beech. Near the centre of the township is a small but pleasant village, containing two meeting-houses, three stores, two taverns, a lawyer's office, and a number of mechanics' shops. There are here ten school districts, in which are 380 scholars, three grist, three saw and three fulling mills, two carding machines, two tanneries, two dis-

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tilleries and two pocket furnaces. Population, 1820, 1039.

July, 1824.

MILES' RIVER, rises near the west corner of Lunenburg, and, pursuing a southerly direction into Concord, where it receives the stream from Miles' pond, which is a considerable body of water, bends its course easterly, and falls into Connecticut river by a mouth seven or eight yards wide.

MILLER'S RIVER, rises in Sheffield, runs through a part of Wheelock, and falls into the Pasumpsic, near the centre of Lyndon. It is, generally, a rapid stream, and affords some good mill privileges, particularly in Wheelock, where there is a considerable fall.

MILTON, a post township in the northwestern corner of Chittenden county, is in lat. $44^{\circ} 38'$ and long. $3^{\circ} 49'$, and is bounded north by Georgia, east by Westford, south by Colchester, and west by lake Champlain. A sand bar extends from the southwest corner of the township to South Hero, which renders the lake fordable with safety the greater part of the year. Milton lies 12 miles north from Burlington, 40 northwest from Montpelier, and 12 south from St. Albans. It was chartered June 8, 1763, containing 27,616 acres. The settlement of the township was commenced immediately after the revolutionary war by Gideon Hoxsie, Thomas and Zebadiah Dewey, Enoch and Elisha Ashley and others. The first settlers suffered many privations and hardships, but there is nothing in the early history, which is peculiarly interesting. The town was organized March 25, 1788, and Enoch Ashley was first town clerk. It was represented the same year by Aaron Matthews. The religious denominations are Congregational-

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ists, Methodists, Baptists and Christians, none having, at present, regular settled ministers. The Rev. Joseph Cheeny was ordained over the Congregational church and society, in 1807, and dismissed in 1817. The Methodists are supplied by circuit preachers, and by local preachers in the vicinity. The Baptists reside principally in the southwest part of the township, and are under the pastoral care of *Elder Phineas Culver*, of Colchester. This township is watered by the river Lamoille, which runs through it from northeast to southwest, and by several small streams, which afford numerous mill seats. In the Lamoille are several considerable falls. The *Great falls* on the river, seven miles from its mouth, and a little to the southwest of the centre of Milton, are a considerable curiosity. In running 50 rods, the whole river falls about 150 feet. Near the middle of the cataract is a small island, upon each side of which the water rushes down with the greatest violence, rebounding from rock to rock, tossing its spray into the air, and stunning the astonished spectator by its successive concussions and incessant roar. These falls are much visited by the curious. The surface of this township is gently diversified with hills and vallies, but contains no mountains of consequence. *Cobble hill* in the south, and *Rattlesnake hill*, in the north part, are the most remarkable. They rise 4 or 500 feet above the adjacent plains, and afford a fine prospect of the lake and surrounding country. The soil is various, being, in some parts, sandy pine plains, in others clay, and in others, a warm loam. The lumbering business has, heretofore, engrossed much of the attention of the inhabitants, but they are now begin-

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ning to devote their attention principally to agriculture. The rocks here are mostly limestone. Iron ore is found here in abundance, which yields from 30 to 40 per cent of pure iron. On the bank of the Lamoille is a cavern 15 or 20 feet in extent, and about 10 in height. Just above the Great falls is a pleasant little village, which is a place of some business. The town contains a Congregational meeting-house, a town house, 13 school districts, as many schoolhouses, three physicians, two attorneys, 13 saw mills, three grist mills, four sawing mills, one woollen factory, with 75 spindles, one shingle factory, one paper mill, three stores, three distilleries, three tanneries and four taverns. Population, 1820, 1746.

June, 1824.

W. H.

MINDEN.—Name altered to Craftsbury, October 27, 1790. See *Craftsbury*.

MINEHEAD, a township in the northeastern part of Essex county, is in lat. $44^{\circ} 48'$ and long. $5^{\circ} 14'$, and is bounded northeasterly by Lemington, southeasterly by Connecticut river, which separates it from Columbia, N. H., southwesterly by Brunswick, and northwesterly by Lewis. It lies 60 miles northeast from Montpelier, and 100 from Windsor; and was chartered, June 29, 1762, containing 23040 acres. The settlement of this township was commenced before the year 1800, but the progress of the settlement has been slow. The western and south parts are watered by Nulhegan river. The northeastern parts are watered by two or three small streams, which fall into the Connecticut. Population, 1820, 132.

MISSISSAUE.*—Name altered to Troy, October 26, 1803. See *Troy*.

* Pronounced Missisco; and why

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MISSISQUE BAY, is a large arm of lake Champlain, which extends into Canada between Swanton and Highgate on the east, and Alburgh on the west. Its width, from east to west, on Canada line, is about five miles, and it extends four or five miles into Canada. This bay covers an area of about 35 square miles.

MISSISQUE RIVER, rises in Kellyvale, and, pursuing a northeasterly course through a part of Westfield and Troy, crosses the north line of the state into Potton in Canada, where it receives a large stream from the northeast. After running several miles in Canada, it returns into Vermont about a mile west from the northeast corner of Richford. Thence it runs southwesterly through the corner of Berkshire, where it receives Trout river, into Enosburgh. It then takes a westerly course through Sheldon into Highgate, where it bends to the south into Swanton, and, after performing a circuit of several miles in that town, returns into Highgate, and, running northwesterly, falls into Missisque bay near Canada line. There are several falls and rapids on this stream, but the current is, generally, moderate, and the river wide and shallow. It affords a considerable number of valuable sites for mills, and the alluvial flats, along its margin, are extensive and very fertile. Besides those above mentioned, Black creek

should it not be so written? Missisco would be more conformable to the original, as the word is derived from the Indian, Missi, much and Kiscoo, waterfowl, from the abundance of waterfowl in and about the river and bay of this name. The name has been formerly written Missiskoui, Missiquoi, &c.

and Taylor's branch are its most considerable tributaries. The length of this river, including its windings, is about 75 miles, and it receives the waters from about 582 square miles in Vermont. This river is navigable for vessels of 30 tons burthen, six miles, to Swanton falls.

MONKTON, a post township in the north part of Addison county, is in lat. $44^{\circ} 13'$ and long. $3^{\circ} 51'$, and is bounded north by Hinesburgh and Charlotte, east by Starksborough, south by Bristol, and west by Ferrisburgh. It lies 18 miles southeast from Burlington, and 27 west from Montpelier. It was chartered June 24, 1762, and contains 24000 acres. This township was settled immediately after the revolutionary war, and contained, in 1791, 450 inhabitants, but we have obtained no account of its early history. There is a Baptist church here consisting of 43 members. There are no large streams in this township. The western part is watered by Little Otter creek, and the eastern part by Pond brook, which rises from a considerable pond nearly on the line between Monkton and Bristol, and runs north through this township into Lewis creek in Hinesburgh. Lewis creek also runs a short distance in the northeastern part. These streams afford but few mill privileges. Monkton pond lies in the north part of the township, and is about a mile in length and half a mile wide. A mountain called the Hogback, extends along the eastern boundary of the township, and there are several other considerable elevations. 'Iron ore is found in the south part of this township in immense quantities. Oohery varieties occur, but it is mostly the hematitic brown oxide. The colour of the surface of this ore is a velvet black, and that of the

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interior a brownish black. Its structure is fibrous and commonly radiated. This ore makes excellent iron, and is extensively manufactured at Bristol and other places. Connected with the iron ore, is found the black oxide of manganese. About a mile north of the iron ore bed, on the east side of a ridge of land running north and south, is an extensive bed of kaolin, or porcelain earth. It is white, sometimes grayish white; dry to the touch, and absorbs water with rapidity. It is evidently decomposed feldspar, or rather, graphic granite, as these substances are found in the bed, in all stages of decomposition, from the almost entire stone, down to the finest and purest porcelain earth. It might be manufactured into the best China ware. The quantity is immense, sufficient to supply the world with this ware for centuries. By mixing this earth with common clay in different proportions, various kinds of pottery are produced.' In the south part of this township is a pond, curiously located on the summit of a considerable hill. In the northwestern part is a remarkable cavern. The orifice, by which it is entered, is at the bottom of a large chasm in the rocks on the side of a small hill. After descending about 16 feet, you arrive at a room 30 feet long and 16 wide. From this, is a passage leading to a second apartment, which is not quite so large but more pleasant.' This town is divided into ten school districts, and contains three meetinghouses, one grist and three saw mills, one forge, two stores and two taverns. Population, 1820, 1152.

MONTGOMERY, a post township in the eastern part of Franklin county, is in lat. $44^{\circ} 52'$ and long. $4^{\circ} 19'$, containing 23040 acres, or 36 square miles. It lies 42 miles north from

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Montpelier, and 39 northeast from Burlington. It is bounded north by Richford, east by Westfield, south by Kellyvale and Avery's Gore and west by Enosburgh. It was granted March 13, 1780, and chartered October 8, 1789, to Stephen R. Bradley and others. Capt. Joshua Clapp, a respectable revolutionary officer, removed his family from Worcester county, Mass., into this town, in March, 1793, and this was for two years the only family in town. Hon. Samuel Barnard, Reuben Clapp and James Upham, Esq. all from Mass., were among the earliest settlers. *The Rev. Joel Clapp*, of Shelburn, was the first child born in this town. He was born, September 14, 1793. He received a public education, studied his profession and preached the first fast-day sermon, the first thanksgiving sermon and the first mother's funeral sermon, which were preached in this town. The first town meeting was held and the town was organized, Aug. 12, 1802. Samuel Barnard, Esq. was first town clerk. The prevailing denominations of christians are Congregationalists, Episcopalians and Baptists. This town is watered by *Trout* river, which is formed by the union of south and east branch, about half a mile west of the centre of the town. In its course it receives a number of tributary streams, and leaves the town near the northwest corner. On this river is a beautiful and fertile tract of interval land. Back from the river the land becomes mountainous, and less suitable for cultivation. The mill privileges, both on the river and its tributaries, are numerous and excellent. But few of them, however, are yet occupied. The timber is mostly hard wood, with some spruce, hemlock and fir. The principal

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road from Orleans county to St. Albans and Montreal, passes through this town, along Trout river. This town is divided into 3 school districts, which are furnished with good schoolhouses. There are in the town one mercantile store, one tavern, two saw mills, one grist mill, one fulling mill and a carding machine. Pop. 1820, 293.

MONTPELIER, a post and shire town in Washington county, and seat of government of the state, is in lat. $44^{\circ} 17'$ and long. $4^{\circ} 25'$, and is bounded northerly by Calais, easterly by Plainfield and a small part of Marshfield, southerly by Berlin, from which it is separated by Onion river, and by a part of Barre, and westerly by Middlesex. It lies 36 miles southeast from Burlington, 103 northeasterly from Bennington, and 140 from Boston. This township was granted October 21, 1780, and chartered to Timothy Bigelow and others, Aug. 14, '81, containing 23040 acres. It was re-chartered, February 6, 1804. In the spring of 1786, Joel Frizzle erected a log house on the bank of Onion river in the southwest corner of this township, on the farm now owned by Mr. John Walton, and moved his family into it from Canada. This was the first family in town. Early in the month of May, 1787, Col. Jacob and Gen. Parley Davis, from Worcester county, Mass., began improvements here near the place where the jail house in Montpelier village now stands, and erected a log house, into which Col. Davis removed his family the winter following. In 1793, he erected a saw mill, and the next year a grist mill on the north branch of Onion river upon the spot where Waterman's mills now stand. Clarissa, daughter of Col. Davis, and now the wife of Mr. George Worthington was the first child born in town. The settlement of the town went on rapidly, and in 1791, the population amounted to 113 persons. On the 29th of March of this year, the town was organized and Ziba Woodworth was chosen town clerk. It was also represented this year by Col. J. Davis. It was constituted the permanent seat of the state government by an act passed Nov. 8, 1805, and became the shire town of the county of Jefferson, (*now Washington*,) on the incorporation of that county in 1811. The religious denominations in this town are Congregationalists, Methodists, Freewill Baptist, Baptists, Universalists and Friends or Quakers. The Congregational church is principally in the village. It was organized in 1808, and at present consists of about 200 members. Their present pastor, the Rev. Chester Wright, was settled August 14, 1809. In 1819, they erected an elegant and spacious brick meetinghouse in Montpelier village, for which a bell has lately been procured. The Methodist society is respectable for numbers and has a new chapel in the centre of the town nearly finished. They are usually supplied by itinerant preachers. The Freewill Baptist society is also considerably numerous. The preachers of this order are Elder Z. Woodworth and Elder Paul Holbrook. The other societies are small. The pastor of the Baptist church is Elder Philip Wheeler. The Friends have a meetinghouse in the easterly part of the town. This township is watered by Onion river, which runs through the southeast corner and along the southern boundary, by the North branch which crosses the southwest corner, by Kingsbury branch, which crosses the northeast corner and by several smaller

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streams. The mill privileges are numerous and many of them excellent. The surface of the township is uneven, but the soil is generally good, and well rewards the labours of the industrious farmer. The rocks are principally of slate, of which there are three or four varieties. There is, however, a plenty of excellent granite for building-stones in the eastern parts. There have been but few of the rare minerals found here. The sulphuret of iron and talc exist in small quantities. *Montpelier village*, is situated on the north bank of Onion river, on both sides of the mouth of North branch, and in the southwestern part of the township. It is about 10 miles northeasterly from the geographical centre of the state, and is a great thoroughfare, the travel going through it in all directions. The situation of the village is low, and it is rendered, somewhat, unpleasant by the proximity of the hills. It has, however, had a very rapid growth, and is a place of extensive business. Its public buildings are a state house, erected in 1807 and 1808, a court house, built in 1817, a jail, in 1811, a brick meetinghouse, in 1819, a masonic hall, in 1822, and an academy rebuilt of brick, in 1823. The academy, in this village, was burnt on the night of the 4th of January, 1822. The upper part of this building was an elegant hall, fitted up, at the expense of \$600, for the use of King Solomon's Royal Arch Chapter and Aurora Lodge of Free-Masons. All the jewels and a part of the records of the Lodges were consumed. The Montpelier Academy was incorporated November 7, 1800, and is under the direction of 12 trustees. The present preceptor is *Jonathan C. Southmayd*, A. M., and the school is in a flourishing condition.

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tion, consisting of from 50 to 60 scholars. There are, in this village, 12 attorneys at law, three physicians, six India and English goods stores, two apothecary stores, one book-store, a hat store, one shoe store, one printing office, at which is published, "The Vermont Watchman," a weekly paper, by E. P. Walton, one book bindery, four taverns, one grocery shop, one jeweler, four blacksmiths, one screw factory, one woollen factory, two fulling mills, two carding machines, one grist, one saw and one paper mill, one gunsmith, two tailors, three cabinet makers, two wheelwrights, two carpenters and house joiners, two chair factories, two painters and glaziers, one comb factory, two saddlers, three tinmen, four shoemakers, one mason, two milliners, one distillery, and one tannery. There was formerly a cotton factory here, but it was consumed by fire in 1814. The mill privileges, both on the north branch and on Onion river, are here very good, and across the latter is a good bridge, leading to a cluster of buildings on the Berlin side, among which are a paper mill, a saw mill, a grist mill and a blacksmith's shop. The latitude of the state house is 44° 16' north and its longitude 71° 33' west from Greenwich. The number of dwelling houses is about 70, and the population about 900. There are, in the town, 16 school districts and schoolhouses, nine saw, three grist and four fulling mills, and four carding machines. Pop. 1820, 2308.

September 1824.

MOOSE RIVER, is an eastern branch of the Passumpsic, and rises in Granby and East-Haven. Taking a southwesterly course through Victory, Bradleyvale, Concord and a part of St. Johnsbury, it falls into the Passumpsic opposite to St.

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Johnsbury Plain. It is, generally, a rapid stream, except through Bradleyvale and a part of Concord, where it is sluggish through flat land. Length 24 miles.

MORETOWN, a post township in the central part of Washington county, is in lat. $44^{\circ} 15'$ and long. $4^{\circ} 15'$, and is bounded northerly by Middlesex and a part of Waterbury, from which it is separated by Onion river, easterly by Berlin, southerly by Waitsfield, and westerly by Duxbury. It was chartered June 7, 1763, containing 23040 acres, and lies eight miles southwest from Montpelier, and 30 southeast from Burlington. The settlement of this township was commenced about the year 1790, and the town was organized three or four years after. The religious denominations are Congregationalists and Methodists, and there is a small society of each. Much of the township is mountainous and incapable of being settled. Mad river enters it from Waitsfield about a mile from the southwest corner, and passes through it in a northeasterly direction into Onion river. On this stream are several mill privileges. There are, in town, six school districts, one grist and three saw mills, one store, one tavern and two tanneries. Population, 1820, 593.

MORGAN, a township in the eastern part of Orleans county, is in lat. $44^{\circ} 51'$ and long. $4^{\circ} 58'$, and is bounded north by Holland and a part of Derby, easterly by Wrenlock and Warner's gore, and southwest by Navy and a part of Salem. It lies 52 miles northeast from Montpelier, and was chartered, November 6, 1780, to Jedediah Calderkin and others, by the name of Caldersburgh. The settlement of this township was commenced about the year 1800. A head branch of Clyde

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river, called Earfand's river, passes through the east part of Morgan and Knowlton's lake, which is about four miles long and nearly two wide, lies in the southern part. It discharges its waters to the south through Echo pond into Clyde river. The town contains two school houses, one grist and one saw mill. Population, 1820, 116.

MORAISTOWN, a post township in the southwest corner of Orleans county, is in lat. $44^{\circ} 32'$ and long. $4^{\circ} 20'$, and is bounded northerly by Hydepark, easterly by Elmore, southerly by Stow, and westerly by Sterling. It lies 20 miles northwest from Montpelier, and 29 northeast from Burlington. It was granted November 6, 1780, and chartered to Moses Morse and associates, August 24, 1781, containing 23040 acres. The settlement of this township was commenced, in 1790, by Mr. Jacob Walker and his brother. Mr. Walker brought his family here and continued through the summer, but returned in the fall to Bennington, his former place of residence. Mr. Walker came to this town again in 1792, accompanied by a Mr. Olds and family, from Brookfield, Mass. In the fall, Mr. W. returned to Bennington to his family, and left Mr. Olds' family to winter here alone. Their nearest neighbors, on the south, were at Waterbury, ten miles distant, and the nearest mill at Cambridge, distant more than 20 miles. In the summer of 1798, Capt. Safford, from Worthington, Mass., built the first saw mill at the Great falls on the Lamouille. The town was organized in 1796, and Comfort Olds was first town clerk. The surface of this township is very level for one in the interior part of the state, having nothing which deserves the name of a mountain in it. It is, however, diversified with

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gentle hills and vallies. The soil is, in general, of a very good quality, and easily cultivated. The timber is maple, beech, birch, hemlock, &c. The river Lamoille enters the township near the northeast corner, and, after running four miles in the north part, returns into Hydepark. Along this river, in Morristown, are some fine tracts of interval, and on it, are two excellent mill seats, on which mills are already erected. There are several other streams, which are sufficiently large for mills. In the southeast corner is a pond called *Joc's pond*, from an old Indian pensioner, who lived by the side of it. The physicians are Docts. Tinker and Gleason. The public buildings are a town house and an elegant brick meetinghouse. The latter was completed in 1823, and is owned in common by several denominations. There are, here, 13 school districts and schoolhouses, one attorney, eight saw mills, four stores, two taverns and two tanneries. Population, 1820, 726.

May, 1824.

L. B.

MOUNT-HOLLY, a post township in the east part of Rutland county, is in lat. $43^{\circ} 25'$ and long. $4^{\circ} 10'$, and is bounded north by Plymouth and Shrewsbury, east by Ludlow, south by Benton's gore and a part of Weston, and west by Wallingford and a part of Mount-Taber. It lies 60 miles south from Montpelier, and 20 west from Windsor. It is made up of Jackson's gore, containing 10669 acres, 3388 acres from the east side of Wallingford, and 11739 acres from the west side of Ludlow, being, in the whole, 25796 acres, and was incorporated, October 31, 1792. The settlement of this township was commenced, in 1781, by Ichabod G., Stephen and John Clark, Jonah, Amos and Ebenezer [yes, from Connecticut, Jacob

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Wilcox, from Rhode-Island, and Joseph Green, David Bent, Abraham Crowley and Nathaniel Pingrey, from Massachusetts. The town was organized, in 1792. Stephen Clark was first town clerk, and Abraham Jackson first representative. The religious denominations are Baptists, Methodists, Congregationalists and Friends, or Quakers. The Baptist church contains 265 members, and Elder Daniel Parker was settled over it, in 1811. They have a meetinghouse in the north part of the town. The Methodist society consists of about 40 members; the Congregational and the Friend society, of about 20 each. The Friends have a small house for public worship, and there is a meetinghouse, in the south part, owned by the different denominations, in common. In 1813, there were 37 deaths in this town, mostly occasioned by the epidemic of that year. The physicians are Oliver and Loyal Garnsey and Sylvester Grinnell. Mill river, which rises in the south part of the township, and runs through the northeast corner of Wallingford and the southwest corner of Shrewsbury, and unites with Otter creek, in Clarendon, is the only stream of consequence. In the northeastern part is a considerable pond called, *Palches* pond. In soil and timber it is similar to the mountain towns generally, being much better adapted to the production of grass than grain. About four miles south from Sprague's tavern, on the summit of the Green Mountain, is found amianthus, common and ligniform asbestos and fossil leather. Its colour is a grayish white, and it is very abundant. Ludlow mountain is a considerable elevation, lying along the line between this township and Ludlow. The turnpike, from Rut-

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land to Boston, passes through this township. There are, here, ten school districts and schoolhouses, two stores, three taverns, one grist, eight saw and two fulling mills, one carding machine and one tannery. Population, 1820, 1157.

Sept. 1824. D. F. & D. G.

MOUNT-TABOR, a township in the southeast corner of Rutland county, is in lat. $43^{\circ} 21'$ and long. $4^{\circ} 4'$, and is bounded north by Wallingford, east by Benton's gore and a part of Mount-Holly, south by Peru, and west by Danby. It lies 26 miles southwest from Windsor, and 36 northeast from Bennington, and was chartered, August 28, 1761, by the name of Harwich. This is a mountainous township, and much of it incapable of ever being settled. The mountains belong to the range of Green Mountains, and the air and soil are not so well adapted to the production of grain as grass. Otter creek rises here, and runs south into Peru, then west into Dorset, and then north through the western border of this township into Wallingford. Pop., 1820, 222.

MOUNT-INDEPENDENCE, lies in the northwest corner of the township of Orwell, and about two miles southeast of Ticonderoga Fort. It is an inconsiderable mountain, and worthy of notice only on account of the fortifications formerly erected upon it, and its connexion with the early history of our country.

NAVY, a township in the east part of Orleans county, is in lat. $44^{\circ} 51'$ and long. $4^{\circ} 53'$, and is bounded northeast by Morgan, southeast by Random, southwest by a part of Westmore and Brownington, and northwest by Salem. It lies 50 miles northeast from Montpelier; was granted the 6th, and chartered the 8th of November, 1780, to the "Hon. Abraham Whip-

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ple, his shipmates," and others, containing 23040 acres. Commodore Whipple was a distinguished naval officer in the revolutionary war, and he named this township in honor of the American navy, the prowess of which he had so bravely maintained. The settlement of this township was commenced, in 1803, by Andrew McGaffey, who, this year, moved his family here from Lyndon. Mrs. McGaffey died, October 30, of this year, which was the first death in town. In July, of this year, Abner Allyn also moved his family here, and his was the second family in town. In 1804, Joseph Seavey moved his family here, Orin Percival his, in 1805, and from this time the settlement proceeded more rapidly. The whole number of deaths, in this town, since its settlement was commenced, is 13, only three of these adults. The town was organized, March 31, 1806; and Abner Allyn was first town clerk. He was also the first representative, chosen in 1807. The Freewill Baptists are the most numerous denomination of Christians. *Elder Jonas Allen* is their pastor. *Ezra Cushing* is the only physician. The principal stream is Clyde river, which enters the township from Random, and runs northwesterly, nearly through its centre into Salem. There are some falls of consequence, on this stream, particularly the Great falls where the descent is more than 100 feet in 40 rods, but its current is, generally, slow. The alluvial flats, along this stream, are extensive, but generally too low and wet for cultivation. In the southeast part of the township is 1000 acres of bog meadow in a body upon this river. There are several considerable ponds. Echo pond, the most important, is in the northern part, and was named by Gen.

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J. Whitelaw, on account of the succession of echos, which is usually heard when any sound is produced in its vicinity. This pond is one mile and a half long and half a mile wide. The stream, which discharges the waters of Seymour's lake, in Morgan, into Clyde river, passes through this pond. On the outlet, mills are about being erected. The other pond, of most consequence, is called *Pension* pond, and lies in the course of Clyde river. These ponds abound in fish, and large quantities are, annually, caught. In the southeast part of the township is a large hemlock tree, lying across a branch of Clyde river, with a smaller tree, lying on each side of it. Upon the large tree is a rock, supposed to weigh from 10 to 15 tons, so nicely balanced, as to be easily moved by the hand, and is prevented from being precipitated into the branch, a distance of 10 or 12 feet, by the two small trees. The soil of this township is a rich loam, and produces good crops. The town is divided into four school districts, but contains only one good schoolhouse. The first militia company was organized here, in October, 1822. There are two sets of mills, in town, and another erecting. The population, according to the census of 1820, was 90, but it should have been 100. The present population is 212.

A. A.

March, 1824.

NEAL'S BROOK, rises near the north corner of Lunenburg, in several branches, and, running south, falls into a pond of the same name, which is about a mile long and half a mile wide, and lies near the centre of Lunenburg. It then continues its course south, meets a westerly branch, and, after running about half a mile further, falls into

Connecticut river, by a mouth nearly two rods wide. On this stream are several mills and other machineries.

NESHOBE.—Name altered to Brandon Oct. 20, 1784. See *Brandon*.

NEWARK, a township in the western part of Essex county, is in lat. $44^{\circ} 42'$ and long. $5^{\circ} 4'$, and is bounded northeasterly by Random, southeasterly by East-Haven, southwesterly by Burk and Sutton, and northwesterly by Westmore. It lies 44 miles northeast from Montpelier; was granted November 6, 1780, and chartered, Aug. 15, 1781, to Wm. Wall and others, containing 23040 acres. The settlement of this township was commenced about the year 1800. It is watered by a great number of small streams, which are here collected together, and form the Passumpsic river. But a small part of this township is settled, although the settlement has extended considerably within a few years. Population, 1820, 154.

NEWBURY, a post township in the northeast corner of Orange county, is in lat. $44^{\circ} 6'$ and long. $4^{\circ} 48'$, and is bounded north by Ryegate, east by Connecticut river, which separates it from Haverhill, N. H., south by Bradford, and west by Topsham. It lies 27 miles easterly from Montpelier, and 47 northeasterly from Windsor; and was chartered, to Gen. Jacob Bayley and others, May 18, 1763, containing 36450 acres. The settlement of this township was commenced in the spring of 1764. Among the first settlers may be mentioned Gen. Jacob Bayley, Col. Jacob Kent, Col. Thomas Johnson, and James Abbot. The early inhabitants were mostly emigrants from the southeastern parts of New-Hampshire, and from Newbury, Mass. They had peculiar hardships to endure, there being a

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inhabitants on Connecticut river, at this time, north of No. 4, now Charleston, N. H., or between this place and Concord. Nor were there any roads through the wilderness, or any thing, but marked trees, to facilitate the communication between this and the civilized settlements. The nearest mill was at Charleston, distant more than 60 miles. To that they went for their grinding, carrying their grain down the river in canoes during the summer and drawing it upon the ice in the winter. The crank, for the first saw mill built in Newbury, was drawn from Concord, N. H., distant 70 miles, upon a handsled, and the crank is still in use. Gen. Bayley was very active in forwarding the settlement of this part of the country, and distinguished himself as a general officer in the revolutionary war. He, in 1776, commenced making the road from Newbury to St. Johns, which was opened by Gen. Hazen, in 1779, as far as Hazen's Notch, in Westfield. Newbury was garrisoned by one, or more, company of soldiers during the Revolution, and was, for many years after, the most important town in this part of the state. The first meeting of the proprietors of this township was held at Plastow, N. H., June 13, 1763. The town was organized immediately after the settlement was commenced, and Col. Jacob Kent was chosen town clerk, which office he held till 1798. The first minister was the Rev. Peter Powers, who was settled over Newbury and Haverhill, N. H., January 24, 1765, and dismissed in 1784. He died at Deer Isle, Me., in 1799. The present clergyman, in Newbury, is the Rev. Luther Jewett. They have a large meetinghouse in Newbury village. Connecticut river waters the east-

ern border of this township, and along this stream are here some of the most beautiful tracts of interval in Vermont. The meadows are designated as follows; Upper meadow, in the north part, Cow meadow, Oxbow meadow, in the bend of Connecticut river, called the Great Oxbow, containing 450 acres, the Musquash meadow, south of the mouth of Haniman's brook, containing 300 acres, Kent's meadow of about 200 acres, and several other tracts in the south part of the township. The other streams, of most consequence, are Wells river, which crosses the northeast corner, affording some excellent stands for mills, Haniman's brook, which rises in a pond of the same name, passes through Newbury village, and joins Connecticut river, a little south of the Great Oxbow, and Hall's brook, which originates in Hall's pond, and runs through the south part, and falls into the Connecticut, in Bradford. These are all considerable mill streams. By the side of Haniman's brook, about 50 rods north of the meetinghouse, is a mineral spring, which is a place of considerable resort for invalids. The water is strongly impregnated with sulphureted hydrogen gas, and is said to resemble the celebrated Harrow Gate waters of Yorkshire, Eng., and likewise those of Ballcastle and Castlemain, Ireland. They are found to be a specific for scrophulous and all kinds of cutaneous eruptions and complaints. A good shower house and baths are constructed near the spring, and every accommodation is provided at the hotel, which the visitant can desire. Springs, of the same kind, are met with in several other places in the township. There are two very pleasant villages in Newbury. The one, called New-

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bury village, is situated near the Great Oxbow, containing a meetinghouse, hotel, one or two stores, a post office, bearing the name of the town, and a number of very pleasant gentlemen's seats. The other is situated at the mouth of Wells river, and is called *Wells' River village*. This village is well situated for trade, and has valuable water privileges on Wells river, on which is a paper mill and a variety of other mills and machinery. It contains three stores, a tavern, a considerable number of mechanics and a post office, called Wells' River post office. Just below this village is a new bridge across the Connecticut, and there is another near the south part of the township leading to "Haverhill corner." The Legislature has held two sessions in Newbury; the first in 1737, and the other in 1801. Population, 1820, 1623.

J. W.

September, 1824.

NEWFANE, a post town, and the seat of justice in Windham county, is situated 10 miles west of Connecticut river, in lat. $42^{\circ} 58'$ and long. $4^{\circ} 18'$, and is bounded north by Townshend, east by Dummerston, Putney and Brookline, west by Wardsborough and Dover, and south by Marlborough. It contained, by charter, six miles square, but has been reduced by contributing to Brookline a small part of said township, which lies on the east side of West river. It is, as the roads are traveled, 110 miles from Boston, 80 from Albany, 110 from Montpelier, and 50 from Windsor. In 1753, a charter of said township was granted by Benning Wentworth, then governor of the province of New-Hampshire, to Abraham Sawyer and others, by the name of *Fane*. In 1761, the former charter was returned to governor

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Wentworth, and a new one granted to Luke Brown and his associates. On the 11th of May, 1772, the governor of New-York made a grant of said township by the name of "Newfane," to Walter Franklin and twenty other persons, principally residing in the city of New-York. On the 12th of May, 1772, the said W. Franklin and his associates conveyed their right, in said township, to Luke Knowlton and John Taylor, Esqrs., of Worcester county, Mass. The titles of all the lands, in said town, are derived from the New-York charter. In 1772, a survey was made of the whole township, and on the 17th of May, 1774, said town was duly organized, but was not represented in the General Assembly of this state, till 1780. Col. Wm. Ward was the first representative. Luke Knowlton, Esq., was chosen first town clerk, which office he held till 1790. In 1792, Nathan Stone, Esq., was chosen town clerk, which office he has held successively to the present time, a period of 32 years. The first settlement of the town was commenced in the month of May, 1766, by Dea. Jonathan Park, Nathaniel Stedman and Ebenezer Dyer, who emigrated from Worcester county, Mass. For several years, they suffered all the hardships and privations incident to the settlement of a new country. Without roads, horses, or oxen, they were under the necessity of conveying, by their own strength, all their provisions, &c. from Hinsdale, a distance of 20 miles, through a howling wilderness. Deacon Jonathan Park, aged about 80, is the only survivor of those who commenced the settlement of the town. The first child, born in said town, was Lucy, a daughter of Dea. J. Park, August 15, 1769, John, son

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of the same, and the first male, was born June 12, 1771, and is now living at Lyndon, Vt. The people of this town have been highly favoured with religious privileges. During half a century they have been destitute of a settled minister, but only eighteen months; and they were supplied with preaching, one year, within that time. The Rev. Hezekiah Taylor graduated at Harvard College, in 1772, and having prepared himself for the ministry, came to this town, in 1774. There were but six families then in the town, but a Congregational church was formed, consisting of nine members, and in August, the same year, Mr. Taylor was ordained, and took the charge of his little flock. He continued to preach till May, 1811, and died, August 23, 1814, aged 66 years. The Rev. Jonathan Nye was installed, colleague with Mr. Taylor, in November, 1811, and was dismissed in January, 1820. The Rev. Chandler Bates was ordained, July 4, 1821. The religious denominations are Congregationalists, Baptists and Universalists, but the Congregationalists are far the most numerous. The Baptists unite with a church and society in Marlboro', and the Universalists have never organized a church. Among the early inhabitants, the Hon. Luke Knowlton distinguished himself for his talents and enterprise. He emigrated from Shrewsbury, Mass., and came into Newfane, in 1772. He was promoted to several important civil offices; was once a judge of the Supreme Court, and many years, councillor and chief judge of the County Court. He died, December 12, 1810, aged 73. Calvin Knowlton, Esq., son of the Hon. L. Knowlton, graduated at Dartmouth College, 1788, and was educated to the Law. He sustained several

civil offices, was a distinguished lawyer, and a worthy man. He died, in January 20, 1800, aged 39. The Hon. Ebenezer Allen was an early settler, and, for many years successively, represented the town in the General Assembly. He was a judge of the County Court, and judge of Probate, and much in public business till his death, December 16, 1805, aged 46. The Rev. Mr. Taylor contributed, eminently, to the happiness and prosperity of the early inhabitants of the town. Being possessed of a firm and vigorous constitution, and a resolution of mind, unshaken by hardships and misfortunes, with a liberal education, with the most industrious habits, and a disposition of kindness and benevolence towards all those with whom he was in any wise connected, while he faithfully ministered to the spiritual and temporal wants of his people, he was the delight of the social circle, and an ornament to general society. We have no account that the early settlers of Newfane were ever molested by the Indians. But tradition informs us that, in the war of 1756, and some years before any settlements were commenced, a battle was fought in this town. The traditional account of this battle is as follows; Capt. Melvin, who was stationed at No. 4, Charleston, N. H., received orders to march a party of American troops from that place to Hoosac fort, (Adams,) Mass. The party consisted of about 30 men. When they had arrived in the southerly part of Newfane, they were fired upon, by a large party of Indians, who lay in ambush. A sharp conflict ensued, in which both parties suffered severely, in killed and wounded. Although Melvin's party fought desperately, they were finally overpowered by superior

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numbers, and were forced to leave the field in possession of the Indians. Those, who made their escape, found their way into fort Dummer, a distance of about 12 miles. In the battle, three of Melvin's men were separated from the others, and were pursued, in a northern direction, by a number of Indians. One of the three made his escape, and arrived safe at fort Dummer, but the other two were overtaken, killed and scalped, about 300 yards northwest of the present site of Newfane meeting house. On the day following, Capt. Melvin, with a party from fort Dummer, returned to the battle ground, which he found deserted, by the Indians. The dead were collected and buried, and by the assistance of the soldier, who made his escape, those two, who were killed near the centre of the town, were also found and buried; and their graves were distinctly visible until within a few years since, when they were rudely leveled by the plow. This town is watered by West river, "South branch," Smith's brook, Baker's brook, besides numerous rivulets. West river has its origin in Weston, and, after passing through the towns of Londonderry, Jamaica, Townshend, and the easterly part of Newfane and Dummerston unites with the Connecticut at Brattleborough. The "South Branch" originates in Dover, and, after receiving a number of tributary streams, passes through the southerly part of Newfane from west to east, and falls into West river, on the east line of said town. This stream affords many valuable mill seats and water privileges. Smith's Brook affords some eligible mill seats. This town is diversified with high hills and deep vallies; but there are no elevations that de-

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serve the name of mountains. There are no ponds, and very little broken or waste land that is unfit for cultivation. The old growth of timber is principally rock maple, beech, birch, spruce and hemlock; but the recent growth, in some places, affords walnut and oak in abundance. The intervals afford excellent tillage; the uplands are, perhaps, inferior to none for grazing. The principal products for market are beef, pork, butter and cheese. The geological character of this town is primitive, and the rocks, *in situ*, are, principally, mica slate and hornblende. Some small beds and veins of granite, *sienitic granite*, and gneiss are found, but none that can be advantageously wrought into building stone. In the southwest part of the town is an extensive bed of serpentine and steatite, which probably, at some future period, may be profitably wrought. No very valuable minerals have yet been discovered. Some rich specimens of iron ore have been found, but not of sufficient quantity to defray the expense of refining. Green carbonate and pyritous copper, in small quantities, and the red oxide of titanium have also been found. Ferruginous sand is abundant. The following list comprises the principal part of the minerals, which have, hitherto, been discovered. Silicious carbonate of lime, crystallized calc. spar, sulphate of alumine and potash (alum) efflorescing on mica slate, sulphate of iron, garnet, common quartz, smoky quartz, limpid quartz, milky quartz, greasy quartz, red ferruginous quartz, yellow ferruginous quartz, radiated quartz, tabular quartz and granular quartz, red jasper, yellow and red feldspar, crystallized epidote, zoisite, tremolite scapolite, compact asbestos, sahlite, augite.

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schorl, fasciculite, actynolite, diallage, bitter spar, precious serpentine, white and green talc, indurated talc, chlorite, chlorite slate and sap-
 pare. There are two small villages, in this town; one of which is in the centre, and the other upon the "South branch." The south vil-
 lage is favourably situated as to water privileges, and will probably be a place of considerable business. The centre village contains the public buildings, consisting of a Congregational meetinghouse, a court-house, jail and an academy. This village stands on an elevated situation, and affords a prospect, perhaps, as extensive and picturesque as any in the state. From the meetinghouse may be seen some part of at least fifty towns, lying in Vermont, New-Hampshire and Massachusetts. On the east, is a view of the highlands in New-Hampshire and Massachusetts, to the distance of 60 or 70 miles, whilst on the margin of the horizon, the "cloud-capt" Worchusett and Montserrat appear to "mingle with the heavens." On the north, south and west, little is to be discovered, but an extensive "sea of mountains," which displays, in wild disorder, ridge above ridge, and peak above peak, till the distant view is lost among the clouds. In 1801, the General Assembly passed an act incorporating a county grammar school at Newfane, under the superintendence of 12 trustees. But the school has hitherto laboured under great embarrassments for want of funds. There is a social library in the town; 12 school districts, 10 of which have convenient houses; four grist mills, seven saw mills, one oil mill, one carding machine, two clothing mills, three tanneries, one distillery, three taverns, three stores,

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one attorney, two physicians. Population, 1820, 1506. M. F.

March, 1824.

NEW-HAVEN, a post township in the central part of Addison county, is in lat. $44^{\circ} 6'$ and long. $3^{\circ} 49'$, and is bounded north by Bristol and Ferrisburgh, east by Bristol, south by Middlebury and Weybridge and west by Addison and Waltham. It lies 26 miles south from Burlington and 31 nearly west from Montpelier; was chartered Nov. 2, 1761, and contains 23360 acres. The settlement of this township was commenced in '69 by a few emigrants from Salisbury, Con., on that part which is now set off to Waltham. The settlement was, however, broken up and abandoned in '76, in consequence of the revolutionary war. Near this settlement, and on that part of the township, now constituting a part of the city of Vergennes, a fort was erected and garrisoned by troops, commanded by Capt. Ebenezer Allen, and others, to protect the frontier settlements from the common enemy the 'Yorkers.' At the close of the war the settlers returned, and in '85, the town was organized and Luther Evarts was first town clerk. Two Baptist churches were formed, one in the south and the other in the west part of the town, about the year 1804, both of which have been dissolved and no records are to be found. The Congregational church was formed here November 15, 1797, over which the Rev. Silas L. Bingham was installed January 1, 1805. He was dismissed June 8, 1808, and on the 14th of June, 1809, the Rev. Josiah Hopkins, the present pastor, was ordained. This is at present the only church in town, and consists of 150 members; there is, however, a considerable number of people of other denominations. The Congre-

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gationalists have a meetinghouse, erected, in 1820. There are four physicians, viz: Levi Warner, Adair Hall, Jonathan Fuller and Joel Rice, and one attorney, viz: Joseph C. Bradley. The streams are Otter creek, Little Otter creek and New-Haven river. The latter enters the township from the east, about two miles from the southeast corner and falls into Otter creek about a mile from the southwest corner, after running five miles. Otter creek was, by the charter, the western boundary, but tracts have been set off from New-Haven along the creek to Vergennes, Waltham and Weybridge. The mill privileges are good and there are several which are not yet occupied. There are no ponds, nor mountains. The soil in the western part is principally clay, or marl, and loam in the eastern part. Along New-Haven river, are beautiful alluvial flats, which are extensive and very productive. Quarries of excellent marble are found in almost every part. The timber consists of maple, beech, birch, elm, basswood, walnut, pine, oak, hemlock, &c. There are five roads running north and south through the township, viz., one on the west called Otter creek road, the next is Waltham turnpike, the next townhill road, the next Lanesborough street road, leading by the meetinghouse, and named from the first settlers on it, who were from Lanesboro', Mass., and the next East street road. There are in town 14 school districts, and as many schoolhouses, three grist, eight saw, and three fuling mills, two triphammer shops, one forge, two small furnaces, two stores, five taverns, three distilleries and three tanneries. Population 1820, 1566.

E. H.

June, 1824.

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NEWPORT, a township in the north part of Orleans county, is in lat. $44^{\circ} 55'$ and long. $4^{\circ} 36'$, and is bounded north by Potton, Can., east by Coventry and Memphremagog lake, which separates it from Derby, south by Coventry Gore and west by Troy. It lies 48 miles north from Montpelier, was granted October 26, 1781, and chartered by the name of Duncansborough, to Nathan Fisk, George Duncan and others, October 30, 1802, containing 23040 acres. This township is but little settled. It is watered by a considerable stream, which falls into the Missisque river in Potton, Can. There are considerable tracts of land here which are low and swampy. Population, 1820, 52.

NEW-HUNTINGTON.—Name altered to Huntington, Oct. 27, 1795. See *Huntington*.

NORFOLK.—This was a small township, situated in the northeastern corner of the state, granted February 26, 1782, containing 3340 acres. October 23, 1801, it was annexed to the township of Canaan.

NORTHFIELD, a township in the south part of Washington county, is in lat. $44^{\circ} 8'$ and long. $4^{\circ} 17'$, and is bounded northerly by Berlin, easterly by Williamston, southerly by Roxbury, and westerly by Waitsfield. It lies 10 miles southwest from Montpelier, and 35 southeast from Burlington; was granted November 6, 1780, and chartered to Major Joel Matthews and others, August 10, 1781, containing 18,515 acres. November 7, 1822, a tract from the east part of Waitsfield was annexed to this township. The settlement of the township was commenced in May, 1785, by Amos and Ezekiel Robinson, Esqrs. from Westminster. The town was organized in 1794. Doct. Nathaniel Robinson was first town clerk, and

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Amos Robinson, Esq. was first representative. The religious denominations are Congregationalists, Methodists, Universalists, Freewill Baptists and Christians. There were considerable revivals of religion here, in 1802, 1807, 1811, and 1821. There are three ordained preachers, viz; *Elder Joel Winch* and *Nathan B. Ashcraft*, Methodists, and *Elder James Morgan*, Freewill Baptist. The epidemic of 1811 and 12 was very mortal here, and the dysentery swept off about 30 children in this town in the fall of 1823. The physicians are Benjamin Porter and Juba Easterbrook. The principal stream, in this town, is Dog river, which runs through it in a northerly direction, and affords a great number of valuable mill privileges. The timber is, principally, hemlock, spruce, maple, beech and birch, intermingled with fir, pine, ash, &c. The soil is, generally, good, and, in many places, is easily cultivated. A range of argillaceous slate passes through the township from south to north. The surface is considerably uneven, but it forms a convenient centre in which is a small village containing a meeting-house, one tavern, two stores, one saddler, one hatter, two blacksmiths, one physician, one tannery and 17 dwellinghouses. This is a place of some business, and is rapidly increasing. The second house was erected in this village, in 1814. There is a small village a mile and a half south of the one above mentioned, containing two saw mills, one grist and one fulling mill, one carding machine, one clover mill and several mechanics' shops. One mile north of the meetinghouse is an extensive woollen factory, containing 230 spindles and eight looms. There are also here some other mills and machinery. There are,

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in town, nine school districts, seven schoolhouses, one company of militia, one of artillery, eight saw, three grist and two fulling mills, one carding machine, one woollen factory, two stores, two taverns, two tanneries and four blacksmiths. Population, 1820, 690.

June, 1824.

J. W.

NORTH-HERO, a post and shire township in Grand Isle county, is in lat. 44° 51' and long. 3° 40'. It is an island in lake Champlain 26 miles north from Burlington, and six west from St. Albans. Area 6272 acres. It was granted in connexion with South Hero and Vineyard, and they were all chartered by the name of the two Heroes, October 27, 1779, to Ethan Allen, Samuel Herrick and others. The settlement of this township was commenced, in 1783, by Enos and Solomon Wood, the former from Bennington, in this state, and the latter from Norwich, Con. The British erected a block-house here, at a place called Dutchman's Point, which was garrisoned, and not given up till 1796. The town was organized in 1789. Nathan Hutchins was the first town clerk, and also the first representative. The Freewill Baptists and Methodists are the most numerous denominations of Christians. *Elder Sylvanus Robinson* is minister of the former. The fever and ague was very common here for some time after the settlement was commenced, and, in 1799, the billious fever was very mortal. Since that time the town has been healthy. Nathan Hutchins died here, some years ago, aged 90 years. The soil of the township is of an excellent quality and produces grain of all kinds in abundance. It has no streams of any consequence, and no mills or mill privileges. Its public buildings are a stone courthouse and

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jail, both erected the present season. Around these is a small village. The township is divided into four school districts, in each of which is a good schoolhouse. Pop., 1820, 503.

August, 1824. J. P. L.

NORTON, an uninhabited township in the northwest corner of Essex county, is in lat. $44^{\circ} 58'$, and is bounded north by Bradford and Barnston, Can., east by Averill, south by Avery's, Warner's and Warren's gore, and west by Holland. There is a considerable pond, lying partly in this township, and partly in Warren's gore, which discharges its waters to the north into Missuippe lake in Canada. Lake Beautiful lies partly in the eastern part of the township, the waters of which are also discharged northerly into Canada.

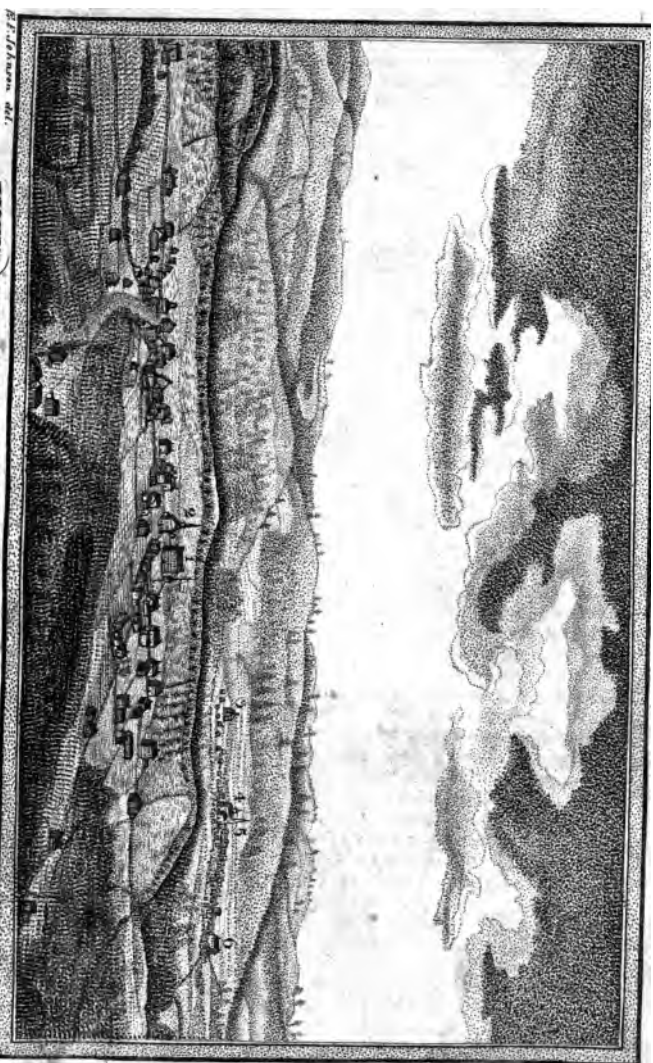
NORWICH, a post town in the northeast corner of Windsor county, is in lat. $43^{\circ} 45'$ and long. $4^{\circ} 38'$, and is bounded north by Thetford, east by Connecticut river, which separates it from Hanover, N. H., south by Hartford, and west by Sharon. It lies 40 miles southeast from Montpelier, and 20 north from Windsor. This township was chartered to Eleazer Wales and others, July 4, 1761, and contains about 25000 acres. In 1762, the township was partly lotted, and the next year Jacob Fenton, Ebenezer Smith and Jehn Slaughter, came here from Mansfield, Con., built them a camp and began improvements. There were, at this time, two men in Hanover, and a small settlement in Lebanon. In July, Smith and Slaughter left Fenton on Wednesday for the purpose of hoeing corn in Lebanon, and returned on Saturday evening when they found Fenton dead in the camp. It appeared afterwards that Mr. Freeman happened over here, and finding Fenton

sick and alone, he tarried with him till he died, and then went to Lebanon for help to bury him. Freeman returned, and Fenton was buried July 15, 1765, aged 65 years, and a monument erected over him, which remains to this day. In the summer of 1764, four men moved their families into the township, and from this time the settlement advanced with considerable rapidity, mostly by emigrants from Mansfield and Preston, Con. The religious denominations in this town are Congregationalists, Methodists, Baptists, Episcopalians, &c. The Rev. Lyman Potter was ordained over the Congregational church, August 31, 1775. At this time there was no other denomination of Christians in town. Mr. Potter was dismissed in 1800, and the Rev. James Woodward was installed over the same church, September 5, 1804. There are at present two Congregational societies, one in the north and the other in the south parish, and each has an elegant meetinghouse. The Rev. Samuel Goddard was settled over the north society, January 23, 1822. The Rev. R. W. Bailey was settled over the south society in 1820, and dismissed in 1824. The first meetinghouse was built in this town in 1776, and it was at that time the best meetinghouse in the state. The Methodists also, have a meetinghouse in this town. Among the eminent personages may be mentioned the Hon. Peter Olcott, who died here in September 1808. He had a military command at the capture of Gen. Burgoyne, and, afterwards, passed thro' every grade of military office to that of Major Gen. He was for some time judge of the Supreme Court, many years Lieut. Governor of the state, and at the time of his death, trustee of Dartmouth College. The Hon.

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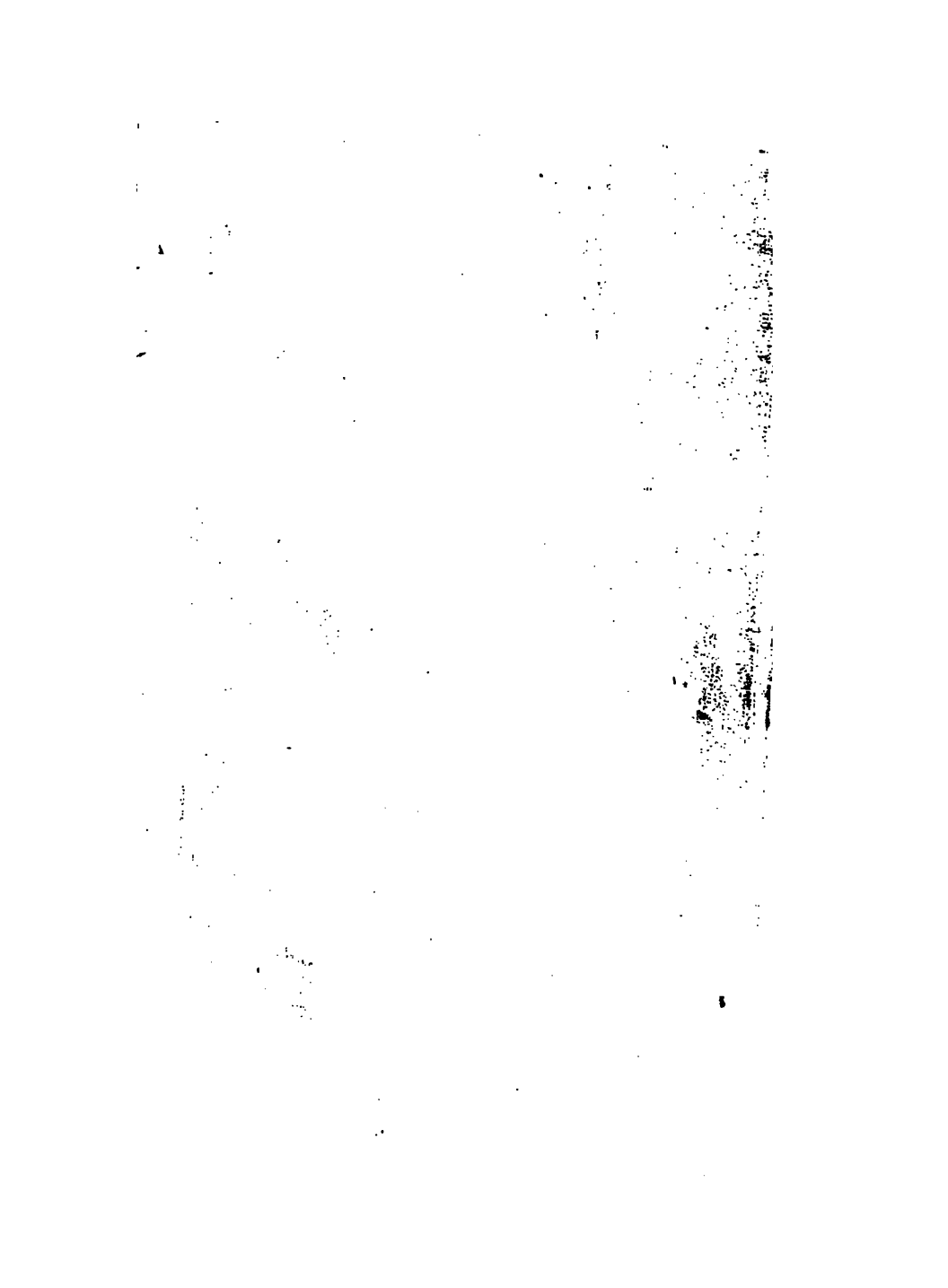
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Thomas Murdock, died here in December, 1803. He was member of the Council of the state, and a judge of the county Court. The Hon. Paul Brigham, died here July 15, 1824, in the 79th year of his age. He served four years as captain in the revolutionary war; was five years high sheriff of the county of Windsor; a Major General of militia; five years chief judge of the county court; and 22, or 24 succeeding years, Lieut. Governor of the state. All these offices he discharged to the satisfaction of his fellow citizens, and he received their suffrages for the latter till, admonished by the infirmities of age, he declined any further public service. Connecticut river washes the eastern boundary of the township, and is from 30 to 40 rods in width. It is fordable in three places at low water. Ompompanoosuc river enters the township from the north, two miles west of Connecticut river, and after running three miles across the northeast corner mingles its waters with those of the Connecticut. It is a rapid stream with a gravelly bottom, about six rods in width, and affords several eligible mill seats. Blood brook arises wholly in this township, and passing a little west of Norwich Plain, falls into the Connecticut just below the bridge leading from Norwich to Dartmouth College. On this stream are several excellent mill seats. At its mouth, it is about two rods in width. On each of the above streams are some fine tracts of interval. Smalley's brook is a small mill stream, which falls into Connecticut river between the Ompompanoosuc and Blood brook. Mosher's brook rises in the south part, and unites with the Connecticut in Hartford. The timber on the meadows was originally elm, bass, ash and butternut, or the plains and hills near the river, principally white pine, and further back maple, beech, birch, hemlock, &c. The surface of the township is uneven, but nearly all admits of cultivation. It produces all kinds of grain and grass, and some of the finest orchards in the state. Extensive beds of iron ore are found in the northwest corner of the township, connected with the copperas ore in Strafford. Cyanite, or sap- pare, is also found in this township in laminated masses, connected with quartz and mica. On the bank of Connecticut river, about 70 rods above the mouth of the Ompompanoosuc, is an Indian burying ground, where human bones, stone pots, arrows, &c. are frequently found. Between the Connecticut and the Ompompanoosuc is a high bluff, where explosions were formerly heard, like the report of cannon, to the great terror of the inhabitants. There are in this town two hand-some pine trees about 12 feet apart, one of about 18 and the other 24 inches in diameter. About 20 feet from the ground, is a limb, of about four inches in diameter, extending from one tree to the other, which appears to be firmly united to both, and above the limb the trees are of equal size. The township has, generally, been very healthy. The dysentery, however, prevailed here in 1795, and carried off 60 persons, and the epidemic of 1813 was very mortal. Windsor county grammar school was incorporated and established here in 1785. *Norwich village*, is pleasantly situated on Norwich Plain, and contains a handsome meetinghouse, a grammar school-house, the American Literary, Scientific and Military Academy, several stores, a tavern, a considerable number of mechanics' shops, and about 30 dwellinghouses. The A-



VIEW OF NORWICH FROM PROSPECT HILL.

Reference. In Military Academy. 18. Church of Norwich. 13. Medical Col. Hanover. 8. Dartmouth. 10. 11. Church of St. Thomas.



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merican Literary, Scientific and Military Academy was established in this village, in 1820, under the superintendence of Capt. A. Partridge. It is, and deservedly so, one of the most popular schools in the United States. The number of cadets is at present 160, who are collected from nearly all the states in the Union. To become a member of this institution, the candidate must be of good moral character, be able to read and spell correctly, to write a fair and legible hand, and to work the ground rules of Arithmetic. The course of instruction embraces the following branches, viz. The Latin, Greek, French, and English languages; Arithmetic; the construction and use of Logarithms; Algebra; Geometry; Plain and Spherical Trigonometry; Planimetry; Stereometry; Mensuration of heights and distances by Trigonometry, and also Geometrically; Practical Geometry generally, including particularly Surveying and Levelling; Conic Sections; the use of the Barometer, with its application to measuring the altitudes of mountains and other eminences; Mechanics; Hydrostatics; the elements of Chymistry and Electricity; Optics; Astronomy; Navigation; Geography, including the use of Maps and the Globes; Composition; Logic; History; Ethics; the elements of Natural and Political Law; the Law of Nations; Military Law; the Constitution of the United States, and of the States severally; Metaphysics; Agriculture; Permanent and Field Fortification; Field Engineering, generally; the construction of Marine Batteries; Artillery duty; the principles of Gunnery, a complete course of Military Tactics; the attack and defence of fortified places; Castrametation; Ancient Fortifica-

tion; the ancient mode of attacking and defending fortified places; the ancient Tactics, particularly those of the Greeks and Romans, with a description of the organization and discipline of the phalanx and legion; Book Keeping; Music; Fencing; Military Drawing; Topography; Civil Engineering, including the construction of Roads, Canals, Locks, and Bridges, and Architecture. Three courses of public military lectures are, annually, given at this institution by the Superintendent, and one course of lectures on botany, mineralogy and chymistry by the Professor in that department. The cadets are required to dress in uniform. Every thing, in the internal regulations of the Academy, is calculated to establish the cadet in habits of regularity and order, to inure him to the hardships of active life, and to give him a practical knowledge of the several sciences, to which his attention is called. In these things, consists its principal superiority over the other literary institutions of our country, in which the students acquire but little practical information, contract habits of bodily inactivity, lose their health and destroy their usefulness. The present officers of this institution are, Alden Partridge, A. M. *Superintendent, and Professor of Mathematics, Philosophy, and Military Science*, Rev. James W. Woodward, A. M. *Chaplain, and Professor of Latin, &c.*, E. B. Williston, A. B. *Professor of the Greek Language and Rhetoric*, Joseph Barratt, M. D. *Professor and Lecturer in Botany, Mineralogy and Chymistry*, Monsieur Pierre Ferry, *Professor of the French Language*, W. W. Bayley, *Professor of Music*. The Assistant Instructors are Cadets, E. F. Johnson, *Instructor in Practical Geometry, &c.*, H. P.

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Woodworth and J. D. Allen, *Assistants in Mathematics*, E. Dunbar, *Assistant in Mathematics and Instructor in Topography*, V. B. Horton, *Assistant in Latin*, J. Holbrook, *Assistant in Latin and English*. There are, in the town, 12 school districts, six saw, three grist and one oil mill. Pop., 1820, 1935.

September, 1824.

NULHEGAN RIVER, rises partly in Averill, and partly in Wenlock. The North branch runs a southerly course through Averill, Lewis and a part of Minehead, the West branch runs an easterly course through Wenlock and a part of Brunswick. They unite in Minehead, and, taking a southeasterly course, fall into Connecticut river a little above the northeast corner of Brunswick. This river is, generally, rapid, except that part of the West branch, that runs through Wenlock and Brunswick, which is very still and deep, and bordered by alder meadows. Through this and Clyde river, which runs a northwest course into lake Memphremagog, the Indians formerly had their navigation from said lake to Connecticut river. They had a carrying place of about two miles from the head of one river to the head of the other, and several other carrying places by the falls and rapids in these streams. This river waters about 120 square miles, and is about three rods wide at its mouth.

J. W.

OMPOMPANOOSUC RIVER, rises in the northwestern part of Vershire and runs easterly into West Fairlee. It then takes a southeasterly course into Thetford, where it receives a considerable stream from Fairlee lake, which is a large body of water lying partly in Fairlee and partly in Thetford. Continuing a southeasterly course

through this township, the Ompompanoosuc mingles its waters with Connecticut river in the northeastern part of Norwich. In the south part of Thetford, it receives a considerable mill stream from the west, which originates in the eastern part of Tunbridge and in Strafford. The whole length of this river is about 20 miles, and it affords a number of valuable mill privileges.

ONION RIVER, is formed in Cabot by the union of several small streams, and taking a southerly course, enters Marshfield where it receives a large tributary from the east, which originates in Onion river pond in Peacham and in Melly's pond in Cabot. On this stream is a remarkable cataract, where the water falls about 500 feet in the distance of 30 rods. Through Marshfield, Onion river continues a southerly course into Plainfield, where it bends to the southwest and crosses the corner of the township into Montpelier. Here it receives Kingsbury's branch, from Calais. After crossing the southeast corner of Montpelier, Onion river takes a northwesterly course, which it continues till it falls into lake Champlain, between Colchester and Burlington, five miles north of Burlington village. Its most considerable tributaries are Dog river and Stevens' branch in Berlin, North branch at Montpelier village, Mad river in Moretown, Waterbury river in Waterbury, Huntington river in Richmond, and Muddy brook between Wiliston and Burlington. The alluvial flats along this river are narrow, till the river has passed thro' the western range of the Green Mountains, when they become much more extensive. In Bolton, where it passes the range, the

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mountains approach very near the river. The channels which have been worn in the rocks by this river are a great curiosity. One of these between Middlesex and Moretown, is about 80 rods in length, 60 feet in width, and 30 feet deep; the rock appearing like a wall on each side. Another of these channels is between Waterbury and Duxbury, four miles below Waterbury village. Its depth is about 100 feet, and the rocks on the south side are perpendicular. The rocks have here fallen into the chasm and formed a *natural bridge*, which is crossed by footmen with safety, at low water. Among the rocks here, are also, several curious caverns. Holes, also, of cylindrical form, are here worn into the solid rocks several feet in depth. This chasm is but a few steps from the turnpike leading from Montpelier to Burlington, and is worthy the attention of the curious traveller. It has been represented by geographers as being in Bolton, but this is a mistake. It is, however, near the east line of that township. A third channel of this kind is between Burlington and Colchester, about three fourths of a mile above Onion river falls. The channel here is about 40 rods in length, 70 feet in width, and 65 feet deep. Across the channel a bridge has been thrown which is perfectly secure from floods. There is abundant evidence, both here and at the natural bridge above mentioned, that there formerly existed a large pond at each place, whose waters were drained off by the wearing down of the channels. In Onion river are several falls which afford excellent sites for mills. The turnpike from Royalton to Burlington along this river is far the best passage of the Green Mountains in the State. Onion river is one of the largest in the State, being about 70 miles in length. It was called by the Indians, Winooski. It has also been called French river.

ORANGE, a post township in the northwest part of Orange county, is in lat. $44^{\circ} 9'$ and long. $4^{\circ} 33'$, and is bounded north by a part of Plainfield and by Harris's and Goshen gore, east by Topsham, south by Washington, and west by Barre. It lies 13 miles east from Montpelier, and 50 north from Windsor. It was granted, November 6, 1780, and chartered, to Ebenezer Green and others, August 11, 1781, containing 23040 acres. The settlement was commenced by Joseph Williams, in September, 1793. The town was organized, March 12, 1796, and John Sloan was first town clerk. It was first represented in the year 1800 by Thomas S. Paine. The religious denominations are Congregationalists, Methodists and Freewill Baptists. The Rev. Enos Bliss was settled over the Congregational church in the year 1799, and, after preaching several years, was dismissed. There was a small but decent meetinghouse completed here in 1823. The epidemic of 1813 carried off about 40 persons in the course of a few weeks in the spring of that year. Doct. Eliphalet M. Bill is the only professional man in town. The surface of this township is uneven, and, in some parts, rocky. Knox's mountain, in the northeast part, is a considerable elevation, and affords immense quantities of excellent granite for building stone. The rocks, in this township, are almost exclusively granite, and in it are found plates of beautiful white mica several inches square. The timber is

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mostly hard wood except along the streams where it is spruce, hemlock, cedar and fir. The soil is in many parts, cold and wet, and better adapted to the production of grass than grain. The most considerable stream is Jail branch, which enters this township from Washington, and, after receiving a considerable tributary from the north, passes off to the west into Barre. Some of the head branches of Waits river originate in the eastern part of this township. The turnpike, from Chelsea to Montpelier, passes through the southwest corner. There are, in town, seven school districts, six schoolhouses, one store, one distillery, one grist mill and four saw mills. Population, 1820, 751.

April, 1824.

L. C.

ORANGE COUNTY, lies on the east side of the Green Mountains, about half way between the northern and southern boundary of the State. It is situated between lat. $43^{\circ} 46'$ and $44^{\circ} 13'$ north, and between long. $4^{\circ} 11'$ and $4^{\circ} 53'$ east, extending 34 miles from east to west, and 28 from north to south, containing about 650 square miles. It is bounded north by Caledonia county, east by Connecticut river which separates it from Grafton county, N. H. south by Windsor county, and west by a part of Washington county, and a small part of Addison county. This county was incorporated in Feb. 1781. Chelsea, lying nearly in the centre of the county, is the seat of justice. The Supreme Court commences its session here on the last Tuesday save two in August, and the County Court on the second Monday of June and fourth Monday of December. There are several pleasant villages in this county, particularly in Chelsea, Newbury and Randolph. There are

no large streams in this county. Wells river runs across the northeast corner. Connecticut river and its tributaries, particularly Ompompanoosuc and Wait's river, water the eastern and southeastern parts; the first, second and third branches of White river, water the south and southwestern parts, and Stevens' branch of Onion river, the northwestern parts. The eastern range of Green Mountains, called the height of lands, extends along the northwestern part of the county. The rocks in the northern and central parts, are almost exclusively granite, which, in many places, makes the best of mill and building stones. A range of argillaceous slate extends through the western part. Immense quantities of the sulphuret of iron are found in Strafford, and lead ore is found in Thetford. The Grand List for 1823 was \$260556. Population, 1820, 24169.

ORLEANS COUNTY, lies in the north part of the State, and about half way between Connecticut river and lake Champlain. It is situated between lat. $44^{\circ} 28'$ and 45° north, and between lon. $4^{\circ} 15'$ and 5° east, being 33 miles in length, and 30 miles from east to west on Canada line, and containing 850 square miles. It is bounded north by Canada, east by Essex county, south by Caledonia county and Washington county, and west by Franklin county. It was incorporated Nov. 5, 1792, and Wrasburgh, situated near its centre, is the seat of justice. The Supreme Court sits here on the 4th Tuesday of September, and the County Court on the last Monday of February, and 2d Monday of September. The first settlement was commenced in this county in 1787, in the southwestern part, on

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the river Lamoille, by John McDaniel, Esq.—It is still thinly settled, but will in process of time, doubtless be one of the first counties in the State. The face of the land is generally handsome, the soil is easily tilled, and it produces excellent grain and grass. It yields a good growth of Indian corn, but it is somewhat liable to be cut off by early frosts before it comes to maturity. After the country becomes more cleared, and the swamps drained, or dried by being exposed to the sun, this inconvenience will doubtless be in a great measure removed. This county contains the most natural ponds of any one in the State; and Memphremagog lake extends into the north part. The eastern and central parts are watered by Black, Barton and Clyde rivers, the southern part by the Lamoille, and the western part by Missisque river. This county lies wholly between the eastern & western ranges of the Gr. Mountains. The rocks in the western part are principally mica and chlorite slate. A range of argillite passes through the central part. A range of serpentine extends along the Missisque river, and is accompanied by asbestos, amianthus, magnetic iron, &c. The Grand list of the county for 1823 was \$60,291. Population, 1820, 6819.

ORWELL, a post town in the northwest corner of Rutland County, is in lat. 43° 48', and long. 3° 43', and is bounded north by Shoreham, east by Sudbury and a part of Whiting, south by Benson, and west by lake Champlain, being opposite to Ticonderoga, N. Y. It lies 20 miles northwest from Rutland, 47 southwest from Montpelier, and 47 southwest from Burlington.—

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This township was chartered to Benjamin Ferris and associates, Aug. 8, 1763, and contains 42 square miles. John Charter began improvements on the south end of Mount Independence, and lived here several years before the revolution. In 1776, a large body of troops was collected together in this township, the greatest part of whom was stationed at Mt. Independence, at the north end of which was a breast work and a picket fort on the top. This mountain contains about 250 acres, and was heavily timbered, but the timber was all demolished by the soldiers. The next year Ticonderoga and Mt. Independence fell into the hands of the British, and the Americans retreated to the south. The first permanent settlement was made in 1783, by Amos Spafford, Shadrack Hathaway, Eber Murray, Ephraim and William Fisher and John Charter, (the latter having been driven off during the war,) upon Mt. Independence. The next year the Hon. Pliny Smith and others came into the town, and from this time the settlement advanced with considerable rapidity. The town was organized, Dec. 12, 1787, and David Leonard was first town clerk. The town was first represented in 1788 by Ebenezer Wilson. The most numerous religious sects are Baptists and Congregationalists. Elder E. Phelps was settled over the Baptist church about the year 1789, and was the first settled minister. He preached here five or six years. The church has since been successively under the pastoral care of Elders Culver, Webster, Murray, Fishers and Sawyer. Elder Ephraim Sawyer was settled in 1821. This church was organized about the year 1784, and now consists of 67 members. The Rev. Sylvania

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Chapin was settled over the Congregational church about the year 1790, and continued its pastor for several years. He was succeeded by the Rev. Mason Napping, who was dismissed in 1820. The Rev. Ira Iugham was settled over this church in 1821 and dismissed in 1823. The church is now destitute of a pastor. There are two meeting-houses in town; that belonging to the Congregationalists is at the centre, and was erected in 1805, and that belonging to the Baptists is in the eastern part. The dysentery prevailed here about the year 1804, and in the course of 60 days carried off 60 children. The epidemic of 1813 was also very mortal, and a considerable number, mostly heads of families, were victims to it. There is a tract of about 2000 acres in the south part of the township, which is somewhat broken and hilly. The remaining part is very level, handsome land, and produces abundant crops of all kinds of grain. The principal streams are East creek, which rises in Benson and falls into lake Champlain on the north side of Mount Independence, and Lemonfair river, which here consists of two branches, running parallel with each other, along the eastern border, and uniting near the north line of the township. On these streams are several mill privileges, which are good during a greater part of the year. The waters where the land is clayey are slightly impregnated with Epsom salts, or the sulphate of magnesia. There is a spring on the lake shore, about 100 rods south from the northwest corner, the waters of which are very strongly impregnated, and from these, salts have been manufactured in considerable quantities. In the compact limestone in this township are the shells of various

kinds of fish, which are believed to be oceanic. In the compact limestone on Mt. Independence, flint is found. Specimens of blende, or the sulphuret of zinc, have also been found in this township. The width of the lake between Mt. Independence and Ticonderoga is about 80 rods. A mile further south at a place called Sholes Landing it is only 40 rods wide. The average width of the lake against Orwell is about one mile, and the widest place 2 miles. May 13, 1820, a piece of land, in this township, of more than 5 acres area, sunk about 40 feet, and slid into the lake. The impulse made upon the water was so great as to raise the lake 3 feet at the opposite shore, a mile and a half distant. The ground was partly covered with small trees, some of which moved off erect, while others were thrown down. Orwell is divided into 9 school districts in which are between 6 and 700 scholars. There was formerly a furnace here which did considerable business, but it is now in ruins. There are 2 small villages, one around each meeting-house. The turnpike from Fair Haven to Vergennes, passes through the township, and a market road has been lately laid through it from Brandon to Sholes Landing, where a large stone store house has been erected. There are in town 6 saw, 3 grist, and 2 fulling mills, one distillery, 3 tanneries, 2 carding machines, 3 stores, and 5 taverns. Population, 1820, 1730.

July, 1824.

F. S.

OTTER CREEK is the longest stream in Vermont. It originates in Mount Tabor, runs south four or five miles into Peru, thence westerly into the eastern part of Dorset, within a few rods of the head of the Battenkill, where it turns

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suddenly towards the north and returns into Mount Tabor, running parallel to itself. It runs nearly north through the western part of this township and Wallingford, and through the central part of Clarendon into Rutland; it then takes a northwesterly course through Pittsford and Brandon; between Leicester and Salisbury on the east, and Whiting and Cornwall on the west; through the western part of Middlebury; between New-Haven and Weybridge; through the northeast corner of Addison; between Waltham and Panton, and through Vergennes and Ferrisburgh into lake Champlain. From the southwest it receives in Ferrisburgh a large creek which originates in Bridport, in Weybridge Lemonfair river from Orwell and Shoreham, in Rutland Little West river, or Furnace brook from Tinmouth, and in Mount Tabor Mill river from Danby. From the east it receives New-Haven river in New-Haven, Middlebury river in Middlebury, Leicester river in Leicester, Furnace river in Pittsford, East creek in Rutland, and Cold river and Mill river in Clarendon, all of which are considerable mill streams. Otter creek above Middlebury, is a very still stream, and its waters deep, affording very few mill privileges. From Middlebury to Pittsford, a distance of 25 miles, it is navigable for boats. At Middlebury, Weybridge and Vergennes, are falls in the creek, which afford excellent sites for mills, and on which are some of the finest manufacturing establishments in the State. From Vergennes to its mouth, a distance of 8 miles, the creek is navigable for the largest vessels on the lake. The alluvial

flats along this stream are very extensive, and are inferior to none in the State. Its whole length is about 90 miles, and its waters about 900 square miles.

PANTON, a post township in the western part of Addison county, is in lat. $44^{\circ} 8'$ and long. $3^{\circ} 40'$, and is bounded north by Ferrisburgh, east by Otter creek, which separates it from Waltham, and by a part of Vergennes, south by Addison, and west by lake Champlain, which separates it from Elizabethtown, N. Y. It lies 13 miles northwest from Middlebury, and 25 southwesterly from Burlington, and was chartered Nov. 3, 1764, containing 10530 acres. No permanent settlement was made here till after the revolutionary war. There is a Baptist church here, which is under the pastoral care of *Elder John Stearns*, and consists of 66 members. This is a very level township. The only stream of consequence is a creek, which runs northerly nearly through the centre, and unites with Otter creek in Ferrisburgh. It is a wide sluggish stream. There is not a good mill privilege in the township. Population 1820, 540.

PARKERSTOWN, a township in Rutland county, is in lat. $43^{\circ} 37'$ and long. $4^{\circ} 6'$, and is bounded northerly by Chittenden, easterly by Sherburne, southerly by Shrewsbury, and west by Rutland. It lies 47 miles south from Montpelier, and 25 northwest from Windsor. It was chartered to Joseph Banker and others, Feb. 23, 1781, by the name of Medway, Parker's gore was annexed to it, and the whole incorporated into a township, by the name of Parkerstown, Nov. 7, 1804. The town was organized March 11, 1806, and John Page was first town clerk. This township lies mostly

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on the Green Mountains, and much of it is high and cold land, and incapable of settlement. There are some good farms along the western border, and good grazing land in other parts. The turnpike from Bethel to Rutland, passes through this township; also, the direct road from Woodstock through Bridgewater, to Rutland. The town is divided into 3 school districts, and contains one saw mill, and one tavern. Population, 1820, 174.

July, 1824.

PASSUMPSIC* RIVER has its source in a pond on the easterly line of Westmore, and, running a southeasterly course through Newark, passes into the west corner of East-Haven; thence it pursues nearly a south course through Burke, Lyndon, St. Johnsbury, Waterford and Barnet, and falls into the Connecticut a mile below the foot of the fifteen mile falls. From its source till it approaches near the centre of Lyndon, it is a swift stream. It then meanders through a rich tract of interval till it approaches the south line, where is a high fall. The greatest part of the way through St. Johnsbury it is swift, but in a few places it runs slow through excellent interval land; and through Waterford and Barnet it runs slow through rich flat land, though there are some large falls in Barnet. It is generally deep, and is between four and six rods wide below St. Johnsbury plain. It receives several large branches in Lyndon, two in St. Johnsbury and one in Barnet. Its length is about 34 miles.

J. W.

PAWLET, a post township in the southwest corner of Rutland county, is in lat. $43^{\circ} 21'$, and long. 3°

* *Pronounced by the Indians as if written Pousoomsuc.*

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50', and is bounded north by Wells, east by Danby, south by Rupert, and west by Granville, N. Y. It lies 33 miles north from Bennington, and 21 southwest from Rutland. It was chartered Aug. 26, 1761, to Jonathan Willard and others, containing 23040 acres. The settlement of this township was commenced in 1761, by Simeon Burton, and William Fairfield. The next year Capt. Jonathan Willard, who owned 22 rights of land here, equal to 7920 acres, came into the town with 8 or ten hired men, and Messrs. Rush, Fitch, and others about the same time. In 1763 the town was organized, and Simeon Burton was first town clerk. The religious denominations are Baptists, Congregationalists, Episcopalians, Methodists, and Universalists. The two former are the most numerous. The Rev. Doct. Beebe, settled over the Congregational church, was the first settled minister. He continued 5 or 6 years, and was succeeded Oct. 23, 1793 by the *Rev. John Griswold*, their present pastor. They have a handsome meetinghouse erected in 1797, situated in a small village, about one mile south of the centre of the township. The Baptist church was organized, Oct. 4, 1791. In the year 1800 they erected a large meetinghouse in the western part of the township, and Oct. 17, 1802, settled the *Rev. Isaac Bealla* for their pastor, who still continues. There were special revivals of religion here in 1804, and 1808. Mr. Rush, one of the first settlers died here in March of the present year, aged 110 years. The physicians are John Sargeant, Oliver L. Harmon, Samuel Potter, and Ithamer Tilden. Nathaniel Harmon, Esq. attorney. The principal streams are Pawlet river, which runs south-

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westerly nearly through the centre of the township, and Indian river, which runs the same course across the southwest corner. The latter rises from a spring of pure water, sufficiently large to carry a grist mill. It abounds in trout, and takes its name from the great number of Indians, who formerly resorted here for the purpose of fishing. The township is divided nearly in the centre by a range of mountains extending through it from south to north. The most remarkable summit is a little north of the centre, and is called Haystack mountain. The soil is dry and warm, easily cultivated, and produces good crops of grain and grass. The timber is principally maple, beech, birch, elm, bass, ash, walnut, oak, hemlock and pine. There is in this town a brick academy, in which the higher branches are taught, and 13 school districts in which are 12 good schoolhouses. There are, also, one oil, 5 saw, 3 grist and 3 fulling mills, one carding machine, one woollen factory, one cotton factory, 4 stores, 3 taverns, 3 distilleries, and 3 tanneries. One of the latter is near the head of Indian river, and is very extensive. Population 1820, 2155. N. H.

August 1824.

PAWLET RIVER, is a small stream, which rises in Dorset, runs northwesterly, across the northeast corner of Rupert, diagonally across the township of Pawlet, and unites with Wood Creek, in the state of New York, 2 or 3 miles above its mouth. This stream affords a number of eligible mill seats in Vermont.

PEACHAM, a post township in Caledonia county, situated in lat. $44^{\circ} 20'$ and long. $4^{\circ} 43'$. It is 20 miles east from Montpelier, and 18 northwesterly from Newbury. It is bounded northerly by Danville,

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easterly by Barnet, southerly by Groton, and westerly by Marshfield and Cabot. It is a New-Hampshire grant, and was chartered December 31, 1763. In 1773, that part of Peacham called, 'the square,' was allotted, and several pitches made. In 1774, pitches were made by Jonathan Elkins, John Sanborn, Fry Bailey, John Skeel and Robert Carr, and the same year a line was run from Connecticut river in Barnet through Peacham to Missisque bay on lake Champlain. This line was of great use to our scouts and to deserters from the enemy during the revolutionary war. In the spring of 1775, Jonathan Elkins came to Peacham, with several hired men, and began improvements upon the lot he had pitched the year before. His farm in Haverhill, N. H., he had sold on a credit of several annual payments; but, on account of the depreciation of the currency, after two or three of the first payments, the purchaser paid at the rate of three, four and five bushels of corn for a hundred dollars. In March, 1776, several companies, belonging to Col. Beedel's regiment, marched through Peacham to Canada upon snow shoes on the line run in 1774. The same spring Gen. Bailey had orders to open a road from Newbury to St. Johns, for the purpose of conveying troops and provisions into Canada. He had cut it from Newbury six miles above Peacham when the news arrived that our army had retreated from Canada, and the undertaking was abandoned. Jonathan Elkins had removed his family to Peacham in June of this year, but, after a stay of three weeks, was obliged to retreat with Gen. Bailey's men to Newbury, where he remained until the October following. He then removed his fam-

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ily again to Peacham, where they remained during the war. Only three families spent the succeeding winter in Peacham, viz; Jonathan Elkins', John Skeel's and Archibald McLachlin's. In 1777, James Bailey, Asher Chamberlin and Noah Hollyday removed their families here. Henry Elkins was born on the 15th of October of this year, and was the first child born in town. In 1773, the inhabitants of Peacham were in constant alarm. Our scouts frequently discovered signs of Indians, and informed the inhabitants as they passed and repassed. During this year, a number of prisoners and British deserters found their way through from Canada, and arrived at Peacham in a very weak and famishing condition. The inhabitants had to go to Newbury for their grinding, and a considerable part of the time in the winter, with no other than a snow shoe path. In 1779, Gen. Hazen came to Peacham with a part of his regiment, for the purpose, as he said, of completing the road commenced by Bailey in 1776, that an army might be sent through for the reduction of Canada. But this was only a feint for dividing the enemy and preventing their sending their whole force up the lakes. Hazen cut, cleared and made a passable road for 50 miles above Peacham through the towns of Cabot, Walden, Hardwick, Greensborough, Craftsbury, Albany Kellyvale, and erected several block-houses. This road was a great benefit to the settlers of this country after the war, and, in many places, is still called the "*Hazen Road*." It terminated at Hazen's Notch in Westfield, and the present road, from Peacham to Kellyvale, occupies the same ground over which the Hazen was passed. Hazen marched to the south in the fall, a-

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bandoning all the blockhouses, except the one 12 miles above Peacham, and committing this to the care of a sergeant's guard. In the spring of 1780, Capt. Aldrich came to Peacham and built a small picket around the house of James Bailey, and the blockhouse above was abandoned. In the fall, Aldrich marched his men to the south, leaving the inhabitants to look out for themselves. Col. Thomas Johnson, of Newbury, who had engaged to erect mills in Peacham, arrived at Jonathan Elkins' with the mill stones, on the evening of the 7th of March, 1781. About one o'clock next morning a party of the enemy from Canada came upon them, and made prisoners of Col. Johnson, Jacob Page, and the present Col. Jonathan Elkins, of Peacham, who was then a youth. They were all carried to St. Johns. Col. Johnson returned on parole, Mr. Page was sent to Montreal, and Col. Elkins to Quebec, and the two latter imprisoned. In the fall when the British fleet sailed from Quebec, Col. Elkins was sent a prisoner to England with about 150 more who were distributed throughout the fleet and obliged to do duty. When the fleet arrived at Plymouth, England, the prisoners were confined in Mill prison, where they remained until they were exchanged for Cornwallis' troops, in 1782, when Col. Elkins returned again to Peacham. Capt. Nehemiah Lovewell was stationed with his company in Peacham during the summer of 1781. In September, he sent a scout of four men up the Hazen road, who were ambushed and fired upon by the Indians. Two were killed and scalped, and the other two taken, and on the tenth day, after they left Peacham, they were prisoners in Quebec with Col. Elkins. There

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were no soldiers kept at Peacham, in 1782, and two Messrs. Bailies of this town were carried prisoners to Canada. Peacham was organized March 18, 1783, and James Bailey was first town clerk. This town has been peculiarly fortunate in the unity of religious sentiment. A Congregational church was gathered here and organized April 14, 1794, consisting of 14 members. October 30, 1799, they settled the *Rev. Leonard Worcester* for their pastor, and he has continued ably and faithfully to discharge the duties of that office ever since. At the time of Mr. Worcester's ordination, the church consisted of 40 members. The most remarkable revival, which has taken place, was in 1817 and 18, in consequence of which there was an addition to the church of 225 members. The whole number admitted since its organization, is 332, and the present number about 280. There is no other church in town, and but few professors of any other denomination. From a bill of mortality kept by Mr. Worcester, it appears that the whole number of deaths, in this town, since the 30th of October, 1799, is 406. The greatest number, in any year, was 59, and the least 6. Mrs. Hunt, the oldest person who has died in this town, was 96. Mrs. Linsey, the oldest now living, is 93. Caledonia county grammar school was established here by act of the Legislature, October 27, 1795. The building was erected, and the school commenced in August, 1800. The institution is under the direction of nine trustees. The school may be considered in a prosperous state. The average number of scholars from 30 to 40. The only bequest, which this institution has received, was a farm valued at \$1000, from Mr. James Orr. *Onion river* pond, so called, from its giving rise to one of the principal head branches of *Onion river*, lies in the western part of the town, and covers about 300 acres. There are several other small ponds, which are not worthy of particular notice. There are two considerable streams passing off to the east into Steven's branch, which afford numerous mill privileges. A ridge of land passes through the western part, but there is no very considerable elevation in this town. The western part is a hard soil, but the eastern is rich and pleasantly diversified with hills and valleys, being inhabited by a great number of respectable and wealthy farmers. There is in the eastern part of the town a natural bog meadow, containing an inexhaustible quantity of shell marl, from which lime has been manufactured to considerable extent. The colour of the marl is a bluish white. There is also a plenty of limestone, from which lime is made. One of the most remarkable occurrences, in this town, was the loss of a man's great toe, by frost, in the month of June. Mr. Walker, the gentleman, who sustained the loss, was 84 years old, and was frozen, in consequence of being lost in the woods, and lying out through the night of the 8th of June, 1816. There is a small village, situated on an elevated spot near the centre of the town, which is a place of some business. The only public buildings, in town, are a meetinghouse and an academy, both standing a little out of the village to the southwest. The market road leading from Boston to Montreal through Newbury, passes through the village, and also the county road from Chelsea to Danville. The town is divided into eight school districts with school-houses. There are one minister,

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<p>two lawyers, three physicians, three taverns, four stores, five grist mills, two saw mills, two fulling mills, one carding machine, eight distilleries, which work some grain but potatoes principally, and one woollen factory, which has had 4000 lbs. of wool on hand at a time the present season. Population, 1820, 1294.</p> <p><i>Sept. 1824. J. W. C. & J. E.</i></p> <p>PERU, a post township in the northeast corner of Bennington county, is in lat. $43^{\circ} 15'$ and long. $4^{\circ} 4'$, and is bounded north by Mount Tabor, east by Landgrove, south by Winhall, and west by Dorset. It lies 30 miles northeast from Bennington, and the same distance southwest from Windsor. It was chartered October 13, 1761, by the name of Bromley, and contains, by charter, 23040 acres. The settlement of this township was commenced about the year 1773, by William Barton, from Woodstock, Con. The town was organized, March 1, 1802. John Brock was first town clerk, and Reuben Bigelow, Esq. first representative. The religious denominations are Congregationalists, Episcopalians, Methodists and Baptists. The Congregational church consists of 51 members. The Rev. Oliver Plimpton was ordained over it, December 29, 1813, and died the next year. This society has a meetinghouse, which was erected in 1814. The other societies are small. In the years 1809 and 10, and 1813 and 14, the inhabitants of this township suffered much from sickness. The prevailing disorders were the measles, canker and fevers, and they were, in many cases, mortal. This township lies upon the Green Mountains, and much of it is high and broken. There are two natural ponds, one covering about 40 and the other about 60 acres. The eastern part is</p>	<p>watered by some of the head branches of West river. The best road across the Green Mountains in the state south of Montpelier, passes through this township. There are three school districts with a school-house in each, one saw mill, two taverns, one tannery, one blacksmith's shop and one chair factory. Population, 1820, 314. D. T.</p> <p><i>July, 1824.</i></p> <p>PHILADELPHIA.—A township was chartered by this name March 14, 1761; November 9, 1814, the north half of it was annexed to Goshen, and the remainder of it annexed to Chittenden, November 2, 1816.</p> <p>PHILADELPHIA RIVER, is a small stream, which rises in the south part of Goshen, runs southwest through Chittenden, and unites with East creek in Pittsford.</p> <p>PITTSFIELD, a post township in the northeast corner of Rutland county, is in lat. $43^{\circ} 48'$ and long. $4^{\circ} 10'$, and is bounded northeasterly by Rochester, southeasterly by Stockbridge, and westerly by Chittenden. It lies 35 miles southwest from Montpelier, and 17 north-east from Rutland. It was granted November 8, 1780, and chartered to Samuel Wilcox and others, July 29, 1781, containing about 12000 acres. The settlement was commenced, in 1786, by Thomas Hodgkins, Stephen Holt, George Martin, Daniel and Jacob Bowe, and a Mr. Woodard. The town was organized March 26, 1793. Thomas Hodgkins was the first town clerk and also the first representative. The religious denominations are Congregationalists and Methodists; the former church consisting of 41, and the latter of 20 members. The Methodist church was organized in 1804, and the Congregational, in 1806. The Rev. Justin Parsons</p>

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was settled over the Congregational church in this town and Stockbridge, September 15, 1812, and still continues their pastor. They have a small but convenient meetinghouse erected in 1820. The Methodists are supplied by circuit preachers. The dysentery prevailed here in 1803, and was very mortal, particularly to children, and the epidemic of 1813 was also very fatal. The victims of the latter were mostly adults. The most remarkable instance of longevity is Nathaniel Stone, who was 92 years old the 22d of April last. He enjoys good health, attends regularly upon public worship, and is able to walk several miles on foot for that purpose. Doct. Josiah H. Phelps commenced the practice of physic here in May, 1821. He was the first and is still the only physician settled in town. Two streams, one from the west, and the other from the south, unite near the centre of the township, forming Tweed river, which falls into White river in Stockbridge. These streams afford several good mill privileges. White river runs across the eastern corner. The township is mountainous, and the most important elevation is called Wilcox's peak. The timber is such as is common to the mountain towns. The turnpike, from Bethel to Rutland, passes through the township along Tweed river. There are here four school districts, two schoolhouses, three saw, one grist and one fulling mill, two taverns and one tannery. Population, 1820, 453.

D. B. jr.

September, 1824.

PITTSFORD, a post town in Rutland county, is in lat. 43° 43' and long. 3° 58', and is bounded north by Brandon, east by Chittenden, south by Rutland and west by Hubbardton and a small part of Ira.

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It lies 60 miles north of Bennington and 44 southwest from Montpelier; and was chartered Oct. 12, 1761, containing 25600 acres. The settlement of this township was commenced about the year 1768, by Messrs. Gideon and Benjamin Cooley from Greenwich, Mass., but they were soon joined by Roger Stevens, Felix Powell, Ebenezer Hopkins, Stephen Mead, Moses Omsted, Edward Owen, Joshua Woodward and others, from Massachusetts and Connecticut. The first records of this town were accidentally burnt, and therefore the time of its organization has not been ascertained. It was probably in the year 1770. Col. Benj. Cooley was first town clerk and Ebenezer Drury, Esq. first representative. During the revolutionary war two picket forts were erected in this township, one called fort Mott and the other fort Vengeance. The latter was built early in the year 1779, upon an eminence on the east side of Otter creek, and near the present stage road from Pittsford village, to Middlebury. Pittsford was a frontier township, and fort Vengeance the most northerly post in Vermont, on the west side of the Green Mountains, which was held by the Americans during the revolution. The religious denominations are Congregationalists, Baptists, and Methodists. Elder Elisha Rich was the first settled minister, and was ordained over the Baptist church about the year 1784. Elder Rich, after preaching here a number of years, left the town, and was succeeded by Elder Wm. Harrington, who was dismissed about the year 1819. Elder Nathan Dana resides in town, and preaches, occasionally, to this church, which at present consists of between 70 and 80 members.

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The Rev. Eleazer Harwood was settled over the Congregational Church about the year 1785, and continued its pastor till his death, which happened in 1807. In December of this year, the Rev. Holland Weeks was ordained over this church, and dismissed in 1815; the Rev. Asa Messer was ordained in January 1818, and dismissed in February, 1822; and the Rev. John Ingersoll, the present incumbent, was ordained in 1823. The Congregational, Baptist, and Methodist societies have each a convenient meetinghouse, two of which are situated in the village near the centre of the township. There have been two very general revivals of religion, the former in 1784 and 5, and the latter in 1802 and 3. The dysentery was very mortal here in 1803, and in the latter part of the summer carried off 40 persons in the course of 4 weeks. The epidemic of 1812 and 13, was also very fatal, particularly to heads of families. Mrs. Elizabeth Smith, one of the first settlers, lived to the age of 96 years, Mr. Elisha Adams to his 92d or 93d year, and several others to nearly the same age. The physicians are Docts. Winslow, Dana, Barker, Spooner and Barlow. Attorneys, Messrs. Newell, Briggs, and Granger. Mary, daughter of Ebenezer Lyman, was born in this town June 20, 1784, and died January 23d, 1794. In September previous to her death, being but little more than 9 years of age, she weighed 174 pounds, and at the time of her death, probably weighed 200 lbs. She was a healthy child, with good common sense, and her strength was equal to her size. She caught a slight cold, and was somewhat unwell for about two weeks before she died, but ate a hearty breakfast on the morning

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preceding her death. Otter creek, which flows through the middle of this township, from south to north, with a gentle meandering current, is the principal stream, and its width here is from 40 to 50 yards. Furnace river, a considerable tributary of Otter creek, is formed by the union of East creek and Philadelphia river. Along these streams are extensive meadows of the richest alluvial soil. On Furnace river and its branches are numerous mill privileges which are well improved. There are two ponds, one in the southeastern part covering about 20 acres, and the other in the northeastern covering about 30 acres. There are no mountains. A range of hills extends along the west line between this township and Hubbardston. The soil is generally loam, with some tracts which are sandy, and some of clay. The timber is oak of several kinds, pine, maple, beech, birch, elm, basswood, ash, cherry, butternut, walnut, poplar, &c. This township abounds in iron ore, which makes the best of ware, and bar iron, and has inexhaustible quarries of excellent marble. The iron ore yields about 25 per cent. of metallic iron. The marble is coarse grained and somewhat flexible. Much of it is conveyed down Otter creek to Middlebury, to be sawn and manufactured into jambs, &c. The oxide of manganese is also found in this township. In the eastern part of the township is a deep cavern in which ice may commonly be found in the months of July and August. There is a small village near the centre of the township, containing two meetinghouses, two stores, one druggist shop, two taverns, several mechanics' shops, and about 30 dwelling houses. It is situated eight miles north from Rutland.

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court house. The town is divided into 13 or 14 school districts, and contains eleven school houses. There are four grist, four fulling, one oil and eight saw mills, two woollen factories, one marble factory with several gangs of saws, three stores, three taverns, four distilleries, three tanneries, one forge and one furnace within a few rods of an extensive bed of iron ore of an excellent quality, two or three triphammer shops, and one pottery. Population, 1820, 1916.

August, 1824.

c. h.

PLAINFIELD, a small post township in the eastern part of Washington county, in lat. 44° 14', and long. 4° 31', and is bounded north by Marshfield, east by Goshengore, south by Barre and Orange, and west by Montpelier. It lies 55 miles north from Windsor, and 21 northwest from Newbury; and was chartered to Gen. James Whitelaw and others, Oct. 27, 1788, containing 10000 acres. The settlement was commenced about the year 1794, by Theodore Perkins, Joseph Batchelder, and Seth Freeman. They were joined the next year by Jonathan and Bradford Kinney, Moulton Batchelder, John Moore and others from different parts of New England. The titles to the lands, under which the first settlers purchased, proved to be bad, and they were mostly obliged to purchase a second time. But by the indulgence of the Hon. Heman Allen, into whose hands the lands fell, the inhabitants were mostly enabled to retain the farms on which they had commenced improvements. The town was organized under the name of St. Andrew's gore, April 4, 1796, and Harvey Bancroft was first town clerk, who was the same year killed by the fall of a tree. Nov. 6,

1797 the name of the township was altered to Plainfield. The first town meeting under this name was March 20, 1798, and Thomas Vincent, Esq. was then chosen town clerk. A small Congregational church was organized here about the year 1796 or 97, a Methodist church about the year 1800, and a Universalist society about the year 1820. The Congregational church has, for a part of the time, enjoyed the labors of the Rev. Jonathan Kinney, and this and the other societies have occasionally been supplied by itinerant preachers, but there has never been a settled minister in town. The physicians are Amherst Simons, Ebenezer Conant, and Nathaniel Bancroft. The township is watered by Onion river, which passes through the northwest corner, and by Great brook, which passes through the township in a northwesterly direction into Onion river. At the junction of these streams is a small village, containing a Congregational and Methodist meetinghouse, two stores, one tavern, one tannery, two potteries, two potashes, one saw-mill, one grist, one saw, one fulling and one clover mill, one carding machine, and two blacksmiths. There is a small pond in the eastern part which is well furnished with excellent trout. There is also a mineral spring similar to those in Newbury. (see Newbury,) which is a place of considerable resort for invalids. It is situated so near the margin of Great brook as to be overflowed at high water. The surface of this township is uneven, but is well timbered. There is but little waste land and the soil is generally of a good quality. The town is divided into seven school districts and contains six good schoolhouses. There are here two saw, two grist,

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one fulling and one clover mill, one carding machine and one triphammer shop. Population, 1820, 660.

April, 1824. S. W., Jr.

PLATT, PLOTT or LAPLOTT RIVER, is a small mill stream, which rises in the southeast part of Hinesburgh and runs northwesterly through the northeast corner of Charlotte and through Shelburn into the head of Shelburn bay. There are some fine tracts of interval along this stream and it affords a number of valuable mill privileges.

PLYMOUTH, a post township in the western part of Windsor county, is in lat. 43° 31', and long. 4° 15', and is bounded north by Bridgewater, east by Reading, south by Ludlow and a part of Mount Holly, and west by Shrewsbury. It lies 15 miles nearly west from Windsor, 52 south from Montpelier, and 16 southeast from Rutland; and was chartered July 6, 1761, by the name of Saltash. The settlement of this township was commenced in 1776 by George Huit, Samuel Page and John Mudge came into the township the next year, and Bowman Brown and John Coolidge soon after. The religious denominations are Methodists Congregationalists, and Christians. The Methodist church consists of between 30 and 40 members. *Elder Benjamin Shaw*, local preacher. The Rev. Abel Manning was settled over the Congregational church, and continued several years. They have a meetinghouse in the southeastern part of the township. *Neah Johnson* is minister of the Christian order. The Physicians are J. W. Emery and John Lynde. The principal stream in this township is Black river, which is formed here, and runs southeasterly into Ludlow. On this stream are several good mill seats and a

PLY

number of natural ponds which abound in fish. Two considerable branches of Queechy river also rise in this township. A considerable share of the rocks are primitive limestone, which makes the best of lime. Large quantities of this article are manufactured and transported to different parts of the country. The surface of the township is considerably broken. Two mountains extend through it parallel to the river and at no great distance from it. That on the northeastern side, is very abrupt, and is known by the name of Mount Tom. Near the meeting-house is an extensive bed of excellent steatite, or soapstone. At the foot of the mountain on the southwestern side of the river and about 80 rods from it, are situated the Plymouth caverns. The largest cave is near the border of a wood, and is entered by a sloping passage of about ten feet in length. This passage is about the size of a common well and is very steep. It leads into an irregular room about 27 feet in length, 29 in width and 13 or 20 in height. From this room is a large sloping passage in a northeasterly direction into another considerable apartment, the bottom of which is of sand and is the lowest part of the cavern. From this room are two passages in a northwesterly direction, into a couple of apartments, the area of each of which is about equal to that of a common bed room, and also a large opening to the east into another apartment. Proceeding northerly from this, you enter a spacious room 30 feet long, 12 wide and about 20 in height. The rocks, which compose the sides of this room incline towards each other and meet at the top like the ridge of a house. Returning back into

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the last mentioned room, you discover a passage leading towards the south, barely sufficient to admit a middling sized person to pass through it, on his hands and knees, which leads to a room 12 feet long, 7 wide, and in the middle 4 1-2 in height, which very much resembles a common oven. This cavern was discovered about the first of July, 1813. The author of this work visited it about the 10th of the same month, and explored the several apartments, an account of which was published soon after in the Vermont Journal. At this time numerous stalactites were suspended from the roof and sides of the cavern, the greater part of which were rudely beaten off and carried away by the numerous visitants (amounting to several thousands) with which the cavern was thronged during that summer. The rocks are limestone and the cavern was probably formed by the removal of the earth from among the rocks by water. A few rods west of the cavern above described another has been discovered, which is about two thirds as large. Plymouth is a good grazing township, and there are here some excellent dairies; fifty cows is the largest. No ores have been discovered, but there are probably large quantities of iron here as there are several places where the magnetic needle is very sensibly affected. This township is divided into eleven school districts, in which are eight good schoolhouses. There are three grist and five saw mills, one trip-hammer shop, two stores, two taverns and one tannery. Population, 1820, 1172.

B. S.

Aug. 1824.

Pocock.—Name altered to Bristol, October 21, 1789. See Bristol.

POMFRET, a township in the north part of Windsor county, is in

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lat. 43° 42' and long. 4° 27', and is bounded north by Sharon, east by Hartford, south by Woodstock, and west by Barnard. It lies 18 miles north from Windsor, and 40 south from Montpelier; was chartered July 8, 1761, to Isaac Dana and associates, and is seven miles long and five and a half wide. The settlement of this township was commenced in the spring of 1770, by Bartholomew Durkee, from Pomfret, Con., who came into it with his family, consisting of a wife and five children, on the 6th day of March. In coming into the town, the family proceeded, on foot, upon a snow-shoe path, six miles, drawing their furniture upon handsleds. In the course of a few days, they were joined in the settlement by Mr. John Cheedle and family. John, son of B. Durkee, was born December 25, of this year, and was the first child born in town. The proprietors made him a present of 100 acres of land. In 1771, Wm. Wilson came into the township from Connecticut, and, a few weeks after, his wife and three children followed him the whole distance on foot. In the course of two years, the settlement was increased by a great number of families, among whom were John W. Dana, Seth Hodges and Benjamin Bugbee. Mr. Dana built the first grist mill, soon after he came into town, upon a small stream, which empties into White river. The town was organized in March, 1773, and John W. Dana was chosen town clerk. At this meeting John Throop was chosen justice of the peace, and three constables were appointed, and but two highway surveyors. The town was first represented, in 1778, by John Throop. The first settled minister was the Rev. Elisha Hutchinson, of the Congregational ex-

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Hoosac, N. Y. It lies 56 miles south-westerly from Rutland and 30 west from Brattleborough. It was chartered January 8, 1760, and contains about 25000 acres. The settlement of this township was commenced about the year 1761, but we have obtained no information respecting its early history. In 1791, it was the third, in Bennington county, and the fifth in the state, in point of population, containing, at that time, 1746 inhabitants. The surface of the township is considerably uneven, but the soil is generally good and produces plentiful crops. It is well adapted to the production of grass, and here are kept some of the finest dairies in the state. The principal stream is Hoosac river, which is formed here and passes off in a north-westerly direction into the township of Hoosac, N. Y. Along this stream are some rich and beautiful tracts of interval, and on it are several valuable stands for mills. Some of the head branches of Walloomsac river rise in the northeastern part of this township, and pass off into Bennington. The town is divided into 13 school districts, and contains a decent meetinghouse, situated near the centre, and a full complement of stores, taverns, mills, and mechanics' shops. Population, 1820, 1812.

PUTNEY, a post township in the eastern part of Windham county, is in lat. $42^{\circ} 59'$ and long. $4^{\circ} 28'$, and is bounded north by Westminster, east by Connecticut river, which separates it from Westmoreland, N. H., south by Connecticut river and Dummerston, and west by Brookline. It lies 10 miles north from Brattleborough, 34 northeast from Bennington and 33 south from Windsor. It was chartered, under N. H. Dec 6, 1753, to Col. Josiah Willard, and rechartered under

PUT

N. Y. Nov. 14, 1766, containing 18115 acres. The settlement of this township was commenced about the year 1754, by emigrants from Massachusetts. Previous to the last French and Indian war, the settlers constituted the garrison of "Great Meadow Fort," which was situated on the meadow in the eastern part of the township. Soon after this fort was erected, it was burnt by the Indians, and afterwards rebuilt. The town was organized May 8, 1770, and Noah Sabin was first town clerk. The religious denominations are Congregationalists and Baptists. The former church consists of 220 members, and the latter of about 70. The first settled minister was the Rev. Josiah Goodhue. He was settled over the Congregational church Oct. 17, 1776, and died in November, 1797. The Rev. Jairus Remington was settled over this church February 12, 1800, and dismissed Feb. 15, 1803. The Rev. E. D. Andrews was settled June 25, 1807, and still continues. The ministers in the Baptist church have been numerous, they having generally continued but a short time. Elder Asahel Wood is the present pastor of this church. In 1816 there was a general revival of religion, and 153 members added to the Congregational church. The epidemic of 1813 was very distressing, and in the course of three months was fatal in about 40 cases. The physicians are Alexander and John Campbell, and Nathaniel Chamberlain. Attornies, Phineas White, and Asa Keyes, 2d. This township, is so situated that Connecticut river forms the whole of the eastern and about one half of the southern boundary. In the northeastern part, in a bow of the river, is a tract of about 400

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acres of very valuable interval called the *Great Meadow*. West of this is a range of hills running from north to south, and west of these, near the centre of the township runs Sacket's brook, on which is a handsome tract of interval. Along the western side of this brook is a pleasant street 1 and a quarter mile long, on which are about 50 dwelling houses, three stores and a Congregational meetinghouse. At the lower end of this street in Sacket's brook is a fall of, at least, 75 feet in the distance of 80 rods, on which are erected 7 dams, 1 woollen factory, a clothier's works, a papermill, an oil mill, a triphammer shop, a grist and saw mill, and a carding machine. West of this street the land rises by a succession of hills to the west line of the township, a distance of about 4 miles, and then descends about one mile to the valley of Brookline. In the western part of the township stands the Baptist meetinghouse. Sacket's brook runs from the extreme northwest to the south east part. Another stream, which rises in the west parish of Westminster, passes through Putney in a southeasterly direction. About a mile from its mouth it passes over a ledge of rocks, where are several valuable mill privileges. The rocks, which constitute the hills east of the centre of the township, are mica slate which abounds with garnets, and the sulphuret of iron. West of this range commences a range of argillite which has been quarried for roof slate, in two or three places. West of the argillite is found a kind of black limestone which is in general too hard to be manufactured into lime. Further west mica slate again occurs. Two miles east of the centre of the township near the Connecticut a vein of

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the fluat of lime has been discovered by the Rev. E. D. Andrews of this town. The vein is in mica slate and is five or six inches in thickness. It resembles the Derbyshire spar of England, and when heated it exhibits a most brilliant and beautiful phosphorescence. Its color is emerald green. From a rough fragment the primitive form—a regular octædron—may readily be obtained by mechanical division. The nodular argillaceous oxide of iron is found in this township in beds of common clay. The masses are usually of an oval form, including an earthy nucleus. Staurotide, or crosstone, is also found here in large gray crystals, crossing each other in mica slate. The beautiful pine groves, which formerly existed in this township, are now mostly destroyed. The timber is principally birch, beech, maple, some hemlock, and, along the Connecticut, considerable quantities of chesnut, walnut and oak. In the centre of the township is a town house, where the town meetings are held, and the town business transacted. There are 12 school districts, as many school houses, three grist, 5 saw and one oil mill, one woollen factory, four stores, one tavern, one distillery and three tanneries. Population 1820, 1547.

July, 1824.

QUEECHY RIVER, sometimes called Waterqueechy, rises in Sherburn, runs nearly east through the south part of Bridgewater; thence east northeast through Woodstock into the south part of Hartford, and thence southeast through the northeast corner of Hartland into Connecticut river, about two miles above Queechy falls. In Bridgewater it receives two considerable branches, namely, north branch, which rises in the north part of this

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township from the north, and south branch, which rises in Plymouth, from the south, both considerable mill streams. In Woodstock it receives two other branches of considerable size; one rising in the northeast corner of Bridgewater and southeast corner of Barnard, falls into Queechy river from the north just below the north village in Woodstock, or "*Woodstock Green*," the other rising in the south part of Woodstock, passes through both the villages in that town, and empties into it from the south just above the mouth of the last mentioned stream. Both these streams afford excellent mill seats. Queechy river, in its course, receives numerous other tributaries of less note. It is a clear and lively stream, with a gravel or stoney bottom. There are eight bridges across this river after it leaves Sherburn, viz: four in Bridgewater, two in Woodstock, one in Hartford, and one in Hartland; and six dams, on which mills and other machinery are erected, viz: two in Bridgewater, two in Woodstock, one in Hartford, and one in Hartland. This stream is about 35 miles in length, and waters about 212 square miles.

RANDOLPH, a post township in the western part of Orange county, is in lat. 43° 56' and long. 4° 21', and is bounded north by Brookfield, east by Tunbridge, south by Bethel, and west by Braintree. It lies 23 miles south from Montpelier, and 34 northwest from Windsor. It was granted November 2, 1780, and chartered to Aaron Storrs and others, June 29, 1781, containing 28596 acres. A company, consisting of 20 persons, was formed at Hanover, N. H., then called Dresden, in May, 1778, for the purpose of purchasing this township, known to them by the name of Middlesex.

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At the first meeting of this company the Hon. Joseph Marsh was chosen moderator and agent to prefer a petition to the Legislature for a charter, Capt. Aaron Storrs was chosen clerk, and Capt. Abel Marsh to ascertain whether there were any claimants of the land in New-York, or elsewhere. The settlement was commenced here three or four years before the township was chartered. As near as can be ascertained Wm. Evans and family, Edward Evans, John Parks and Experience Davis, were the first persons who wintered in the township. Mr. Zadock Steele was taken from this township by the Indians and carried into captivity, on the 17th of October, 1780, the day after the burning of Royalton. Randolph Parmelee was the first child born in this township. The town was organized March 31, 1783, and Jehiel Woodward was first town clerk. The religious denominations are Congregationalists, Methodists, Freewill Baptists, Universalists, Christians and some Baptists. The Rev. Elijah Brainard was ordained over the Congregational church and society, September 6, 1786, and dismissed January 4, 1798. The Rev. Tilton Eastman, his successor, was settled June 3, 1801, and is the present pastor. Elder Ziba Pope is minister in the Freewill Baptist society. The most remarkable revival of religion commenced here in February, 1822. It was very general throughout the town. About 80 were added to the Congregational church, and a great number united with the other societies. The first meetinghouse erected here was built of logs, in 1784, and likewise the second, in 1788, both of which have long since been demolished. There are, at present, three houses for

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public worship. That, in the centre of the township, is large and elegant, belongs to the Congregationalists, and was erected in 1792; that, in the north part, was built in 1805, and that, in the east part, in 1816. The town has generally been very healthy. There were a few cases of the spotted fever in 1811, and the dysentery was very distressing here in the autumn of 1823, of which a considerable number died. The physicians are Ezekiel Bissell,* John Edson, P. D. Blodgett and John S. Smith. Attornies, Hon. Dudley Chace, William Nutting, Porter Converse and Jason Steele. This township is watered by the second and third branch of White river, the former running through the eastern and the latter through the western part of the township. These streams and their tributaries afford a number of advantageous situations for mills. The timber is, principally, maple, beech and birch with some hemlock and spruce. The surface of the township is considerably elevated, but is less broken than that of the towns generally in the vicinity. The soil is productive and the farming interest extensive. There are here three pleasant villages, one in the centre of the township, another in the eastern and the other in the western part. The centre village is very handsomely situated on elevated ground, and contains a handsome meetinghouse, an academy or county grammar schoolhouse, a post office, two attornies' offices, three stores, two taverns, and a

number of handsome dwelling-houses. *Gen. Joseph Edson*, who was, for many years, High Sheriff of the county of Orange, and now Marshall of the district of Vermont, resides here. "Orange County Grammar School" was incorporated and established in this village, November 8, 1806. The building, which is commodious, was erected in 1804. There are, belonging to this institution, a respectable philosophical, chymical and geographical apparatus, and also a library of well selected books for the use of the scholars. This is deservedly one of the most popular academies, in the state. The common number of scholars is about 60. It has been, for some years, under the instruction of *Rufus Nulling*, A. M., who is its permanently established preceptor. The income of the institution, arising from Grammar School lands, tuition, &c., is amply sufficient for its support. *Randolph east village* is situated on the second branch of White river, is compactly built, and contains a post office, tavern, stores, mills, &c., and a number of handsome dwellinghouses. The *west village* is situated on the third branch of White river, and contains two stores, two taverns, and a number of mills and other machinery. There are, in town, 17 school districts and schoolhouses, five grist, eight saw, five clover and two oil mills, nine stores, eight taverns, two distilleries, five tanneries, one furnace, three clothiers' works, and three carding machines. Population, 1820, 2437. E. w.

February, 1824.

* *Doct. Bissell deceased May 13, 1824, aged 60 years. He was one of the early settlers of the town, and was eminent and extensively useful in his profession. He lived respected and died lamented.*

RANDOM, a township in the western part of Essex county, is in lat. 44° 45', and long. 5° 2', and is bounded northerly by Wenlock easterly by Ferdinand, south-erly by Newark, and westerly

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by Navy. It lies 48 miles north-east from Montpelier, and was chartered August 13, 1781, to Col. Joseph Nightingale and associates of Providence R. I. It was named Random by the Hon. Joseph Brown, it being a random purchase from an agent sent from Vermont to Providence. There was but one family in this township in the fall of 1823. Clyde river is the principal stream. Knowlton's lake is about two miles long, and lies partly in this township and partly in Wenlock. Around this pond are immense quantities of beautiful, transparent, siliceous sand. This sand has been tried at the glass works in Boston and was found to be the first rate of sand for the manufactory of glass. Along Clyde river are large quantities of excellent pine timber.

READING, a post township in the central part of Windsor county, is in lat. 43° 30', and lon. 4° 22', and bounded north by Woodstock, east by Windsor, south by Cavenish and west by Plymouth. It is 53 miles south from Montpelier, and was chartered to Isreal Stowell, Jonathan Hammond, and others July 6, 1781 and contains 23040 acres. The settlement of the township was commenced about the year 1772, by Andrew Spear, who removed his family here from Walpole N. H. This was for several years the only family in town. About the year 1778, John Weld, Esq. moved his family from Pomfret, Con. and several young men from that and the other New England states began improvements in the south and eastern parts of the township. Most of the early settlers were in low circumstances as to property, and, like the settlers of other new townships, they had to endure many privations and hard-

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ships. The town was organized March 30, 1780, and Jedediah Leavens was the first town clerk. It was represented the same year by Thomas Hapgood. Col. Tyler, of Claremont, N. H. built a saw mill here in 1780 and the first grist mill in 1783. Capt. David Burnam opened the first tavern in 1786. On the 23d of November, 1787, the Rev. Nahum Sergeant was ordained to the pastoral care of the Congregational church in Reading, with a permanent salary for life. A log meetinghouse was erected about the same time. The church however, were not long blest with his labors; for in visiting his friends in Chelsea, Mass. he was disposed to have the small pox by inoculation, of which he died on the 7th of Oct. A. D. 1792. No other minister was permanently settled here until the 22d of February, 1819, when the Rev. Moses Elliott was ordained to the pastoral care of the same church; but continued here only about one year. There are at present, several religious denominations in Reading, viz. Congregationalists, Baptists, Methodists, Christians and Universalists or Restorationers. Of these, the Restorationers are the most numerous, and employ the Rev. Samuel C. Loveland about one half the time. Mr. Loveland is publisher of a periodical work, the "Christian Repository, devoted, principally, to doctrine, morality and religious intelligence." The ability and candour with which it has been conducted, have contributed to give it an extensive circulation. The other societies are occasionally supplied by missionaries and circuit preachers. A meetinghouse was erected here in 1801, and partly finished; it was, however, destroyed by fire on the night of the 4th of July, 1810; supposed to be the

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work of an incendiary. In 1816, an elegant brick meetinghouse was erected here, and completely finished the same year. The most remarkable season of mortality ever experienced here, was in February and March, 1813, when more than sixty persons died in two months, mostly of the spotted fever. Doct. Silas Bowen, an eminent practitioner and a worthy citizen, resided in Reading more than twenty years and was the principal physician. He removed to Clarendon in October 1822; since which his place has been supplied by Doct. Josiah K. Skinner, a young gentleman of good acquirements, and successful practice. The surface of this town is uneven, and the elevations generally pretty abrupt. Towards the west part, is an elevated tract of land extending through the town from north to south, from which issues its principal streams. It is worthy of remark that no water runs into this township. In the southwest part, and on the line between Reading and Plymouth, is a natural pond, about two hundred rods in length, and fifty in breadth. The outlet of this pond is to the south, and leads into Plymouth pond. From the northwest part of the town, the streams take a northerly direction, and fall into Queechy river at Bridgewater. From the middle and northeast parts, the streams take an easterly direction and unite with Connecticut river at Windsor; whilst those in the southeast part take a southeasterly direction and fall into Black river at Weathersfield. Some small streams, however, rise in the north part, and taking a northeasterly direction, fall into Queechy river at Woodstock Green. The streams in Reading, though generally small, afford a tolerable supply of water

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for every kind of machinery hitherto erected. The soil in Reading is of a middling quality, and affords excellent pasturage. There is but very little pine of any description; the timber is generally hard wood, but the high lands afford a plentiful supply of spruce, and some hemlock. Around the meeting-house, which is near the centre of the township, is a small village. The "Eastern Star Lodge," of Free Masons was established here in 1815, under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Vermont. It now consists of about 100 members. The town contains 12 school districts, and ten school houses, three grist mills, and another erecting, five saw mills, one oil mill, one woollen factory, two clothiers' works, two stores, three taverns, and two tanneries; also a copperplate engraver, and a copperplate printing press. Population 1820, 1603.

June 1824.

T. F. H.

REEDSBOROUGH, a township in the southeast corner of Bennington county, is in lat. 42° 48' and long. 4° 2', and is bounded north by Searsburgh, east by Whitingham, south by Rowe, Mass., and west by Stamford and a part of Woodford. It lies 12 miles southeast from Bennington, and 18 southwest from Brattleborough. This township contains 23040 acres, but the time and the source of the grant are not known. Its population, in 1791, amounted to 64 persons. The surface is considerably mountainous, and much of it unsuitable for settlement. The streams are Deerfield river, which runs along the eastern boundary into Massachusetts, and a branch of this river, which runs diagonally through the township from northwest to southeast. These streams afford several mill privileges. The turnpike, from Bennington to Brat-

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tleborough, passes through the north part. There are here four schoolhouses, four saw and one grist mill, one store and three taverns. Population, 1820, 530.

RICHFORD, a post township in the northeast corner of Franklin county, is in lat. $44^{\circ} 57'$ and long. $4^{\circ} 20'$, and is bounded north by Sutton, Can., east by Jay, south by Montgomery, and west by Berkshire. It lies 50 miles north from Montpelier, and 24 northeast from St. Albans. It was granted March 13, 1780, and chartered to Jonathan Wells and others, August 21, of the same year, containing 23040 acres. The eastern part of this township is high and broken. The southeast corner extends on to Jay Peak. The principal stream is Missisque river, which enters the township from Canada near the northeast corner, and runs through it in a southwesterly direction into Berkshire. Along the river is some fine interval. The settlement of this township was probably commenced about the year 1790. Population, 1820, 440.

RICHMOND, a post township in the central part of Chittenden county, is in lat. $44^{\circ} 24'$ and long. 4° , and is bounded northerly by Jericho, easterly by Bolton, southerly by Huntington, and westerly by Williston. It lies 13 miles southeast from Burlington, and 24 northwest from Montpelier. This township was taken from the townships of Huntington, Williston and Jericho, and was incorporated by act of the Legislature, passed in October, 1794. The town was organized in March 1795, and Joshua Chamberlain was first town clerk. Amos Brownson, Esq. was the first representative, chosen the same year. Joel Brownson and James Farnsworth were the first justices of the

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peace. The first attempt to form a settlement here was made in 1775, by Amos Brownson and John Chamberlain with their families; but they abandoned the township in the fall and did not return till the close of the revolutionary war. In the spring of 1784, they returned to the farms, on which they had made beginnings, accompanied by Asa and Joel Brownson, Samuel and Joshua Chamberlain, James Holly, Joseph Wilson and Jesse McFairlain. The religious societies are, the Congregational consisting of 24 members, Baptist of 12, Freewill Baptist of 22, Christian of 8, and a Universalist society much larger than either of the preceding. Elder Ezra Wilmot was ordained over the Baptist church, and continued several years. He was the first settled minister, and there was no other in town till September 25, 1823, when *Elder John Peck* was settled over the same church. There is a meetinghouse in the centre of the town, having 16 sides with a handsome steeple rising from the centre, and owned by the several denominations. Around the meetinghouse is a small village. The following are some of the most remarkable instances of longevity, viz. deacon John Chamberlain, who died in 1805, aged 94 years, Amos Brownson, Esq. in 1815, aged 84, Bigford Spooner, in 1819, aged 104, Daniel Bishop, in 1822, aged 86, and deacon James Stearns now living, aged 88 years. Doct. Matthew Cole was the first physician in town. He died in 1812, and his brother Seth Cole is the presant practicing physician. It is watered by Onion river, which runs through it in a westerly direction, and by Huntington river, which enters the township about the middle of the southern boundary, and unites with Onion river east of the centre,

ROC

There are also several smaller streams, on which mills are erected. Along Onion river the alluvial flats are extensive and beautiful. This township forms a very convenient centre, in which the meetinghouse is situated. The stage road, from Montpelier to Burlington, passes along the north bank of Onion river, on which is a store, post office and two taverns in this township. The town is divided into seven or eight school districts, and contains one grist, three saw, and one fulling mill, two tanneries, three taverns, two stores and six blacksmiths. Population, 1820, 1014. J. B.

RIPTON, a township in Addison county, is in lat. $44^{\circ} 1'$, and is bounded north and east by Avery's gore, south by Hancock and Goshen, and west by Middlebury and Salisbury. It lies 26 miles southwest from Montpelier; was granted April 13, 1781, and chartered to Abel Thompson and associates. Middlebury river runs through the south part, and, on this stream, is one saw mill in Ripton, the only mill in town. The turnpike, from Royalton to Vergennes, passes along the bank of this stream. The town is unorganized, and the inhabitants, but few in number, mostly live along the turnpike. The township is mountainous and broken. The north part of Goshen was annexed to it, in 1815. Population, 1820, 42.

ROCHESTER, a post township in the northwest corner of Windsor county, is in lat. $43^{\circ} 53'$ and long. $4^{\circ} 11'$, and is bounded northerly by Braintree and a small part of Kingston, easterly by Bethel, southerly by Pittsfield, and westerly by Hancock. It lies 30 miles southwest from Montpelier, and 20 southeast from Middlebury. It was granted November 6, 1780, and chartered to Hon. Dudley Chace

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and others, August 30, 1781, containing 23040 acres. The settlement of this township was commenced about the close of the revolutionary war. In the fall of 1822, the dysentery prevailed here to an alarming degree, particularly in the village. There were about 40 deaths in the township in the period of two months. The physicians are Daniel Huntington and Retire Trask. Mason P. Mills, attorney. The religious denominations are Congregationalists, Methodists, Universalists and Baptists. The *Rev. Salmon Hurlbut* was settled over the Congregational church in 1822, and still continues. They have a decent meetinghouse, which was erected in 1813. The two oldest persons, in this township, are Eliakim Root and Seth Briggs, who are both between 96 and 98 years of age. The principal stream is White river, which runs through the township from north to south. About half a mile south of the centre it receives a considerable tributary from the west, which originates in Goshen. On each of these streams are good situations for mills. The township is mountainous and broken, but contains much good land. The interval, along the river, is handsome, but not extensive. The timber is mostly hard wood interspersed with some spruce, hemlock, &c. There is a small but pleasant village situated near the centre of the township on the eastern bank of White river, containing a meeting-house, and it is a place of some business. The town is divided into 13 school districts, 11 of which are furnished with good schoolhouses. There are two grist, four saw and two fulling mills, one carding machine, three stores, two taverns, one distillery and two tanneries. Population, 1820, 1148. E. P. A.

May, 1824.

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ROCKINGHAM, a post town in the northeast corner of Windham county, is in lat $43^{\circ} 11'$, and long. $4^{\circ} 28'$, and is bounded north by Springfield east by Connecticut river, which separates it from Charleston, N. H. south by Westminster and west by Grafton. It lies 85 miles from Montpelier, 22 from Windsor, 25 from Brattleborough, and 455 from Washington, as the roads are travelled. It was chartered December 28, 1752, containing 24955 acres. The settlement of the township was commenced in 1753 by Moses Wright, Joel Bigelow and Simeon Knight, who emigrated from Massachusetts. The town was organized about the year 1760. The first town clerk was Joshua Webb, and he and John Roundy were the first representatives. But little is known of the early history of this town. The attention of the first settlers was principally directed to fishing for salmon and shad, which were then taken in great abundance at Bellows' falls. For this reason agriculture was, for many years, much neglected, and the settlement advanced very slowly. Connecticut river washes the eastern border of this township. Williams river runs through the central part, and unites with the Conn. about three miles north of Bellows' falls. Saxton's river runs through the south part and falls into the Connecticut a mile south of Bellows' falls, in the northeast corner of Westminster. These streams afford a great number of valuable sites for mills. The surface of this township is somewhat broken, but the soil is in general warm and productive. *Bellows' Falls* are in Connecticut river near the southeast corner of this township. The breadth of the river above the falls is from 16 to 22 rods. At the falls

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a large rock divides the stream into two channels, each about 90 feet wide. When the water is low the eastern appears crossed by a bar of solid rock, and the whole river flows into the western channel, where it is contracted to the breadth of 16 feet, and flows with astonishing rapidity. There are several pitches, one above another for the distance of half a mile, the largest of which is that where the rock divides the stream. Notwithstanding the velocity of the current, the salmon pass up this fall, and are taken many miles above; but the shad are never taken above here. In 1785, Col. Enoch Hale erected a bridge over the Connecticut at these falls. Its length was 365 feet and it was supported in the middle by the great rock mentioned above. In 1792 this was the only bridge across that stream, but there are now not less than 20. The bridge here is about 50 feet from the water, and from it the traveller has an interesting and sublime view of the falls. The whole descent of the river at these falls is 42 feet. They are passed by a canal, on the Rockingham side, consisting of nine locks and are half a mile in length. Around these falls is an interesting locality of minerals. The rocks are principally granite. There are also the following rare minerals, viz. tremolite; prehnite, radiated in small nodules of a greenish white color; pinites, abundant in granite; fluate of lime a few rods below the bridge, in granite, and, also, one mile north west from the falls in quartz, crystallized massive and of a green color; cyanite, or sappare; green carbonate of copper in small quantities; macle and indicolite. Besides the above there are in the township aluminous and argillaceous slate,

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the latter of which is used for building and gravestones; chlorite; hornblende; limpid and radiated quartz; bitter spar; jasper; schorl; garnets; zoisite; augite, and sulphuret of iron. There are in this township several pleasant villages. *Rockingham village* is situated near the centre of the township and contains a meetinghouse and several handsome dwelling houses. *Bellows Falls village* is situated on the bank of the Connecticut at Bellows falls in the southeastern part of the township, and contains an elegant Episcopal church, situated on an eminence which commands a fine and extensive view; the extensive paper-making and printing establishment of Blake, Cutler, & co. at which is published the "Bellows Falls Intelligencer," a weekly paper by William Masters; a post office, four stores, one oil, one grist, one fulling and two saw mills. *Saxton's River village* is situated on the stream of that name in the south part of Rockingham and is very pleasant and flourishing. It was built and settled principally through the exertions of the active and enterprising Roswell Bellows, Esq. This village contains an elegant meeting house, a post office, two carding machines, one grist, two saw and two fulling mills, one tannery, one forge, one furnace, one distillery, two woollen factories, one tavern, two stores, one law office, and 45 dwelling houses. The grist mill in this village was built by Albee & Russell, and is equal to any in the state. Pop. 1820. 2155.

Sept. 1824.

C. K. F.

ROXBURY, a township in the south part of Washington county, is in lat. 44° 4' and long. 4° 14', and is bounded north by Northfield, east by Brookfield, south by Braintree and Kingston and west by Warren.

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It lies 15 miles southwesterly from Montpelier and 45 northwest from Windsor. It was granted November 6, 1780, and chartered to Hon. Benjamin Emmonds and others, Aug. 6, 1781, containing 23040 acres. The settlement of this township was commenced in 1789 by Christopher Huntington. He was originally from Mansfield, Conn., but resided a while in Norwich in this state previous to his moving into this township. He, like many other settlers of new townships, had to draw his effects several miles upon a hand sled, and had many hardships to encounter. The town was organized in 1796. Thomas Huntington was first town clerk and Zebadiah Butler first representative. The religious denominations are Freewill Baptists, Congregationalists, Methodists, Baptists and Universalists. They have each a regular church, but are all dependant upon missionaries or other itinerant preachers. The dysentery was very mortal here in the autumn of 1823, particularly in the northeastern part. This township is situated on the height of land between Onion and White river and has consequently no large streams. The waters in the north part flow through Dog river into Onion river, and those in the south part, through Ayres' brook and the third branch, into White river. The surface of the township is uneven, but the soil is well adapted to the production of grass, and in general yields good crops of grain. The timber is mostly hard wood, with some hemlock, spruce and fir. The rocks in the eastern part are argillaceous slate and abound with cubical crystals of the sulphuret of iron. There is a very small village in the northeast corner, on a principal branch of Dog river, con-

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taining one grist, one saw, one fulling and one clover mill, a mill for sawing stone, one school house, one blacksmith's and one shoemaker's shop, and several dwelling houses. There are in town seven school districts, four school houses, two physicians, two grist, four saw, one fulling and three clover mills. Population 1820, 512. M. B.

July, 1824.

ROYALTON, a post town in the north part of Windsor county, is in lat. 43° 49' and long. 4° 24', and is bounded north by Tunbridge, east by Sharon south by Barnard and West by Bethel. It lies 31 miles south from Montpelier, and 25 northwest from Windsor. This township was originally granted by New York to George Bangor, William Smith, Whitehead Hicks and John Kelly, and was by them surveyed and allotted in 1770. The first permanent settlement was made in 1771 by Mr. Robert Havens, who this year moved his family into the town. The next year he was joined in the settlement by Mr. Elisha Kent and family, and the inhabitants were so much increased in the course of a few years, that the town was organized. Comfort Seaver was the first town clerk. It was represented in 1778, by Joseph Parkhurst, at which time there were about 50 freemen. It was not again represented till 1781, the town having taken exception to the proceedings of the Legislature in relation to a union with a part of New Hampshire. It being ascertained by the inhabitants, who had all purchased under the N. Y. charter, that the Legislature of Vermont was about to treat this township as vacant land and grant it to Eliakim Spooner and others, the settlers applied, and obtained a grant of the same, and the township was rechar-

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tered to Comfort Seaver, Esq. and associates Dec. 20, 1781. In 1780, the settlement here consisted of about 300 persons, and was in a very thriving state. They had hardly secured the harvest of that year, when they received a hostile visit from the Indians, and the settlement was laid in ashes. In the beginning of October an expedition was planned against Newbury on Connecticut river, for the object, as was supposed, of capturing a Lieut. Whitcomb, who, in July 1778, while on a scout, had wantonly shot Gen. Gordon, a British officer, between Chamblay and St. Johns, and robbed him of his watch and sword. The British deeply resented this attack as unworthy of an officer, and were desirous of getting Whitcomb into their power. The party, consisting of about 300 men, mostly Indians, was commanded by Horton, a British Lieutenant. While proceeding up Onion river, they fell in with several hunters, by whom they were told that the people of Newbury were expecting an attack and were well prepared for defence. This information induced them to turn their attention towards Royalton. They accordingly proceeded up Steven's jail branch and down the first branch of White river to Tunbridge, where they lay in their encampment during the Sabbath and on Monday morning, it being the 16th of Oct. they commenced their depredations, at the house of Mr. John Hutchinson who lived near the line between Tunbridge and Royalton. After making Mr. Hutchinson and his brother Abijah prisoners, they proceeded to the house of Mr. Robert Havens, where they killed Thomas Pember and Elias Button. They then went to the house of Joseph Kneeland,

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took him and his father, and Simeon Belknap, Giles Gibbs and Jonathan Brown. Proceeding thence to the house of Mr. Elias Curtis, they made him and John Kent, and Peter Mason prisoners. Thus far the business was conducted with the greatest silence, and the prisoners were forbid making any outcry upon pain of death. They at length arrived at the mouth of the branch, where they made a stand, while small parties proceeded in different directions to plunder the dwellings and bring in prisoners. By this time the alarm had become general, the inhabitants were flying for safety in every direction and the savages filled the air with their horrid yells. One party extended their ravages down the river into Sharon, took two prisoners and burnt several houses and barns. Another party proceeded up the river, made prisoner of David Waller, a young lad who lived with Gen. Stevens, plundered and set fire to the General's house, and advanced in that direction about three miles, killing the cattle, and plundering and setting fire to the buildings as they passed. After completing their work of destruction, they returned with their booty to the place where they commenced their attack in the morning. From this place they proceeded across the hill to Randolph, where they encamped for the night on the second branch of White river. In the course of the day they had killed two persons, taken 25 prisoners, burnt upwards of 20 houses, and about the same number of barns, and killed about 150 head of cattle and all the sheep and hogs that fell in their way; having suffered no loss themselves and scarcely met with any opposition. "Surprised, affrighted, and scattered

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from one another, the inhabitants could take no steps for their defence; the alarm however soon spread, and a number of men immediately marched from Connecticut river, and the adjacent towns; by evening they amounted to several hundreds, and were collected at the place where the attack was first commenced. Here they organized themselves, and chose for their commander a captain John House, who had served several campaigns in the continental army. House began his march with this undisciplined but brave corps, in quest of the savage army, who by this time were encamped seven or eight miles ahead. With great zeal they began their march in a dark night, in almost a trackless wilderness, guided by a few marked trees amidst the logs, rocks, and hills, with which the country abounded; and continued the pursuit with ardor till they arrived at the place where the last houses had been burnt. Apprehensive that they were near the enemy, they now proceeded with more caution. The Indians had placed their sentries nearly half a mile in their rear. At the place where they had crossed the last stream, there was a large log which served as a bridge for foot passengers; and a few rods from the river there was a small rise of land, and a number of large trees by the side of the path. The Indian sentries were posted behind these trees. Some of House's army were on horseback, and some on foot. The front guard had passed the log, and the enemy's sentries; and about one third part of the main body, had got across the stream. When the van had arrived within a few yards of the Indian sentries they were fired upon, and one man was wound-

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ed: Some of the Americans returned the fire, killed one of the Indians, and wounded one or two more. The guards then ran off to the Indian camp, and House's army proceeded on a little further and formed themselves, waiting for the day light, within three hundred yards of the Indian camp. Great consternation new prevailed among the savages. Much fatigued, and in a profound slumber after one of their ravenous suppers, the alarm filled them with terror and confusion. They soon however concerted means for their own safety; nor were they deficient in the arts of policy. They sent out one of their prisoners, an aged man, to inform the Americans that if they proceeded to attack them, they would instantly put all the prisoners to death. To two of them, the expectation of an attack had already proved fatal. One of the prisoners, expecting the Americans would relieve them, refused to march; another was doomed to be a victim on account of the Indian that had been slain; their savage masters tomahawked and scalped them, as they lay bound on the ground: And their warriors took their station to cover the retreat. Having taken these measures they immediately crossed the stream, proceeded up the west side, some distance into Randolph, took one prisoner, passed through the west part of Brookfield, went to Onion river, and in that way to St. Johns and Montreal. House and his men were waiting for the dawn of day, and deliberating on the message brought them by the prisoner, till the enemy were all gone from their camp. They proceeded about five miles further to Brookfield, where they found all quiet; judging it to be in vain to make further pursuit,

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they returned to their own habitations, having lost the opportunity of attacking the enemy to advantage, by their caution and delay. On their march to Canada, the prisoners were not treated with severity. With respect to provisions, they fared as well as their masters. When they arrived at Montreal, a British colonel bought several of them at the price of eight dollars a head. Of the twenty six that were carried away, one died in captivity, the rest were liberated and returned to their friends the next summer. In their own virtues and exertions, in the hospitality and kindness of their neighbors and friends, the worthy but distressed inhabitants of Royalton found relief and support, through a long and tedious winter.* In 1781, the inhabitants having mostly returned, the town was again represented in the General Assembly, by Elias Stevens, and this year the township was rechartered as already related. The most numerous religious society in this town is, the Congregational. There is, however, a respectable number of Methodists and some Baptists. The Rev. John Searle was the first settled minister. He was ordained over the Congregational church in 1783, and died in 1787 or 88. In 1789 the Rev. Azel Washburn was ordained in his place, and dismissed in 1792. The Rev. Martin Tuller was ordained in 1794 and died in 1813. The Rev. Ebenezer Halping was ordained in 1818 and dismissed in 1822. The Rev. Joseph

**For several curious incidents connected with the depredations upon Royalton, and of female heroism, see Williams History of Vermont, Vol. II p. 239. See also, Steele's "Account of the Burning of Royalton."*

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Torrey, the present minister, was ordained in August 1824. Their meetinghouse is in the village near the centre of the township and was erected in 1792 and 1793. It is a commodious building, in good repair and has a handsome cupola, added in 1823. The surface of the township is somewhat broken and mountainous, but the soil is good, particularly along white river, and its branches, where it is of a superior quality. White river runs through the township in an easterly direction and receives here its first and second branch, which are the only streams of much consequence. *Royalton village* is pleasantly situated on the bank of White river, about half way between the mouths of the first and second branches, and near the centre of the township. It contains an elegant meetinghouse, an academy, two attorneys, viz. John Francis and Jacob Collamer; one physician, viz. Joseph A. Denison, four stores, two taverns, a respectable number of mechanic's shops, a number of handsome dwelling houses and about 200 inhabitants. Royalton Academy was incorporated in 1807 and located here. The first building was accidentally consumed by fire. A good building has since been erected, which is pleasantly situated upon a handsome common. The school is flourishing, under able instructors, with from 40 to 60 scholars. The town contains 13 school houses, three grist, four saw and three fulling mills, four carding machines, four stores, four taverns, two distilleries and four tanneries. Population 1820, 1816. J. C.

October, 1824.

RUPERT, a post township in the western part of Bennington county, is in lat. $43^{\circ} 15'$ and long. $73^{\circ} 50'$

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and is bounded north by Pawlet, east by Dorset, south by Sandgate, and west by Hebron, N. Y. It lies 26 miles north from Bennington, and 78 southwest from Montpelier. It was chartered August 20, 1761, containing 23040 acres. This township was settled very early, but we have obtained no account of its history. It is watered by Pawlet river, which passes through the northeast corner, and by White creek, which originates here in several branches, and runs southwesterly into Battenkill river in Washington county, N. Y. The surface of the township is uneven, and the eastern part mountainous. It is a very good farming township, and is divided into 11 or 12 school districts. It also contains a meetinghouse and a number of mills and other machinery. Population, 1820, 1332.

RUTLAND, a post town and capital of Rutland county, is in lat. $43^{\circ} 37'$ and long. 73° , and is bounded north by Pittsford, east by Parkersburg, south by Clarendon, and west by Ira. It lies 50 miles southwest from Montpelier, 60 south from Burlington, and 52 northeasterly from Bennington. It was chartered September 7, 1761, and contains, according to the words of the charter, "exclusive of ponds, rivers, rocks, &c., something more than 26000 acres of land." The length of the north line is seven miles and a half, that of the east line, five and a half, the south line, six and three quarters, and the west, five miles and a half. The original proprietors of the township mostly resided in New-Hampshire, none of whom ever located themselves permanently in Rutland. Some of the earliest surveys were made in the spring of 1770. Among the earliest proprietor's records now to be found in the town clerk's office, is one bearing

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date 2d Tuesday of October, 1770. Nothing is known in the early history of the township to distinguish it from the other towns in its vicinity. During the war of the revolution, it was, for some time, a frontier town, and was subject to all the commotions and inconveniences incident to its situation. Through it lay the only military road from Charlestown, N. H., to Ticonderoga and Crown Point, on lake Champlain. During the war, the Vermont troops, or *Green Mountain Boys*, erected here two small picket forts, sufficient to contain about 100 men each. One of them was situated on the ground occupied by the present village in the east parish about 12 rods north of the spot where the court-house now stands. Some of the stumps are still remaining in the highway, covered with earth, and also a well sunk for the accommodation of the garrison. The other fort was situated at the head of the falls in Otter creek, then called Mead's falls. No traces of its position are now remaining. As a means of checking the incursions of the enemy and of facilitating the communications between the eastern part of the state and lake Champlain, these forts were found to be very useful. The religious denominations are Congregationalists, Episcopalians, Baptists and Methodists. There are two Congregational societies, one in each parish, each of which has a large and commodious meeting house. That, in the east parish, is of brick, that, in the west, of wood. The ministers of this order are the *Rev. Charles Walker* in the east parish, installed January 1, 1823, and the *Rev. Amos Drewry*, in the west parish. There are no settled ministers in the other societies. The physicians are Docts. James Porter, John Cleveland, Joel Green, David Reed and — Sheldon. The attorneys are Messrs. Robert Temple, Moses Strong, Wm. Page, Reuben R. Thrall, Ambrose L. Brown and Rodney C. Royce. The principal stream is Otter creek, which enters the township, about the middle of the south line, and leaves it about the middle of the north line, cutting it into two nearly equal parallelograms. Tributary to this stream are West river, rising in Timanouth; and East creek, one of whose branches takes its rise in Chittenden, and the other in Parkerstown, the latter of which enters Otter creek one mile above Gookin's falls, and the former about 40 rods below. In addition to these, there are two other streams of less magnitude, flowing in above East creek, on the right bank, the first of which, near the south line, is Cold river, the other, one mile and a half below, is the confluent stream formed by the union of the Moon and Mussey brooks, so called. Near the northwest corner of the township, on the north line, another stream, called Castleton river, enters, and, after pursuing a southerly course about three miles, turns to the right, and passes off into Ira. On all of these streams are convenient sites for mills and other machinery, most of which are already occupied. Among the most eligible, are two on Otter creek, one at Southerland's falls, where there are a saw and grist mill, and the other at Gookin's falls, (formerly called Mead's falls,) where there are also a saw mill and grist mill, together with a woollen factory; and a paper mill is erecting upon an extensive scale, and nearly completed. The soil of this township presents all the varieties from heavy loam to a light sand, the eastern

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half appearing to be chiefly of *primitive formation*, while that of the western is *transition* and *secondary*. Among the useful minerals, are found considerable quantities of iron, superior clay for bricks,* and an abundance of lime in almost all its various primitive forms. In the west part several quarries of very beautiful white and clouded granular limestone have been opened, and from which fire places, monuments and other useful and ornamental articles are manufactured, both for domestic use, and for the New-York and other markets. These quarries are in the same range with those in the western parts of Berkshire county, Mass., and in Bennington, Manchester, Dorset, Tinnmouth, Clarendon, Pittsford, Brandon, Middlebury and New-Haven, in Vermont. The natural productions are the beech, birch, maple, ash, elm, oak and pine, together with a numerous class of other vegetable productions. This township is divided into two parishes, denominated, the *east* and *west* parish. In the east parish is the principal village, containing 92 dwellinghouses, three taverns, eleven merchants' shops, including one bookstore, one printing office, at which is published the "Rutland Herald," a weekly paper, by William Fay, two saddlers' shops, four blacksmiths' shops, six house

* "*Pipe clay, suitable for crucibles,*" is not found in this town, as related by Doct. Morse. A single locality was discovered, many years since, in the bank of East creek, but the quantity in the bed was small, and has long since been washed out by the floods. Repeated examinations have been made since the first discovery, but without succeeding in detecting any thing of that substance.

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joiners' and cabinet makers' shops, two tanneries, one schoolhouse, one meetinghouse, one large Masonic Hall, and a court-house. Here, the principal part of the public business of the county is transacted, there being held one session of the Supreme Court, two sessions of the County Court, annually, a Probate Court, every month, and two sessions, yearly, of the United States federal courts. In the west parish also are two considerable villages, containing from 15 to 20 dwellinghouses, each. In that near the meetinghouse, besides that edifice, are two stores, two tanneries, two taverns, one marble factory, and two blacksmiths' shops. In the other, at Gookins' falls, are a corn and saw mill, a paper mill, one distillery, one tavern, two stores, and one blacksmith's shop. The town is also divided into 13 school districts, in each of which is a commodious schoolhouse, and in all of them, English schools are kept through the winter months, and in those located in the villages, the schools are maintained throughout the year. Population, 1820, 2369.

October, 1824.

J. G.

RUTLAND COUNTY, is situated on the west side of the Green Mountains, and is bounded north by Addison county, east by Windsor county, south by Bennington county and west by Washington county, N. Y. It lies between 43° 18' and 43° 54' north lat. and between 3° 37' and 4° 15' east long. being 42 miles long from north to south, and 34 wide from east to west, containing 958 square miles. It was incorporated in February 1781. Rutland, situated near the centre of the county, is the seat of justice. The Supreme Court commences its session here on the Tuesday next after the 4th Tuesday of January;

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the County Court on the first Monday of June and 2d Monday of December. The United States' Circuit Court sits here annually on the 3d and the District Court on the 6th day of October. There are several other pleasant villages in this county, of which Castleton is the most important. Otter creek flows through the county from south to north and is the principal stream. Black, White and Queechy rivers, all originate in the eastern part, and flow easterly into Connecticut river. Pawlet river runs across the southwest corner and Poultney, Castleton and Hubbardton rivers water the western part. Along Otter creek and in the southwestern part of the county, the surface is level and handsome and the soil of the first quality. The remaining parts are hilly and broken, but the soil is warm and well adapted to the production of grass and grain. A range of granular limestone passes through the county from south to north along Otter creek, in which a great number of quarries of excellent marble have been opened and wrought. Along the foot of the Green Mountains beds of excellent iron ore have been found in several places, particularly in the townships of Timonmouth, Pittsford and Brandon. The county extends over the height of the Green Mountains through the whole length of the eastern boundary. The Grand List of the county for 1823, was \$364081. Population 1020, 29975.

RYEGATE, a post township in the southeast corner of Caledonia county, situated in lat. 44° 12' and long. 4° 50', is bounded north by Barnet, east by Connecticut river, south by Newbury, in the county of Orange, and west by Groton. It lies directly opposite to the township of

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Bath, in Grafton county, N. H., and contains 20492 acres, or 32 square miles. It is 33 miles easterly from Montpelier, 58 miles northerly from Windsor, and 150 northwesterly from Boston, as the roads are travelled. This township was a New-Hampshire grant, and was chartered September 8, 1763. Ryegate was originally settled from Scotland. A company was formed, in 1772, by a number of farmers in the shires of Renfrew and Lenark, for purchasing a tract of land for a settlement in North America, and 1000*l.* sterling raised to defray the expense. In March, 1773, Mr. David Allen and James Whitelaw, Esq., were sent by the company to explore the country and purchase such a tract of land as their funds would permit. After examining much of the country, they purchased the south half of the town of Ryegate, and immediately gave notice thereof to their constituents. In the spring and summer of 1774, a number of families and several young men came over and commenced a settlement. Aaron Hosmer and family were the only persons in town previous to this time. In 1775, 60 persons left Scotland to settle in Ryegate. But unfortunately for them, before they arrived, the revolutionary war had commenced, and they were detained in Boston by Gen. Gage, who gave them their choice, either to join the British army, go to Nova Scotia, or Canada, or return to Britain. Some of them settled in Nova-Scotia, but they generally returned to Scotland; so that no addition was made to the settlement during the revolution. But they, who had settled previously, maintained their ground. After peace was concluded, in 1783, a few families arrived, annually, for a number of years, among which

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were one family which had returned to Scotland from Boston, and two young men who had gone to Nova-Scotia, in 1775. These were all of the 60 mentioned above, who ever arrived at Ryegate. There is still now and then a family, or young man from Scotland to join the settlement. Nearly two thirds of the inhabitants of this township are of Scotch descent. They still, in a great measure, follow the habits, and subsist upon the diet to which they were accustomed in Scotland. They introduced the method of manufacturing oat meal into the country, which was a great benefit to the inhabitants during the cold seasons, between 1810 and 1817. In those seasons, about 3000 bushels of oats were annually made into meal in this town, and about as many in Barnet. They also annually hull several hundred bushels of barley, which they use for broths, soups, puddings, &c. About ten tons of butter are yearly sent to market from this town, besides what is made for home consumption. From the first settlement of the town it was occasionally supplied with preaching, by the presbytery and by neighboring Congregational clergymen. In the year 1800, the *Rev. William Gibson*, of the Scotch Reformed Presbytery, was settled in this town, and was the first settled minister. He relinquished his connection with the church in 1816, and the town was without a settled minister till 1813, when the *Rev. James Milligan* was settled over the Reformed society, and still continues their pastor. There is another Presbyterian church, in town, over which the *Rev. Thomas Farrier* was settled in September, 1822. There are some persons of other denominations, but these are the only churches in town. There are

a female charitable society, each member of which pays annually 52 cents for religious purposes, and a library society with a small, but well chosen library. The inhabitants are mostly employed in agriculture, and are industrious and frugal. Their dress is principally the product of their own wheels and looms. The surface of this township is uneven. In the north and east part it is hilly and ledgy. Nearly all of it, however, is fit for pasture, and a large proportion of it is arable land. There are only three small tracts of interval on Connecticut river in this town. The soil, near the river, is principally clay. In other parts of the township, it is a chocolate colored loam, and in the western part, very rich, producing all kinds of grain, and garden vegetables in abundance, but peculiarly adapted to grass. In 1822, there were, in the town, 152 horses, and 1090 cattle of two years old and upwards, and 3000 sheep. *Ticklenaked* pond lies in the south part of the town, and covers 64 acres. It discharges its waters by a stream, which carries a saw mill, and running south, falls into Wells' river a little south of Newbury line. *North* pond, in the north part of the town, discharges its waters to the east into Connecticut river. On its outlet are two saw mills. *Connecticut* river, upon the eastern boundary of this town, is about 24 rods wide. At *Canoe Falls*, against the middle of this town, there is a dam across this river, and a grist and saw mill on the Ryegate side. Just below the fall is Neilson's ferry. Nearly opposite to the southeast corner of the town, the Great Ammonoosic river in New-Hampshire, enters the Connecticut. About half a mile above, are the *Narrows*, where the whole river is

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contracted to a breadth of only 80 of births, for some years past, has feet. Just above the narrows is a been about 36, and the annual number of deaths, seven or eight. Population, 1820, 993. J. W.

October, 1823.

SALEM, a township in the north-eastern part of Orleans county, is in lat. $44^{\circ} 54'$ and long. $4^{\circ} 46'$, and is bounded north by Derby, northeast by Morgan, southeast by Navy, and southwest by Brownington and Coventry. It lies 50 miles north-east from Montpelier, was granted Nov. 7, 1780, and chartered August 18, 1781 to Col. Jacob Dabney and others, containing 17330 acres. The settlement of the township was commenced by Ephraim Blake in March 1798. Amasa Spencer came into town in 1801, and David Hopkins, jr. in 1802. The town was organized April 30, 1822, and Samuel Blake was first town clerk. Clyde river runs through the township in a northerly direction, and falls into Salem Pond, alias Derby pond, which is partly in this township and partly in Derby. There is no other stream of consequence, and no mills nor mill privileges in town. There are two other ponds, one of which lies in the course of Clyde river, and the other on the line between this township and Brownington and they are each about one mile in length and three fourths of a mile in breadth. South bay of lake Memphremagog extends into the west corner of the township. The surface of the township is generally level and the soil good. The timber is principally maple, beech, birch, ash, hemlock, spruce, fir, cedar and pine. There are three school districts but no school-houses. Population 1820, 80.

Nov. 1823. D. H. Jr.

SALISBURY, a small post township in the central part of Addison

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county, is in lat. $43^{\circ} 55'$ and long. $3^{\circ} 53'$ and is bounded north by Middlebury, east by Goshen, south by Leicester, and west by Cornwall and Whiting. It lies 34 miles south west from Montpelier, 40 south from Burlington, and was chartered Nov. 3, 1761. The first person who came into this township with a view of settling was Amos Story. He built a long hut which was consumed by fire and he himself was killed by the fall of a tree before his family moved here. Thomas Skeeles and Abel Waterhouse, were the two next to make beginnings. The widow of Mr. Story, and 8 or 10 small children were the first family which moved into town, and Mrs. Story was consequently entitled to 100 acres of land, by a vote of the original proprietors. She came into the town the 22d day of February, 1775. She endured almost every hardship, laboring in the field, chopping down timber and clearing and cultivating the soil. She retreated several times to Pittsford during the revolution, on account of the danger apprehended from the enemy, but at length she and a Mr. Stevens prepared themselves a safe retreat. This was effected by digging a hole horizontally into the bank, just above the water of Otter creek, barely sufficient to admit one person at a time. This passage led to a spacious lodging room, the bottom of which was covered with straw, and upon this their beds were laid for the accommodation of the families. The entrance was concealed by bushes which hung over it from the bank above. They usually retired to their lodgings in the dusk of the evening, and left them before light in the morning, and this was effected by means of a canoe so

that no path or foot steps were to be seen leading to their subterranean abode. The family of Abel Waterhouse was the second in town. The religious denominations are Congregationalists and Methodists. The Congregational church consists of about 40 members and has a meetinghouse which was built about 1804. The Rev. Rufus Pomeroy was settled over this church, September 15, 1811, but the church is now destitute. Washington Miller is the only physician. Otter creek forms the western boundary of this township. The other streams are Middlebury river, which touches upon the north part, and Leicester river which waters the southern part. Lake Dunmore is about four miles long and from half to three fourths of a mile wide, and lies partly in this township, and partly in Leicester. On the outlet of this pond, called Leicester river, are several falls which afford some fine mill privileges, around which, near the south line of this township, is a thriving little village containing about 30 families, two saw mills, one grist mill with three run of stones, one shovel factory, one carding machine, one clothier's works, one clover mill, one store, one cotton factory, two blacksmiths' shops, one tannery and three shoemakers. The surface of this township is somewhat uneven, but the soil is generally good. The eastern part extends on to the Green Mountains. In the western part, are some fine tracts of meadow. In the mountain east of lake Dunmore is a cavern which consists of a large room and has the appearance of having been inhabited by the Indians, as their arrows and other instruments have been found here. There are several considerable swamps, which furnish cedar for fencing and other

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purposes. The timber is maple, beech, oak, pine, cedar, &c. The stage road from Rutland to Middlebury passes through the village in this township. The town is divided into five school districts and contains four schoolhouses. Pop. 1820, 721. *August, 1824.*

SALTASH.—Name altered to Plymouth, February 23, 1797. *See Plymouth.*

SANDGATE, a township in the western part of Bennington county, is in lat. $43^{\circ} 10'$ and long. $3^{\circ} 50'$, and is bounded north by Rupert, east by Manchester, south by Arlington and west by Salem, N. Y. It lies 20 miles north from Bennington, 31 southwest from Rutland, and was chartered August 18, 1761. The surface of this township is very broken and mountainous. The most considerable elevations are Shettarack and Bald mountain in the northwest corner, Spruce and a part of Equinox mountain in the northeastern part, Red mountain in the southeast part and Swearing hill in the southwest part. The streams are all small, consisting of several branches of Battenkill river, and of White creek, and the mill privileges are few. The town is divided into nine or ten school districts, and contains the requisite number of mills and other machinery. Pop. 1820, 1185.

SAXTON'S RIVER, is formed in Grafton by the union of several streams from Windham, and running an easterly course about ten miles through the south part of Rockingham, falls into Connecticut river in the northeast corner of Westminster, about one mile below Bellows' Falls. It derives its name from a Mr. Saxton, who was, many years since, drowned near its mouth.

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SEARSBURGH, a small township in the eastern part of Bennington county, is in lat. $42^{\circ} 45'$ and long. $4^{\circ} 2'$, and is bounded north by Somerset, east by Wilmington, south by Readsborough and west by Woodford. It lies 11 miles east from Bennington and 17 west from Brattleborough. It was granted and chartered to William Williams and others, Feb. 23, 1781, containing 10240 acres. Deerfield river enters this township from Somerset, and, after passing across the north east corner, crosses the east line, into Wilmington. It lies mostly upon the Green Mountains and the greatest part of it is incapable of being settled. Haystack mountain lies partly in the northeast corner. Pop. 1820, 9.

SHARON, a post township in the north part of Windsor county, is in lat. $43^{\circ} 47'$ and long. $4^{\circ} 31'$, and is bounded north by Strafford, east by Norwich, south by Pomfret, and west by Royalton. It lies 22 miles north from Windsor and 34 southeast from Montpelier. It was chartered August 17, 1761, containing 23795 acres. The settlement of this township was commenced about the year 1763 by emigrants from Connecticut. As near as can be ascertained Robert Havens and family were the first who wintered in the township. The town was organized March 8, 1768, and Benjamin Spalding was first town clerk. The religious denominations are, Congregationalists, Baptists, and Methodists. The Congregational is the only regular church and was organized September 11, 1782. The Rev. Lathrop Thompson was the first settled minister, and was ordained over this church, Dec. 3, 1788 and dismissed March 26, 1793. The Rev. Samuel Baccom, the pres-

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ent minister, was ordained March 12, 1806. Mr. Joel Marsh was the first settler on White river in Sharon, and was 40 years a justice of the peace. The physicians are Josiah Frink and Albee Southard. Samuel Shuttleworth, attorney. White river runs through this township in an easterly direction and affords a number of valuable mill privileges. On one of these near the centre are erected an excellent saw and grist mill, and on another towards the eastern part is a paper mill and some other machinery. There are several smaller streams on which mills are erected. The surface of the township is very uneven and broken, but the soil is good, producing fine crops of corn, grain and grass. The Congregational meetinghouse, situated near the centre, is the only one in town. Around the meetinghouse is a pleasant and flourishing little village lying on the bank of White river, and containing about 20 dwelling houses, and a variety of mills, mechanic's shops, &c. There are in town 13 school districts and school houses, three grist, seven saw, one paper and one fuling mill, one carding machine, two stores, four taverns, one distillery, and one tannery. Population 1820, 1431. S. S. Jr.

August, 1824.

SHEFFIELD, a township in the north part of Caledonia county, is in lat. $44^{\circ} 57'$, and long. $4^{\circ} 47'$, and is bounded northeast by Glover and a part of Barton, easterly by Sutton, and south and southwest by Wheelock. It lies 35 miles northeast from Montpelier, and 40 miles north from Newbury. This township was granted November 7, 1780, containing 22607 acres. The settlement of this township was commenced about the year 1792. The

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township lies on the height of lands which separates the waters which flow into Connecticut river from those which flow into the lakes. It is watered by some of the head branches of the Passumpsic and also of Barton river. In the north part are several small ponds. The streams here afford several good mill privileges, some of which are occupied. Population 1820, 581.

SHELBURN, a post township in the western part of Chittenden county, is in lat. $44^{\circ} 23'$ and long. $3^{\circ} 45'$, and is bounded north by Burlington, east by St. George, south by Charlotte, and west by lake Champlain. It lies 33 miles west from Montpelier and 26 miles northwesterly from Middlebury. It was chartered August 18, 1763, containing exclusive of bays and ponds 14272 acres. A small settlement was made in this township previous to the revolutionary war. The two earliest settlers were Messrs. Logan and Pottier, who commenced upon two points of land extending into lake Champlain, which still bear the names, "Pottier's point" and "Logan's point." Before the revolution commenced, there had about ten families settled along the lake shore, among whom were Thomas and Moses Pierson. During the war the settlement was abandoned, but recommenced immediately upon its close. The early settlers were mostly from Connecticut. In 1787, there were about 24 families here, and on the 29th of March of this year the town was organized. Caleb Smith was the first town clerk. The religious denominations are Episcopalians, Methodists, Congregationalists, Freewill Baptists and Christians. The present Episcopal church was formed here in 1819, and the same year they settled the Rev. Joel Clapp.

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who preaches here two thirds of equal shares, by Simon Stevens, Esq. the time. He was the first, and is of Springfield, Vt. in 1774. The the only settled minister. They settlement was commenced in 1785 have a meetinghouse near the cen- by Isaiah Washburn. The town tre of the town, which was erected, was organized in 1794. Albro in 1807. The distance of the meet- Anthony was the first town clerk, inghouse from Burlington court- and John Anthony the first repre- house is six miles and a half. The sentative. A Congregational church epidemic of 1813 was very mortal, was formed here March 26, 1823, in this township. The physicians but there is no meetinghouse or are Frederick Maeck, Isaac C. settled minister. Queechy river Isham and Joel Fairchild, jr. Platt originates near the northwest cor- or Laplott river is the principal- ner of the town, and, after running stream. It enters the township from a southeasterly course seven miles, Charlotte, and falls into the head enters Bridgewater. There are of Shelburn bay, affording some several tributaries to this river, mill privileges. Shelburn bay ex- which are sufficiently large for tends about four miles into the mills. There are three natural township in a southeasterly direc- ponds here, covering about ten ac- tion. Pottier's or Shelburn point- res each. From one of these is- projects into the lake on the south- sues a stream called Thundering west side of this bay. Shelburn brook, in which is a considerable pond is in the northeastern part of fall. This township is very moun- the township, and covers about 600- tainous and broken except a narrow acres. The soil is of an excellent strip along Queechy river, where quality, and is principally timbered there is some very good interval. with hard wood. There are, in The celebrated summit of the Green town, ten school districts, eight Mountains called Killington Peak schoolhouses, one saw, one grist and is situated in the south part and one fulling mill, one trip hammer, 3924 feet above tide water. There are, in town, three school districts and one store, one distillery and two and one schoolhouse, two taverns, taverns. Population, 1820, 936. one grist and one saw mill. Popu- lation, 1820, 154.

May, 1824.

SHERBURN, a township in the eastern part of Rutland county, is in lat. 43° 38' and long. 4° 11', and is bounded north by Stockbridge, east by Bridgewater, south and west by Parkerstown. It lies 22 miles northwest from Windsor, and nine north from Rutland. It was char- tered to Ezra Stiles and Benjamin Ellery, of Newport, Rhode-Island, by the name of Killington, July 7, 1761, containing 23040 acres. A tract of land called Parker's gore, lying between this town- ship and Bridgewater, was an- nexed to it November 4, 1822. It was surveyed and lotted, into 70

May, 1824.

A. A.

SHREWSBURY, a post township in the eastern part of Rutland county, is in lat. 43° 31' and long. 4° 7', and is bounded north by Parkerstown, east by Plymouth, south by Mount Holly, and west by Clarendon. It lies 22 miles west from Windsor, and nine southeast from Rutland. It was chartered September 4, 1763, containing 44 square miles. This township lies mostly on the Green Mountains and the eastern part is very much ele- vated. In the north part is Shrews- bury peak, which is one of the high-

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est summits of the Green Mountains, and is more than 4100 feet above tide water. This is often mistaken for Killington peak. Mill river runs through the southwest part of the township, and Cold river through the north part, both of which are sufficiently large for mills. There are two considerable ponds in the southerly part called Peal's and Ashley's pond. There is a branch of the Congregational church in Clarendon here, which consists of about a dozen members. There is a decent meeting-house situated in the southerly part of the township, around which is a small village. This township is well adapted to the production of grass, and the timber is such as is common to the mountain towns. There are, in town, four saw mills, one grist mill, one clothier's works, one carding machine, two stores and two taverns. Pop., 1820, 1149.

SOMERSET, a township in the western part of Windham county, is in lat. $42^{\circ} 58'$ and long. $4^{\circ} 4'$, and is bounded north by Stratton, east by Dover and a part of Wardsborough, south by Searsburgh and a part of Wilmington and west by Glastenbury. It lies 14 miles northeast from Bennington and 16 northwest from Brattleborough. The township is but little settled, and is very mountainous. The most noted mountain is mount Pisgah, which extends along the eastern part of the township. Deerfield river is the principal stream. It runs through the township from north to south. Moose branch runs along the western part of the township, and unites with Deerfield river in Searsburgh. It contains three schoolhouses, a saw mill and a meetinghouse. Population, 1820, 173.

SOUTH HERO, a post township in the south part of Grand Isle coun-

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ty, is in lat. $44^{\circ} 38'$, and long. $3^{\circ} 40'$, and is bounded north by the township of Grand Isle, and on all other parts by lake Champlain. It lies twelve miles northwest from Burlington and 16 southwest from St. Albans. This township was chartered together with Grand Isle, North Hero, and Vineyard, to Ethan Allen, Samuel Herrick and others October 27, 1779. North and South Hero were separated into two townships in 1788, and in 1798 South Hero was divided into two townships by the name of South Hero and Middle Hero. The name of Middle Hero has since been altered to Grand Isle. South Hero contains 9065 acres. The settlement was commenced here about the year 1784. A Congregational church was formed in this town in 1795 and a Methodist society in 1802. In the early settlement of this part of the country the inhabitants of this as well as other townships in Grand Isle county were afflicted with intermittent fevers; but since the country has become cleared and cultivated, this is as healthy as almost any portion of the state. The communication between this township and Chittenden county is facilitated by a sand bar, which renders the lake fordable for a considerable part of the year. The mouth of the river Lamoile is now more than a mile south of this sand bar, but it is supposed to have been formerly on the north of it; and the bar has probably been formed by the sand brought down by this river. The sand is thought to be continually accumulating and this bar may at some future period become a dry and permanent road from the island to the main land. The basis of this, as well as of the other islands, which constitute Grand Isle

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county, is limestone of different varieties, but mostly of the compact kind. In some parts it abounds with shells. The surface of the land is generally level. The soil is excellent, consisting of loam, sand, marl and clay, but marl is the most common. There is but little doubt but that lake Champlain was once much more extensive than it is at present, and the whole of the county of Grand Isle was probably covered with water. Shells of clams are found in the marl and incorporated with the rocks on the highest parts of the islands. The barrier, which retained the waters might have been on the St. Lawrence, not far from the three rivers in Canada. If this was the case the lake must have been very extensive and have overflowed all the country far above Montreal. But it is perhaps more probable that the barrier was on the outlet of lake Champlain, at no great distance from St. Johns in Canada; and is there not some reason to suppose the barrier was such that the waters of this lake formerly flowed to the south into the Hudson? Who knows but that a scene was acted here at some remote period, similar to what has recently taken place in Glover, but on a scale far more stupendous? There are, however, some indications of the lake having been brought to its present level not at once, but at three or four distant and distinct periods. The most observable of these is the succession of banks one above another, which appear to have been for a long period washed and beaten by the waves. No alteration of consequence has taken place in the lake since it was first discovered by the Europeans. The variation between the extremes of high and low

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water is about eight feet. The lake is usually at its greatest height about the middle of May. The extensive valley, which embosoms the lake and its islands, the spacious and verdant plains, and the distant mountains towering among the clouds, afford a prospect at once beautiful and sublime. The county of Grand Isle appears to have been a favorite spot for the native Indians. The lake and the rivers which supply it afforded them fish and the forests a plenty of game. Near the sand bar they had a manufactory of those implements, which they made of flint stone. The stone, however, must have been brought from a distance as there is none of the kind in the county. Here they made their hatchets, chisels, spear heads, arrows and a variety of other articles, which were distributed among the neighboring Indians. Fragments of their work are found in abundance. The limestone in South Hero is generally of the shelly kind, makes good lime, and some quarries of it, though capable of being burned into lime, are employed for fire places and will endure the heat of a culinary fire for a long time. Population, 1820, 842.

ST. ALBANS, a post town and capital of Franklin county, is in lat. $44^{\circ} 49'$, and long. $3^{\circ} 50'$, and is bounded north by Swanton, east by Fairfield, south by Georgia, and west by lake Champlain, a part of which separates it from North Hero. It lies 23 miles north from Burlington and 46 northwest from Montpelier. This township was chartered August 7, 1763, containing 23040 acres. Jesse Walden is supposed to have been the first civilized person who settled in this township. He removed here during the revolutionary war, and

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began improvements at the bay. There was no addition to the settlement till 1785, when Andrew Potter emigrated to this township, and from that time the settlement advanced rapidly, by emigrants from the south part of this state and from the other states of New England. Among the earliest settlers were the families of Messrs. Potter, Morrill, Gibbs, Green and Meigs. The town was organized in 1786. Andrew Potter was the first representative, in the General Assembly. The religious denominations are Congregationalists, Methodists and Episcopalians. The Rev. Jonathan Nye was the first settled minister. He was settled over the Congregational church in 1807, and dismissed in 1810. The Rev. Willard Preston was settled over the same society in 1811, and dismissed in 1815; the Rev. Henry P. Strong was settled in January 1817 and dismissed in October, 1821; the Rev. *Worthington Smith*, the present minister, was settled in June 1822. The Methodist Society is at present supplied by circuit preachers, and no minister has yet been settled over the Episcopal church. There are no large streams, nor good mill privileges in this township. There are, however, one grist mill and one fulling mill on a small stream which have a supply of water during a part of the year. The soil is a dark loam, rich and in a good state of cultivation. The timber is maple, beech, birch, and near the lake, oak. *St. Albans village* is very pleasantly situated in the centre of the township. It lies 25 miles north of Burlington, 15 south of Canada line, and three miles from the lake. The village, consisting of about 80 dwelling houses, besides stores and other buildings, is situated around

a handsome square common 25 by 30 rods in extent. The site is elevated and ascends gently towards the east. The public buildings are a court house and jail, a Methodist chapel of brick and an academy. An Episcopal church is about being erected, and the Congregational society contemplate building a meeting house soon. There are 12 English and India goods stores, one bookstore, one printing office, at which is published the "American Repertory," a weekly paper by J. Spooner, three taverns, several cabinet makers, one hat factory, two chair factories, two manufactories of tin ware, one goldsmith and watchmaker, three tanneries and a variety of other mechanics' shops. The practising physicians, are Ephraim Little, Charles Hall and John L. Chaudler. There are also ten practicing attorneys. In consequence of a communication being opened between lake Champlain and the navigable waters of Hudson river, and, also, of the opening of a new road to the county of Orleans through Hazen's Notch, this village is rapidly increasing in wealth and importance. The inhabitants are industrious and enterprising. The first vessel that arrived at the city of New York from lake Champlain through the northern canal was built and owned here. St. Albans Academy, or Franklin county grammar school, was incorporated and established here in November 1799. The town is divided into eleven school districts in which are nine school houses, and 613 scholars between four and eighteen years of age. Population 1820, 1636. s. w.

September, 1824.

STAMFORD, a township in the south part of Bennington county, is in lat. 42° 47', and long. 3° 56', and

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is bounded north by Woodford, east by Reedsborough, south by Clarksburgh, Mass. and west by Pownal. It lies nine miles southeast from Bennington, 21 southwest from Brattleborough, and was chartered March 6, 1753, containing, by charter, 23040 acres. The surface of this township is very uneven, and a considerable share of it waste land. The south part is watered by some of the head branches of Hoosac river. In the north part are several natural ponds, the most important of which are Moose pond and Fish pond. The waters from this part run northerly into the Walloomsac. The streams here are all small. The town is divided into four or five school districts, and contains several mills. Population, 1820, 490.

STARKSBOROUGH, a post township in the north part of Addison county, is in lat. $44^{\circ} 13'$ and long. $3^{\circ} 57'$, and is bounded north by Huntington and Hinesburgh, east by Huntington and Buel's gore, south by Lincoln and Bristol, and west by Monkton. It lies 22 miles southwest from Montpelier, and 20 southwest from Burlington. It was granted November 7, 1780, and chartered the 9th of the same month, containing 18500 acres. A part of Monkton has since been annexed to it. The settlement was commenced in April, 1788, by George Bidwell and Horace Kellogg with their families. John Ferguson and Thomas V. Ratenburgh came into that part of Monkton, which has since been added to this township about the same time. The first settlers emigrated principally from New-York and Connecticut. In 1781, the inhabitants of this part of the country suffered severely on account of the scarcity of provisions. The town was organized in March, 1796.

Warner Pierce was first town clerk, and John Ferguson first representative, both chosen this year. The religious denominations are Congregationalists, Methodists, Friends and Freewill Baptists. *Elder Benajah Maynard* is minister in the Freewill Baptist society, but is not permanently settled. The Friends have a meetinghouse erected in 1812, which is the only one in town. There was a remarkable revival of religion here in 1798 and 9, and there have been several awakenings since. There were some cases of the epidemic in 1813, but it was less distressing here than in the adjacent towns. The physicians are Alfred Clark and Orange Smith. Mrs. Hannah Lane died here in November 1823, aged 100 years and three months. The principal stream in this township is Lewis creek, which rises in the southeastern part, and runs first westerly and then northerly along the western part. Huntington river waters the eastern part. The streams here abound with excellent mill seats. The surface of the township is very uneven. A mountain lies along the west line and extends into Bristol, called Hogback. Another range extends through the central parts from south to north, called East mountain, dividing the waters of Lewis creek from those of Huntington river. Here is a stream which is formed by the confluent waters of three springs that are not more than 20 rods asunder. They unite, after running a short distance, and form a stream on which stand a saw mill, a fulling mill, a forge and two trip-hammer shops, all within half a mile of its head. The soil is mostly loam. The timber is principally hard wood, with some spruce, hemlock and cedar. There are two small

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villages both near Lewis' creek in the westerly part of the township. The principal village contains a store, tavern, post office, forge, fulling mill, trip hammer shop, &c. There are in town eleven school districts and school houses, three grist mills, one of wood and the other of stone, three forges, four trip hammer shops, six saw mills, two fulling mills, two carding machines, two tanneries, one furnace, three distilleries, one tavern and two stores. The mills, except two of the saw mills, and the forges, furnace, carding machines, &c. are situated on Lewis' creek and its branches. Population 1820, 914.

June, 1824,

J. W.

STERLING, a township in the southeast corner of Franklin county, is in lat. $44^{\circ} 35'$, and long. $4^{\circ} 12'$, and is bounded northerly by Johnson casterly by Morristown, southerly by Mansfield, and westerly by Cambridge. It lies 24 miles northeast from Burlington, and the same distance northwest from Montpelier. This township was chartered February 25, 1782, containing 23040 acres. Sterling contains no large streams and is but thinly inhabited. The settlement was commenced about the year 1799. Its surface is mountainous and part of it very elevated. Sterling peak, in the southern part ranks among the highest summits of the Green Mountains. It contains two saw mills and two school houses. Population, 1820, 131.

STEVEN'S RIVER, is a lively little stream, two branches of which have their sources in Peacham and one in Ryegate, and all meet about a mile east of the line between Barnet and Peacham, and runs easterly through the middle of Barnet, and falls into the Connecticut. On each of the branches which rise

in Peacham, are several mills in that town. The branch that has its source in Ryegate carries one saw mill in that town, and falls into Harvey's Lake, which is a beautiful sheet of clear water. It is a mile and a half long, and 200 rods wide at the widest part, and covers 300 acres. There are on this stream within the limits of Barnet four corn mills, five saw mills, a fulling mill and a carding machine. At Stevens' mills, about half a mile from the mouth of the river, is a high fall, perhaps 60 or 70 feet.

J. W.

ST. GEORGE, a small township in the central part of Chittenden county, is in lat. $44^{\circ} 24'$, and long. $3^{\circ} 48'$, and is bounded north and northeast by Williston, south by Hinesburgh, and west by Shelburn. It lies eight miles southeast from Burlington, and 28 nearly west from Montpelier. It was chartered August 18, 1763, containing 2200 acres. The settlement was commenced here in the spring of 1784, by Joshua Isham from Colchester, Connecticut. The next year several others joined the settlement. The town was organized in March 1813. Jared Higbee was first town clerk, and Lewis Higbee first representative. The surface of the township is very uneven with some considerable elevations. The timber is principally maple, beech and birch. There are no streams of consequence and no mills or mill privileges. The soil is loam, clay and gravel. There are in the town two school districts, two schoolhouses and one tannery. Pop. 1820, 120.

F. H.

May, 1824.

ST. JOHNSBURGH, a post township in the eastern part of Caledonia county, is in lat. $44^{\circ} 27'$ and long. $4^{\circ} 54'$ and is bounded northerly by

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Lyndon, northeast by Kirby, south- es, one oil mill, one furnace, one east by Waterford and southwest fulling, four grist, and seven saw by Danville. It lies 31 miles north- mills, three carding machines, three east from Montpelier and 36 north, distilleries, two tanneries and two from Newbury. It was granted the potteries. Population 1820, 1404. 27th of Oct. and chartered Nov. 1, STOCKBRIDGE, a post township 1786, to Jonathan Arnold and asso- in the northwestern part of Wind- ciates containing 21167 acres. The sor county, situated in lat. 43° 45', settlement of the township was, and long. 4° 14', and containing a- commenced in April 1783 by Mar- bout 48 square miles. It is bound- tin Adams, and sons, and Simeon ed northerly by Bethel, easterly Cole. The next year they were by Barnard, southerly by Sher- joined by Thomas Todd, and Bar- burn and westerly by Pittsfield, and nabas Barker. The town was or- lies 36 miles south westerly from ganized June 21, 1790, and Jona- Montpelier, and 26 miles northwest than Arnold was first town clerk. from Windsor. The charter is da- The religious denominations are, ted July 21, 1761. Population in principally Congregationalists, Res- 1820, 964. The settlement of this torationers and Christians. The township was commenced in 1764 Congregational church was organ- and 1765 by Asa Whitecomb, Elias ized November 21, 1809, and then Keyes, John Durkee and Joshua consisted of 19 members. * The Bartlet with their families. The number of members in 1818 was settlement of the town proceeded 115. The whole number which slowly for some years. The first had been admitted up to that time grist mill and first saw mill were was 133. The Rev. Parson Thurs- erected by the Hon. Elias Keyes, ton was settled over this church in in 1786. The town was not organ- 1816 and dismissed in 1818. There ized until about the year 1792. The is a decent meetinghouse near the prevailing religious denominations centre of the township which was are Congregationalists, Methodists erected in 1803. The surface of and Universalists. The Rev. Jus- this township is uneven, but it con- tin Parsons was settled over the tains no mountains. The Pas- Congregational church in this town sumpsic river runs through it from and Pittsfield September 15, 1812, north to south, and is the only and still continues the connexion. stream of consequence. Along this He resides in Pittsfield. In 1803 the stream are some fine tracts of inter- dysentery swept off a great part of val and there are many beautiful the children in this town, and farms in other parts. *St. Johns- in 1813 the spotted fever pre- bury plain*, is situated about two- vailed and proved very fatal. The town has generally been very healthy. White river runs ing several stores, a tavern, post across the northwesterly corner of office and several handsome dwel- this town and in its passage re- lings. The physicians are Abner ceives the fourth branch, or Tweed Mills, Zebina K. Pagborn, Morrill river, from the west. The mill Stevens, and Jerry Dickerman. privileges in this town are not un- Ephraim Paddock, and James Stu- numerous, but those at the Great art, attorneys. There are in town 15 Narrows in White river are very school districts, twelve school hous- good. The whole river is here

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compressed into a channel but a few feet in width. Steatite, or soapstone is found in considerable quantities in the north part of the town, but it is of a quality inferior to that found in Bethel, Bridgewater and several other places in the state. There are here, a small meetinghouse, seven school districts and school houses, two grist mills, three saw mills, (and three others building,) two fulling mills, two carding machines, one clover mill, one store, two taverns, one distillery and one tannery. Population 1820, 964.

E. K.

May, 1824.

Stow, a post township in the northwestern part of Washington county, is in lat. $44^{\circ} 28'$, and long. $4^{\circ} 16'$, and is bounded north by Morristown, east by Worcester, south by Waterbury and west by Mansfield. It lies 15 miles northwest from Montpelier and 25 east from Burlington, and was chartered June 8, 1763, containing 23040 acres. The settlement of this township was commenced about the year 1793. A large share of the present inhabitants are emigrants from Woodstock in this state. The town was organized in March 1797, and Josiah Hurlbut was first town clerk. It was first represented in the general assembly by Nathan Robinson in 1801. The religious denominations are Congregationalists, Baptists, Christians and Universalists. There is a handsome meetinghouse, situated near the centre of the township, erected in 1818. Around the meetinghouse is a small village. There are two other small villages in town, one about a mile north, and the other about the same distance south of the meetinghouse. In the latter are several mills, and other machinery. This township is water-

ed by Waterbury river and its several branches, which afford good mill privileges. A considerable part of the surface of this township is very level, and appears to be of alluvial formation. There are here some of the handsomest farms in the state, and they are surpassed by few in fertility. The township lies between the Mansfield mountains on the west, and a range called the Hogback on the east, and contains no elevations of consequence. There are in town eight school houses, three stores, three taverns, two tanneries, one distillery, three saw mills, and one valuable grist mill, recently built, of brick and stone, two stories high with three run of stones. Population 1820, 957.

R. C.

May, 1824.

STRAFFORD, a post township in the south part of Orange county, is in lat. $43^{\circ} 52'$, and long. $4^{\circ} 35'$, and is bounded north by Vershire, east by Thetford, south by Sharon, and west by Tunbridge. It lies 30 miles southeast from Montpelier, the same distance north from Windsor, and was chartered August 12, 1761, containing 24325 acres. The settlement of this township was commenced just before the revolutionary war. Several of the early settlers became Tories, left the country, and their property was confiscated. The surface is uneven, but the soil is generally good. It is watered by a principal branch of Ompompanoosuc river, which affords several good mill privileges, on which are erected a woollen factory, and a number of mills and other machinery. In the southeast corner of this township is an extensive bed of the sulphuret of iron, from which immense quantities of coppers are manufactured. The ore is situated on the east side of an

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elevation, and the bed is about half a mile in length, and from two to three rods in width. Its depth has not been ascertained. A company was incorporated by the name of the "Vermont Mineral Factory Company," in October 1809, which immediately commenced the manufacture of copperas, at this place. Being ignorant of the business they for some years labored under many embarrassments; but by perseverance and a regular course of experiment, they have at length discovered methods of facilitating the process of manufacturing, and the establishment has become a source of profit to the proprietors. In 1822, 180 tons of copperas were manufactured here; in 1823, 158 tons, and, the works having been considerably enlarged, it is expected that the product of the present season will be about 300 tons. The building in which the manufacture is carried on is 180 feet long and 46 wide. The ore is covered to the depth of about three feet with a stratum of earth. Below this is a stratum of ferruginous petrifications, which exhibits forms of buds, leaves, limbs of trees, &c. in admirable perfection. This stratum varies from two to three feet in depth. Below this lies the bed of sulphuret of iron. It is very compact. Its colors are brilliant, varying from that of steel to a bright yellow, and its appearance is occasionally diversified by small quantities of green copper ore. It is also traversed in many parts by small veins of quartz. The ore is detached from the bed in large masses, by blasting. It is then beaten to pieces with hammers and thrown into heaps several rods in length, about 12 feet in width, and seven or eight in height. Here it is suffered to lie exposed

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to the action of the air and moisture until a spontaneous combustion takes place, and the whole heap is converted from the *sulphuret* to the *sulphate* of iron, which usually takes several weeks. Here it may not be amiss to observe, for the information of those who are unacquainted with the science of chemistry, that the sulphuret of iron is a combination of iron and sulphur in their simple state, and that the sulphate of iron is a combination of iron and sulphuric acid, or the oil of vitriol. Hence it appears that the sulphur, by being exposed to the atmosphere, takes fire and is converted by the combustion into sulphuric acid, and that this acid, as it is thus formed, combines with the iron and converts it into the sulphate of iron, which is copperas. After the process of burning is completed, the residuc is removed to the leaches, where water is passed through it which dissolves the copperas and leaves the earthy matter behind. The water is then conveyed to the boilers, which are made of lead, four in number, and weigh about 2500 pounds each. Here it is boiled and evaporated to certain extent, and suffered partially to cool. It is then transferred to the crystalizers, where the copperas continues to crystalize, while cooling, and when the crystallization ceases, the water is again returned to the boilers, mixed with water from the leaches, and again evaporated. During eight months of the year these works employ about 20 men, and consume 5 or 600 cords of wood. They are under the superintendence of Mr. Jeremiah Dow, jr. who has been instrumental in introducing many improvements in the process of manufacturing. Most of the proprietors of this es-

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tablishment reside in Boston. Near the copperas works school is found in acicular crystals. Population 1820, 1921.

SUNDERLAND, a township in the eastern part of Bennington county, is in lat. $43^{\circ} 4'$, and long. $3^{\circ} 57'$, and is bounded north by Manchester, east by Stratton, south by Glastenbury and west by Arlington. It lies 15 miles northeast from Bennington, 87 southwesterly from Montpelier, and was chartered July 30, 1761, containing 23040 acres. The settlement of the township was commenced in 1765, by Messrs. Brownson, Bradley, Warrens, Evarts, Chipman and Webb, emigrants from Con. The town was organized in 1769, and Gen. Gideon Brownson was first town clerk. Joseph Bradley, Esq. was representative to the first Legislature, and Col. Timothy Brownson was one of the first councillors. The religious denominations are Congregationalists, and Methodists. The Rev. Chauncey Lee was the first settled minister. He was settled over the Congregational church in 1786, and dismissed in 1795. They have a meetinghouse situated in the northwest part of the township. Battenkill river passes through the northwestern part in a southwesterly direction. On this stream are some fine alluvial flats, which are overflowed every spring. Roaring brook originates in several large ponds in the eastern part of the township, and running westerly, unites with the Battenkill, in Arlington. On this stream are several excellent situations for mills, and other machinery. The soil consists of alluvion, loam and marl. Near the foot of the Green Mountains the sulphate of iron is found in considerable quantities. On the side of the mountain a vein of lead

ore has been discovered in granular limestone. Specimens of the ore have been analyzed, which yielded between 60 and 70 per cent. of pure lead, and two or three per cent. of silver. The town contains five school districts, and school houses, one grist mill, three saw mills, one store, one tavern, two distilleries, two tanneries and one woollen factory. Population 1820, 496.

J. A. G.

SUTTON, a post township in the north part of Caledonia county, is in lat. $44^{\circ} 38'$, and long. $4^{\circ} 52'$, and is bounded northeasterly by Westmore, and a part of Newark, east by Burke, south by Lyndon, and west by Sheffield. It lies 38 miles northeast from Montpelier, and 13 north from Danville. It was chartered, by the name of Bilymead, February 6, 1782, to Jonathan Arnold and associates, and contains 23040 acres. In 1812 the name was altered to Sutton. The settlement of the township was commenced about the year 1791, by a Mr. Hacket, who was soon after joined by other families from Rhode-Island, and Connecticut. The religious denominations are Baptists and Freewill Baptists. Elder Amos Beckwith was ordained over the Baptist church in 1804. A meetinhouse was erected here in 1813. This town has been generally healthy. The epidemic of 1812 commenced about the 10th of February of that year. In the space of seven weeks there were about 60 cases of the disease and six deaths. The township is watered by two considerable branches, which unite near the south line of Burke, and join the Passumpsic river in Lyndon. There are several ponds, of which Fish pond is the largest, and lies in the northwest corner. It covers about 200 acres

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and discharges its waters into Barton river. The surface of the township is generally even and considerable tracts of it so low and wet as to be incapable of cultivation. There are several bogs of marl in this township. The town is divided into seven school districts, and contains several mills and other machinery. Population 1320, 697.

SWANTON, a post township in Franklin county, is in lat. $44^{\circ} 53'$, and long. $3^{\circ} 50'$, and is bounded north by Highgate, east by Sheldon and Fairfield, south by St. Albans and west by lake Champlain which separates it from Alburgh and North Hero. It lies 28 miles north from Burlington, and 50 northwest from Montpelier, and was chartered October 17, 1763, containing 23040 acres. The first civilized inhabitants who settled in this township were John Hilliker and family, about the year 1787. At this time the lands were in possession of the St. Francois Indians, who had here a village of about 50 huts, together with considerable cleared land upon which they cultivated corn. Mr. Hilliker was soon joined by other settlers, and in 1790 the town was organized and Thomas Butterfield was chosen town clerk. There are at present five religious denominations in this township, viz.; Congregationalists, Baptists, Methodists, Episcopalians and Friends. There are two houses for public worship; one erected in 1816 and 17, belonging to the Congregationalists and Baptists, and the other in 1822 and 23 belonging to the Congregationalists, Episcopalians, Methodists and Friends. The most remarkable instance of longevity, is that of Walter Scott, who died here in 1815 aged 110 years. The physicians are Jonathan Berry, Franklin Bradley, Isaac N. Foster and

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Charles Parsons. Attornies, James Fisk, Charles Stevens, Shadrack Hathaway, Stephen S. Brown and R. L. Paddock. Missisquoi river runs through the township, fertilizing a considerable tract of interval along its course. At the distance of six miles from its mouth is a fall of about 20 feet, affording a number of very valuable mill privileges. The river is navigable from this fall to the lake, for vessels of 50 tons burthen. McQuam creek, which flows from Missisquoi river into the lake several miles south of the principal mouth of the river, forms a delta called Hog Island, which is partly in this town and partly in Highgate. Besides these there are several small streams which flow in different directions. Along the river the land is low and moist. Further back it becomes more elevated, dry and sandy, and is timbered principally with pine. In the southern part the soil is gravelly and timbered with hard wood. The northwestern part is marshy and during the summer season is the favorite resort of wild ducks, geese, cranes and other waterfowl. Bog iron ore of an excellent quality is found in the north part of the township. As yet but little of it has been wrought here, but large quantities have been transported and wrought at the furnaces in Sheldon, Highgate and Vergennes. Marble, also, of a fine quality is found here in inexhaustible abundance. It covers an area of more than 300 acres and extends to an unknown depth. It is generally found at the distance of from two to eight feet below the surface. It is detached from its original bed in large blocks by blasting, and these are conveyed about half a mile to the mills at Swanton falls. Here they are

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sawn into slabs, or pieces of any required dimensions, by the continued action of several soft iron plates moving horizontally upon the blocks. It is next placed upon a proper apparatus and scoured down to a perfect level and, all unevenness being removed, every thing is carefully wiped away, which might in any way scratch or injure it. In this state it is placed horizontally upon a table, where it is subjected to the friction of woolen cloths, and a preparation of the white oxide of tin, for several hours, when it will be found to have acquired an elegant polish. The marble is of a beautiful black, or light blue cloudy color, according to the quarries from which it is taken. It is manufactured into various forms and articles, which are transported by water to Albany, New York and other markets. Most of the process of manufacturing is carried on by water and the expense is thereby much diminished. Missisquoi village is situated on both sides of Missisquoi river, six miles from its mouth, and one mile from lake Champlain in a direct line. It contains a meetinghouse, two school houses, three taverns, five stores, one grist mill five saw mills, two fulling mills, two wollen factories, four mills for the manufacture of marble, one forge, and about 75 dwelling houses. The ground on which the village is situated, is elevated, pleasant and healthy. It is visited at all times during the summer season by canal boats, which ply between it and New York and other places on the lake, and carry off from this place lumber, marble, iron ore, grain and other produce. There are in town six school districts and as many school

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houses, six stores, six taverns, two distilleries, two tanneries and one pottery, besides the mills and other machinery mentioned above. Population 1820, 1607. L. C. F.

June, 1824.

SHAFTSBURY, a post town in the western part of Bennington county, is in lat. 42° 58', and long. 3° 50', and is bounded north by Arlington, east by Glastenbury, south by Bennington and west by Cambridge N. Y. It lies 97 miles southwesterly from Montpelier, 46 from Rutland, and 31 west from Brattleborough. It was chartered August 20, 1761, containing by charter 23040 acres. The settlement of this town was commenced about the year 1763. Among the early settlers may be mentioned Messrs. Cole, Willoughby, Clark, Doolittle, Waldo and several families of Mattisons. The Hon. Jonas Galusha, late Governor of Vermont, came into this town in the spring of 1775. During the revolutionary war, he was made captain of one of the two companies of militia in this township, and the other was commanded by Capt. Amos Huntington. Capt. Huntington was taken prisoner at the battle of Hubbardton on the 7th of July 1777, and sent to Canada, after which the two companies were united under the command of Capt. Galusha, who fought at their head in Bennington battle. This has always been the second town in the county in point of population. It was organized some time before the revolution, and Thomas Mattison was first town clerk. Jacob Galusha was the second and is the present town clerk, which office he has held more than 40 years. There are in this town three Baptist churches and a

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small Methodist society. The town gives name to the Baptist association in this section of the state, it being called the "Shaftsbury association," and is one of the first formed in the state. The Rev. Caleb Blood was for many years a zealous and successful preacher of the gospel here. He removed to Boston about the year 1807, and was succeeded by the Rev. Josiah Mattison, who still ministers in the second and third church. The first church is small and is not supplied with stated preaching. There have been two very general revivals of religion here; the former about the year 1798, and the latter in 1810. Doct. Daniel Huntington has for 20 years past been the only practicing physician. This township lies between the Battenkill and Walloomac rivers, and consequently has no large streams. Some tributaries of each of these rivers rise here which afford several mill privileges. West mountain lies partly in this township, and partly in Arlington. It extends into Shaftsbury about three miles, and is about two miles in width. This mountain is timbered with chesnut interspersed with oak, maple, birch, &c. The soil is generally of a good quality, and in the southwestern part, is probably not exceeded in fertility by any in the state. The timber on the high lands is mostly chesnut and oak. There is a small tract here, which was formerly covered with a beautiful growth of white pine, of which nothing now remains but the stumps. The minerals are iron ore of an excellent quality, of which large quantities are conveyed to Bennington furnace, and a beautiful white marble which is said to be extensively quarried. There are two meeting houses in town both

belonging to the Baptists, and the town is dividid into 16 school districts. The fund for the support of schools amounts to \$10000, and yields an annual income of \$600. There are three grist mills, 11 saw mills, two fulling mills, two carding machines, one cotton factory, one store, three taverns, two distilleries and five tanneries. Population, 1820, 2022. N. H. B.

October, 1824.

SHELDON, a post township in the central part of Franklin county, is in lat 44° 54', and long. 4° 1', and is bounded north by Highgate and Franklin, east by Enosburgh south by Fairfield, and west by Swanton. It lies 46 miles northwest from Montpelier, and 32 northeast from Burlington. The township was chartered August 18, 1763 containing 23040 acres. The settlement of this township was commenced about the year 1790 by Col. Elisha Sheldon and Samuel B. Sheldon, emigrants from Salisbury Con. The settlement advanced with considerable rapidity, and the town was soon organized. Samuel B. Sheldon was the first town clerk and also the first representative in the General Assembly. The religious denominations, are Methodists, Episcopalians and Congregationalists. Each of these churches is small, and without a settled minister. An Episcopal church, erected in 1824, is the only house for public worship. The physicians are Samuel Clesson, John Gallup, Samuel S. Fitch and Jabez H. Fitch. The only streams of consequence are Missisque river, which runs through the township from east to west and Black creek a considerable tributary of the Missisque. On the latter are some good mill privileges. The surface of the township is diversified with

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hills and vallies, and the soil is generally good and easily cultivated. There are in town five school districts, five school houses, one grist, four saw and two fulling mills, two carding machines, one woollen factory, three stores, four taverns, two tannerres, and two furnaces. Population 1820, 927.

October, 1824. J. W. S.

SHOREHAM, a post town in the southwest corner of Addison county is in lat. $43^{\circ} 53'$, and long $4^{\circ} 41'$, and is bounded north by Bridport, east by Whiting and Cornwall, south by Orwell, and west by lake Champlain, which separates it from Ticonderoga. N. Y. It lies 31 miles south of Burlington, 12 southwest from Middlebury, and was chartered October 8, 1761, containing 26319 acres. (*See additions and corrections at the close of the volume.*)

SPRINGFIELD, a post town in the southeast corner of Windsor county, is in lat. $43^{\circ} 17'$, and long. $4^{\circ} 28'$, and is bounded north by Weathersfield, east by Connecticut river which separates it from Charleston N. H. south by Rockingham, and west by Chester, and a small part of Baltimore. It lies thirteen miles south from Windsor, 68 from Montpelier, and 30 north from Brattleborough. It was chartered August 20, 1761, containing 26400 acres. (*See additions and corrections at the close of the volume.*)

STRATTON, a township in the western part of Windham county, is in lat. $43^{\circ} 3'$, and long. $4^{\circ} 4'$, and is bounded north by Winhall, east by Jamaica and Wardsborough, south by Somerset and west by Sunderland. It lies 18 miles northeast from Bennington and 22 northwest from Brattleborough. This township was settled principally by

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emigrants from Massachusetts. Among the early settlers were several families by the name of Morsman and Patch. There are two religious societies, the Congregational and Baptist. A meeting house was built here, about the year 1809 which is occupied by both denominations. Bald mountain branch of West river rises in the eastern part, on which are erected a saw and grist mill, the only mills in town. Deerfield river rises in the western part, and runs south into Somerset. There are two natural ponds; one in the south part called Holman's pond, and the other in the northwestern part called Jones' pond. They cover about 100 acres each. The waters of the former are discharged to the south into Deerfield river and those of the latter to the north into Winhall river. There are in town four school districts, one school house and one tavern. Pop. 1820, 272.

October, 1824. R. S.

SUDBURY, a post township in the north part of Rutland county, is in lat. $43^{\circ} 47'$, and long. $3^{\circ} 50'$, and is bounded north by Whiting, east by Brandon, south by Hubbardton, and west by Orwell, and a part of Benson. It lies 47 miles south from Burlington, 65 north from Bennington, and 43 southwest from Montpelier. It was chartered August 6, 1761, containing 13426 acres. The early settlers of this township were generally from Connecticut. The religious denominations are Congregationalists and Methodists. The Rev. Silas Parsons was settled over the Congregational church about the year 1806 and was dismissed about the year 1815. The Rev. *Mason Knapp*, the present minister, was settled in January 1820. This church at present consists of about

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60 members. They erected a meetinghouse about the year 1805. The Methodist society consists of about 30 members. The practicing physicians are Docts. Hale, and Dyer. Otter creek touches upon the eastern border of this township. The other streams are small. Hubbardton pond extends into the south part, and there are in town several smaller ponds, of which Hinkum pond is the most considerable. On the outlet of this pond, which falls into Otter creek, is one saw mill, and on the outlet of another pond, which is the source of Hubbardton river, is another saw mill. The surface is uneven and a high ridge of land extends through the township near the centre from south to north. The soil is generally a rich loam. The timber is principally pine, beech and maple. There is a small village in the westerly part of the township containing a meeting, a store, a tavern and about a dozen dwelling houses. The town contains four school districts and school houses, two saw mills, two stores, two taverns, and two tanneries. Population, 1820, 803. M. K.

October, 1824.

THETFORD, a post town in the southeast corner of Orange county, is in lat. 43° 50', and long. 4° 43', and is bounded north by Fairlee and West Fairlee, east by Connecticut river, which separates it from Lime, N. H. south by Norwich, and west by Strafford. It lies 34 miles southeast from Montpelier, 23 northeasterly from Windsor, and was chartered August 12, 1761, containing 26260 acres. The settlement was commenced here about the year 1764. The first meeting of the proprietors was held in this township at the house of Abner Chamberlain,

May 10, 1768. The town was organized in 1778, and Abner Howard was first town clerk. The Congregationalists are the most numerous denomination of christians. The Rev. Asa Burton, D. D. was ordained over this church January 19, 1779, at which time the church consisted of 16 members. There was a minister settled here previous to this time, but he became a tory at the commencement of the revolution, and ran away. The Congregational society has a meetinghouse situated in a village near the centre of the township. This church consists at present of 320 members. There has been a Baptist church recently organized here, but it is at present small. There have been two very considerable revivals of religion here, and as fruits of the latter, which was in 1821, 150 were added to the Congregational church. This township is watered by Ompompanoosuc river, which runs through it in a southeasterly direction, and by a large branch, which rises in Strafford, and unites with Ompompanoosuc in the south part of the township. Both these streams afford fine mill privileges. About half of Fairlee lake lies in the north part of the township, and there are several smaller ponds. One of these covers about nine acres, and is situated in the eastern part, about four rods from the west bank of Connecticut river, which is in this place more than 100 feet above the level of the river. It is fed by no stream, nor is there any stream issuing from it. It is very deep and in summer falls two or three feet. It contains large quantities of perch and other fish. The road passes between the pond and the river. A vein of galena, or the sulphuret of lead, has been

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discovered here. The mine is situated about 100 rods northeasterly from the meetinghouse on the south side of a hill. The ore is rich, yielding 75 per cent. of pure lead, but the vein is small, and has been pursued to the depth of 23 ft. into a rock, which consists principally of quartz. The surface of Thetford is uneven, and in some parts rocky. There are in town three small villages, two of which are situated on the Ompompanoosuc and the other near the centre of the township. The latter is the most important and contains a meetinghouse, an academy, a tavern, several stores, and a number of handsome dwelling houses. Thetford academy was incorporated and established here in 1819, and is under the care and instruction of the *Rev. John Fitch*. The average number of scholars is from 40 to 50. There are in town fourteen school districts, and school houses, a small woollen factory, &c. Population 1820, 1915.

July, 1824.

TINMOUTH, a township in the central part of Rutland county, is in lat. 43° 27' and long. 3° 58', and is bounded north by Clarendon and Ira, east by Wallingford, south by Danby, and west by Wells and Middletown. It lies 41 miles north from Bennington, eight south from Rutland, and was chartered, September 15, 1761, to Joseph Hooker and others, containing originally 23040 acres. Its size has since been reduced, by contributing to neighboring townships, about one third. The settlement was commenced here about the year 1770. Among the first settlers were Thomas Peck and John McNeal. This town was organized March 11, 1777, and Charles Brewster was first town clerk. On the 17th of February of

this year the inhabitants of Tinmouth had a meeting, and "voted not to raise money towards paying Seth Warner's regiment." Soon after, the following oath of allegiance was imposed upon the freemen of this town. "You each of you swear by the living God, that you believe for yourselves, that the King of Great Britain hath not any right to command, or authority in or over the States of America, and that you do not hold yourselves bound to yield any allegiance, or obedience to him within the said, and that you will, to the utmost of your power, maintain and defend the freedom, independence and privileges of the United States of America, against all open enemies, or traitors, or conspirators whatsoever; so help you God." The Congregational church is the only one in town. It was formed in 1780, and in September of this year the *Rev. Benjamin Osborn* was ordained over it. Mr. Osborn was dismissed in October, 1787, and in February, 1804, they settled the *Rev. William Boyce*, who was dismissed about the year 1819. He was succeeded by the *Rev. Stephen Martindale*, who is the present minister. A Mrs. Carpenter died in this town, aged about 93 years, and Messrs. Rice and Porter are now living here, aged about 90. The epidemic of 1813 was very mortal. Furnace brook, or Little West river, rises from a small pond in the south part of the township, and runs nearly north through Clarendon, and unites with Otter creek in Rutland. A dam was formerly erected on this stream, which caused the water to flow back for the distance of three miles, and the pond was, in some places, half a mile in width. In this pond the fish multiplied and became remarkably

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numerous and large. About the year 1815, this dam was taken away, and the furnace, which stood upon it, was removed further up the stream near the centre of the township, where it is now in operation. Poultney river waters the western part. There are two ranges of hills or mountains extending through the township from south to north, one on each side of Furnace brook. Several quarries of fine marble have been opened and iron ore is found in abundance in several places. There are two forges and one blast furnace in town, but the latter only is now in operation. The town contains six school districts and schoolhouses, two grist, two saw and two fulling mills, two carding machines, two stores, four taverns and two tanneries. Population, 1820, 1069.

May, 1824.

TOMLINSON.—Name altered to Grafton, October 31, 1791. *See Grafton.*

TOPSHAM, a post township in the north part of Orange county, is in lat. $44^{\circ} 8'$ and long. $4^{\circ} 41'$, and is bounded north by Groton, east by Newbury, south by Corinth, and west by Orange. It lies 19 miles southeast from Montpelier, and 47 north from Windsor. It was chartered June 17, 1763. The settlement was commenced about the year 1781, by Thomas Chamberlin, Thomas McKeith and Samuel Farnum. In 1783, they were joined by Robert Mann, Samuel Thompson and John Crown, and, in 1784, by Lemuel Tabor. The first settlers were generally emigrants from New-Hampshire. Lemuel Tabor built the first saw mill here in 1784, and the first grist mill in 1787. The town was organized March 15, 1790, and Lemuel Tabor was first town clerk, which office he has held 33

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out of the 34 succeeding years. It was first represented in the General Assembly, in 1801, by William Thompson. The religious denominations are Congregationalists, Freewill Baptists, Baptists, Universalists and Methodists. The *Rev. William Sloan* is minister of the Congregational church and was ordained in 1821. *Elder E. Sandborn* was ordained over the Freewill Baptist society, August 14, 1806. A town house, which is also occupied as a meetinghouse, was erected here in 1806. The physicians are Docts. Huntley, Petrie and Hall. The township is watered principally by the head branches of Wait's river, several of which are considerable mill streams. The surface is very uneven, and much of it stoney. The rocks are principally granite. The timber is maple, beech, birch, spruce and hemlock. There are in town ten school districts, ten schoolhouses, three saw mills, three grist mills, one fulling mill, one carding machine, two distilleries, one store, and one tannery. Pop. 1820, 1020.

May, 1824.

TOWNSHEND, a post township in the central part of Windham county, is in lat. $43^{\circ} 3'$ and long. $4^{\circ} 20'$, and is bounded north by Acton and Athens, east by a part of Athens and Brookline, south by Newfane, and west by a part of Jamaica and a part of Wardsborough. It lies 28 miles northeast from Bennington, and 12 northwesterly from Brattleborough; and was chartered June 20, 1753, containing about 23000 acres. The first settlement was made here in 1761, by Joseph Tyler, who was soon joined by John Hazletine, whose mother lived to the age of 104 years, and others, from Upton, Mass. The first meeting for the transaction of town business was on

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the 30th of May, 1771. Joseph Tyler was first town clerk. The religious denominations are Congregationalists, Baptists and Universalists. The Rev. Mr. Dudley was the first settled minister. He was ordained over the Congregational church, June 26, 1777, and dismissed about the year 1780. This church having become extinct, it was reorganized in 1792, and then consisted of 15 members. The Rev. Luke Knowlton was ordained over it, August 30, 1815, and died at Savannah, Georgia, January 2, 1821. The Rev. *Philetus Clark* was ordained in his place, November 21, 1821. At the time of his ordination the church consisted of 58 members. The present number is 121. There are two meetinghouses in town; one at the centre, erected in 1790, and the other in the northwestern part, built in 1816. Around each of these is a small village. There are now living in this township three persons, who are between 90 and 100 years of age. Among the early and distinguished inhabitants of this township may be mentioned the late Gen. Samuel Fletcher. He was born at Grafton, Mass., 1745. At the age of 17 he enlisted as a soldier in the contest between the British and French colonies, in which service he continued one year. On his return he learnt the trade of a blacksmith, which he followed about four years, when he married a young lady with a handsome property, and, resigning the sledge, removed to Townshend to wield the ax among the trees of the forest. In 1775 he joined the American standard at Bunker's hill with rank of orderly sergeant. He returned to Townshend in January following, where he was made a captain of militia. He was, at this

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time, principal leader in the county convention, and was ordered as captain, to raise as many minute men as possible in his vicinity, who were to hold themselves in readiness to march at the beat of the drum. His whole company volunteered, and in 1777, they marched to Ticonderoga for the purpose of relieving the American army, which was there besieged. On this expedition, with 13 volunteers, he attacked a British detachment of 40 men, killed one and took seven prisoners, without sustaining any loss himself. He soon after received a Major's commission and continued in the service till after the capture of Burgoyne. After his return, he rose through the different grades of office to that of Major General of militia, which office he held six years. He was several years member of the executive council, and, in 1788, was appointed high sheriff of the county of Windham, which office he held 18 years successively, and he was three years a judge of County Court. He died September 15, 1814, aged about 70 years. The surface of this township is generally uneven, and many of the hills are high and steep. West river runs through the township in a southeasterly direction. It is a very rapid stream, and is about ten rods in width. Along its banks are some fine tracts of interval. There are also several brooks, which afford good mill seats. The town contains nine school districts and schoolhouses, two grist, four saw and three fulling mills, three stores, two taverns, two carding machines, one trip-hammer, one distillery and two tanneries. Pop. 1820, 1406.

August, 1824.

D. B.

TROUT RIVER, is formed in Montgomery, by the union of south and east branch, the former rising

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in Avery's gore, and the latter in town was organized March 30, Westfield. The junction is formed 1802, and was then called Missis- about half a mile west of the confluence. Curtis Elkins was the first tre of the town, from which the town clerk. This township is well river takes a northwest course, and, watered by Missisque river, which after running about four miles, en- runs through it near the western ters Enosburgh. It passes through border from south to north, and by the northeast corner of Enosburgh, several of its tributaries. The falls, and falls into the Missisque river, on the Missisque, in the north part, near the south line of Berkshire, are a considerable curiosity. Here Trout river receives, in its course, as the river precipitates itself down a number of tributary streams, affords ledge of rocks about 70 feet. These several valuable mill privileges and falls and the deep still water below, fertilizes a handsome tract of in- present a grand and interesting terval land. The Rev. Mr. Gray, scene, when viewed from a rock, an Episcopalian clergyman, was which projects over them, 120 feet drowned in this river, during a re- in perpendicular height. The soil markable freshet in the fall of 1822, is in general a strong loam, suitable He was a man respected and be- for grass and most kinds of grain. loved, and his loss was much la- The surface is generally level, and mented. along the river are tracts of interval of considerable extent and fer-

TROV, a post township in the north part of Orleans county, is in tility. The principal rocks are lat. $44^{\circ} 55'$ and long. $4^{\circ} 32'$, and is chlorite and mica slate, serpentine, bounded north by Potton, Can., limestone and steatite or soap stone, east by Newport, south by Kelly- The timber is mostly maple, birch, vale, and west by Westfield and beech, spruce and hemlock, with Jay. It lies 47 miles northeasterly some pine. The town contains four from Montpelier, and 51 from Bur- school districts, four schoolhouses, lington. This township is eleven two saw, two grist and two falling miles and a half long from north to mills, one carding machine, two south. The length of the north distilleries, one store and two lar- line is nearly five miles, and that of vens. Population, 1820, 277.

April, 1824.

P. M. C.

TUNBRIDGE, a township in the south part of Orange county, is in lat. $43^{\circ} 54'$ and long. $4^{\circ} 28'$, and is bounded north by Chelsea, east by Strafford, south by Royalton, and west by Randolph. It lies 30 miles north from Windsor, and 26 south- east from Montpelier. It was char- tered, September 3, 1761, to Abra- ham Root, Obadiah Noble and others, containing 23040 acres. The settlement of the township was commenced about the year 1776, by James Lyon, Moses Ordway and others, emigrants from New-Hamp- shire. James Lyon, jr., was born

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January 25, 1780, and was the first child born in town. The Indians passed through the township, at the time they visited Royalton, and took one or two prisoners here. The town was organized in March, 1786, and A. Stedman was first town clerk. The town was first represented in 1787, by Seth Austin, who was also the first captain of militia and the first justice of the peace. About this time the ingress of inhabitants was so great that grain could not be procured for their support, and they were reduced almost to a state of starvation. Since that period the inhabitants have been generally blessed with a competency. The religious denominations are Congregationalists, Freewill Baptists, Baptists, Reformed Presbyterians and Christians. The first settled minister was the Rev. David H. Williston. He was ordained over the Congregational church, June 26, 1793, and dismissed in 1802. The Rev. Jacob Allen was ordained over the same church in September, 1813, and dismissed in 1821. The Congregational church was organized Feb. 5, 1792, and the Baptist church, in September, 1799. There are two meetinghouses; one, near the centre of the township, and owned by the several denominations in common, was built in 1797, and the other, in the eastern part, belonging to the Freewill Baptists, was built about the year 1808. Among the instances of longevity may be mentioned that of Daniel Hunt, who died here aged 100 years, Daniel Hopkins, who died here in 1813, aged 100 years, and Mrs. Mary White, who died in 1822, aged 95 years. This town has never experienced any remarkable season of mortality. The practicing physicians are Thomas Moxby, Sewall

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Seavy, Jonathan Knights and Charles Chandler. The township is watered by the first branch of White river, which runs through from north to south, near the centre. There are, on this stream, several very good mill seats, which are already occupied. The soil is generally a deep, rich loam, and along the branch is some interval. The surface of the township is uneven, broken, and the elevations are abrupt. There is a medicinal spring in the western part of the township, the waters of which are impregnated with sulphuretted hydrogen. They have been considerably resorted to by persons afflicted with cutaneous complaints, and have been found beneficial. The town is divided into 18 school districts, and contains 17 schoolhouses. There are also four grist, ten saw and four fulling mills, three carding machines, one woollen factory, one gunsmith, two stores, two distilleries and two tanneries. Population, 1820, 2003. S. A.

August, 1824.

TURNERSBURGH.—Name altered to Chelsea, October 13, 1788. *See Chelsea.*

UNDERHILL, a township in the northeastern part of Chittenden county, is in lat. 44° 33' and long. 4° 3', and is bounded northerly by Cambridge, easterly by Mansfield, southerly by Jericho, and westerly by Westford. It lies 15 miles north-east from Burlington, and 26 north-west from Montpelier. It was chartered, June 8, 1763, to Joseph Sacket and others, containing 23040 acres. The settlement of the township was commenced about the year 1786, the first surveys having been made in 1785. The town was organized March 9, 1795, and Wm. Barney was first town clerk, and also the first representative chosen.

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the same year. The religious denomination since been occupied as a place for public worship, for city meetings and for mayor's courts. The first church, was organized in December, 1792. And they, in 1804, settled the Rev. James Parker, who was dismissed in 1812. The Rev. N. B. Dodge was settled in 1814, and dismissed in 1820. The Rev. Mr. Robinson was settled the present year. They have a meeting-house, erected in 1805. The surface of a large portion of the township is very uneven. The timber is principally hard wood, interspersed with spruce and hemlock. The streams are all small. The most important are the head branches of Brown's river, which rise in the south part. The town contains six school districts and schoolhouses, one saw mill and one tavern. Population, 1820, 632. W. B. October, 1824.

UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT.—See *Burlington*; also *General View*, page 36.

VERGENNES, the only city in Vermont, is situated in lat. $44^{\circ} 10'$ and long. $73^{\circ} 43'$, and is bounded north and east by Ferrisburgh, south by Waltham, and west by Panton and Ferrisburgh. It lies at the head of navigation on Otter creek, and was incorporated with city privileges October 23, 1733, being 480 by 400 rods in extent. The first meeting under its charter was held March 12, 1789, and Samuel Chipman, jr. Esq. was first clerk. Its first Mayor was Enoch Woodbridge, Esq. who was afterwards chief judge of the Supreme Court. He was chosen July 1, 1794, and the same year represented Vergennes in the General Assembly. In 1798 a large building was erected here for a state house in which the General Assembly this year held its session. The building has since been occupied as a place for public worship, for city meetings and for mayor's courts. The first settlement within the present limits of Vergennes, was made in 1766, by Donald McIntosh, a native of Scotland, who was in the battle of Culloden. He emigrated to this country with Gen. Wolf's army during the French war, and died July 14, 1803, aged 84 years. The emigrants, who subsequently located themselves here, were principally from Massachusetts, Connecticut and the south parts of this state. The Congregational is the principal church, and now consists of about 60 members. The Rev. Daniel Sanders, D. D. was settled over this church in 1793 and dismissed in 1801, being elected president of the University of Vermont. The Rev. John Hough settled in 1812, and was subsequently appointed professor of Divinity in Middlebury College. The Rev. Alexander Covell, the present incumbent, was settled in 1817. There is also a small Episcopal church here, but they do not at present hold regular meetings. Vergennes has always been healthy, having suffered as little as almost any place of its size in the state, by sickness. Otter creek, or river, passes through this city, and at the falls here, are some of the finest stands for mills in the country. At the head of the falls the stream is about 500 feet wide, and is divided by two small islands, into three channels, forming three distinct sets of falls of 37 feet. On these falls are two grist mills, with nine run of stones, four saw mills, four carding machines, four fulling mills, three small woollen factories, one blast furnace, one patent fence factory, and one marble factory. During the war the man-

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ufactories here were much more extensive. There were then in operation, besides the above, one blast furnace, one air furnace, eight forges, one rolling mill, and one wire factory, and during that time 177 tons of cannon shot were cast for government. These works were suspended in June, 1816 and have not since gone into operation. The creek is navigable to the foot of the falls here, a distance of seven miles, for the largest vessels on the lake. Its width varies from 14 to 20 rods. The channel is so crooked in many places as to render the navigation difficult with the most favorable wind. To obviate this inconvenience it is now contemplated to construct a tow path along the bank of the creek, by which the navigation will be greatly facilitated. The shore of this creek is very bold, and vessels of 300 tons burthen may receive or discharge their cargoes at almost any spot with the assistance of ten feet plank. The flotilla, commanded by the brave McDonough, which captured the British fleet in Plattsburgh bay on the 11th of September, 1814, was fitted out at this place. Four large steam boats have also been built here, since that period, and those which now ply between Whitehall and St. Johns, always return to this place for winter quarters. There is no place in the state which affords greater facilities for ship building. Vergennes is surrounded by a rich, fertile country. Its trade has always been considerable, and since the completion of the Champlain canal, has evidently been increasing. There is a regular line of canal and steam boats, which ply between Vergennes and New York, and other boats, which run occasionally to New York and St. Johns. There are now here ten stores, one distil-

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lery two tanneries, and three taverns. The situation of the water privileges for some years past has been unfortunate. The iron works, which occupied one set of falls, have been suspended, and the east falls have been in the hands of non-residents, and very little used. These falls have recently changed owners, and the amount of business is evidently increasing. The city is divided into two school districts, with a school house in each, in which common English schools are kept the whole year. The present population is about 1000.

September, 1821. P. C. T.

VERNON, a small post township in Windham county, situated in the southeast corner of the state, is in lat. $42^{\circ} 46'$ and long. $4^{\circ} 28'$, and is bounded north by Brattleborough, east by Connecticut river, which separates it from Hinsdale, N. H., south by Northfield, Mass., and west by Guilford. It lies 35 miles, nearly east from Bennington, and 50 south from Windsor. This township constituted a part of Hinsdale, N. H., which was chartered September 5, 1753, till Vermont became a separate state. It then became the township of Hinsdale in Vermont, which name was altered to Vernon, in 1802. This was one of the first settled townships in the state, but the precise time of its commencement is not known. The earliest inhabitants were emigrants from Northampton and Northfield, Mass. The inhabitants of this township encountered all the dangers and solicitudes of Indian wars, and struggled with all those difficulties and hardships, which are incident to frontier settlements. Fort Dummer in Brattleborough, Hinsdale's fort in Hinsdale, and Bridgeman's fort in this township, were all insufficient to shield the inhabitants

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from the incursions of the Indians. On the 24th of June, 1746, a party of 20 Indians came to Bridgeman's fort, attacked a number of men who were at work in a meadow, killed William Robbins and James Parker, wounded M. Gilson and Patrick Roy, and made prisoners of Daniel Howe and John Beeman. Howe killed one of the Indians before he was taken. In 1747, they burnt Bridgeman's fort, killed several persons and made others prisoners. On the 27th of July, 1735, the Indians ambushed Caleb Howe, Kiliah Grout and Benjamin Gaffield, as they were returning from their labour in the field, and then proceeded to Bridgeman's fort, where they made prisoners of Mrs. Howe, Grout and Gaffield, with their children, who were carried prisoners to Canada.* Startwell's fort was built here in 1740, and is now standing in the north part of the township, and is occupied as a dwellinghouse. It is probably the oldest house, now standing in the state. The records of the town were accidentally burnt in 1797, and therefore the time of its organization cannot be ascertained. It was, however, before the revolution. The Hon. John Bridgeman, who has subsequently been, many years, a judge in this county, was the first town clerk, and the Hon. Jonathan Hunt, who was afterwards Lieut. Governor of the state, was the first representative. He died June 1, 1823, aged 85. The Hon. Arad Hunt, formerly Major-General of the first division of Vermont militia, is still living here at a very advanced age. There is no

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regular church in this town, but the Baptists are the most numerous religious sect. A meetinghouse was erected here in 1802, in which *Ellder David Newman*, a Baptist, has officiated a considerable share of the time since that period. The Rev. Bunker Gay, a Congregationalist, was ordained over this town and Hinsdale, N. H., in 1764, and dismissed in 1802. The epidemic of 1813 was very distressing in this town. About one fifth of the inhabitants were afflicted with it, and about one thirtieth part died. There were 21 deaths, mostly of children and youth, in the course of a few weeks, and four died in the space of 24 hours. Doct. *Cyrus Washburn* was the first, and has ever since been the only regular physician in town. He has been in successful practice more than 20 years. The streams, in this township, are all small. White lilly pond covers about 100 acres. A large proportion of the surface of the township is mountainous, and the soil is dry, stoney and thin, except some small tracts of interval along Connecticut river, which are very fertile. In the western part are some quarries of excellent slate. The original growth of timber, on the mountains, has long since been destroyed by fires, and a young and handsome growth of oak and chesnut sprung up. Between the meadows and the hills is a considerable tract of pitch pine plain, which produces good crops of rye, when cultivated. The town contains six school districts, five school-houses, two grist mills, four saw mills, two taverns and two stores. Population, 1820, 827.

March, 1824.

S. S.

* For a more particular account of these transactions, see Gay's narrative in a school book, entitled the "American Preceptor."

VERSHIRE, a township in the central part of Orange county, is in lat. 43° 57', and long. 4° 37', and is bounded north by Corinth,

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east by West Fairlee, south by Stafford, and west by Chelsea. It lies 25 miles southeast from Montpelier, and 35 north from Windsor. It was granted Nov. 7, 1780, and chartered August 3, 1781 to Abner Sealy and others, containing 21961 acres. The settlement was commenced in the year 1780. The town was organized in 1783. Andrew Peters was first town clerk and Ebenzer West was first representative. The religious denominations are Congregationalists, Baptists, Free-will Paptists, Methodists and Christians. The *Rev. Thomas Simpson* is the only clergyman. The most considerable revivals of religion were in 1810 and 1821. There are four meetinghouses in different parts of the township, but they are mostly small. Doct. Ezra Bliss is the only practicing physician. It is watered by the head branches of Ompompaunoseuc river, which are here small. The surface is very uneven, and in some parts stoney. There are ten school districts and school houses, one grist mill, four saw mills, two stores and one tavern. Population, 1820, 1313. *x. j. jr.*

VICTORY, an uninhabited township in the southwestern part of Essex county, is in lat. $44^{\circ} 32'$ and long. $5^{\circ} 5'$, and is bounded northwesterly by Burke and a part of Kirby, northeasterly by Granby and a part of East-Haven, southeasterly by Lunenburg and Concord, and southwest by Bradleyvale. It was granted November 6, 1780, and chartered September 8, 1781, to Ebenezer Fisk and others, containing 23040 acres. It is watered by Moose river, which runs through it from northeast to southwest.

VINEYARD, a township in Grand Isle county, is in lat. $44^{\circ} 51'$ and long.

$3^{\circ} 37'$, and is bounded on all sides, by lake Champlain, being an island. It is situated 28 miles northwesterly from Burlington, and 13 nearly west from St. Albans. It was chartered, by the name of Isle La Motte, to Benjamin Wait and others, October 27, 1799, containing 4620 acres. The name was altered to Vineyard, November 1, 1802. The settlement of this town was commenced about the year 1785. Among the early settlers were Ebenezer Hyde, Enoch Hall, William Blanchard and Ichabod Fitch. The town was organized about the year 1790. Abraham Knapp was first clerk, and Nathaniel Wales first representative. There are no streams on the island. A marsh extends across it from east to west, which abounds with excellent cedar. The rocks are limestone, and are extensively quarried for building, for which purpose they answer well. The town is divided into two school districts, with a schoolhouse in each. Population, 1820, 312.

October, 1824.

c. c.

WAITSFIELD, a post township in the southwestern part of Washington county, is in lat. $44^{\circ} 11'$ and long. $4^{\circ} 11'$, and is bounded north by Moretown, east by Northfield, south by Warren, and west by Fayston. It lies 11 miles southwest from Montpelier, and 30 south-east from Burlington. It was chartered February 25, 1782, to Roger Enos, Benjamin Wait and others, containing 23200 acres. The settlement of this township was commenced in 1789, by Gen. Benjamin Wait. The town was organized March 25, 1794, and Moses Heaton was first town clerk. The first free-men's meeting was held in Sept., 1795, when Gen. Wait was chosen to represent the town in General Assembly. The number of legal

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voters, in town, was, at this time. 27. Gen. Wait, the first inhabitant of this town, was born at Sudbury, Mass., February 13, 1737. He possessed a firm and vigorous constitution, and early manifested a disposition and talent for military enterprise. At the age of 18, he entered the service of his country under the brave Gen. Amherst. In 1756, he was taken by the French, carried to Quebec, and from thence sent to France as a prisoner. On the shore of France he was retaken by the British and carried to England. In the spring of 1757, he returned to America, and in 1758, assisted in the capture of Louisburgh. During the two succeeding years, he aided in the reduction of Canada. After the submission of Canada, he was sent, by the commandant at Detroit, to Illinois, to bring in the French garrisons included in the capitulation. He left Detroit, December 10, and returned on the first of March following, having performed this difficult service with singular perseverance and success. At 25 years of age he had been engaged in 40 battles and skirmishes; had his clothes several times perforated with musket balls, but never received a wound. In 1767, he removed to Windsor in this state, and constituted the third family in that township. He acted a decided and conspicuous part in favour of Vermont, in the controversy with New-York. In 1776, he entered the service of the United States as captain, and fought under the banners of Washington till the close of the war, during which time he had been raised to the rank of Colonel. After this, he was made a Brigadier General of militia, and was seven years high sheriff of the county of Windsor. Having made a large purchase

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here, he removed his family to this township in 1789, and continued here without seeing any other human beings, or having any neighbors within 14 miles. Here he lived to behold the wilderness converted into fruitful fields, in the enjoyment of competence, and died, in 1822, aged 86 years. A religious society of the Congregational order was formed here in 1794. October 7, 1801, the Rev. William Salisbury was ordained over it, and dismissed January 3, 1809. He was succeeded by the Rev. Amariah Chandler, the present minister, who was ordained February 7, 1810. This society has a convenient meetinghouse. A Methodist society was formed here in 1823, which is supplied by itinerant preachers. The town is settled with industrious, enterprising and generally flourishing farmers. The soil is diversified, but generally a mellow loam, deep and of excellent quality, producing grass in the greatest abundance. Wheat, rye, barley, oats, corn, &c. are raised in such quantities as amply to reward the hand of industry. Flax has been cultivated with peculiar success. Mad river, a small rapid stream, with many a beautiful meander, passes through the town near the western boundary in a direction from southwest to northeast. It has three bridges in Waitsfield, and falls into Onion river in Moretown, seven miles below Montpelier. The banks of this river are adorned with some of the most beautiful and fertile meadows to be found on any stream of its size in New England. They extend, generally, from one hundred to two hundred and fifty rods in width. Several beds of iron ore have been discovered, but have not been wrought to any extent. Clay, proper for earthen ware, is plenty,

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and some good specimens of rock crystal have been found. There are, in town, six schoolhouses, one grist and four saw mills, one carding machine, one store, two taverns. Population, 1820, 935.

October, 1824.

A. C.

WAIT'S RIVER. The main branch of this river rises in Harris' gore, and runs southeasterly along the west line of Topsham. Another branch, called Jail branch, rises in Washington, and running northeasterly, joins the main branch in the southwest part of Topsham. Another stream rises from several heads in the north part of Topsham, and, running southerly unites with the main stream near the northeast corner of Corinth. Another stream, called the south branch, rises near the middle of Washington, and pursuing a southeasterly course joins the river at Bradford. Wait's river and all its branches are lively streams, and afford a number of very good mill privileges. In Bradford, where this river is crossed by the main road leading up the Connecticut, is a fall which furnishes a number of fine mill seats, on which are a grist mill, a saw mill, a carding machine and a paper mill. Below this fall, the river meanders through a tract of interval, and falls into the Connecticut by a mouth six rods wide.

WALDEN, a post township six miles square in the western part of Caledonia county, is in lat. $44^{\circ} 28'$, and long. $4^{\circ} 41'$, and is bounded northerly by Goshen gore, easterly by Danville, southerly by Cabot, and westerly by Hardwick. It lies, 22 miles northeast from Montpelier, was granted November 6, 1780 and chartered to Moses Robinson, Esq. and others August 18, 1781. Nathaniel Perkins Esq. moved his

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family into this township in January 1789, and his was for three years the only family in town. Nathan Barker, Esq. was the second settler. Jesse, son of N. Perkins was the first child born here. The settlement was commenced on the Hazen road, at a place where there was a block house erected during the revolutionary war. The town was organized March 24, 1794. This township lies between the head waters of Onion and Lamoile rivers, and contains no large streams. The most considerable is Joe's brook, which originates in Cole's pond, and passes off in an easterly direction into the Passumpsic river. The river Lamoile touches upon the northeast corner and a head branch of Onion river originates in the southwestern part. There are two considerable ponds, viz. *Cole's pond*, in the north eastern, and *Lifford's pond* in the southeastern part. The northwestern part has a handsome surface and a productive soil. The other parts are but little settled. The town is divided into eight school districts, in four of which are school houses. James Bell, Esq. attorney, is the only professional man. There are here two grist, and 5 saw mills, three taverns, three distilleries and one tannery. Population 1820, 580.

September, 1823.

WALLINGFORD, a post township in the southeastern part of Rutland county, is in lat. $43^{\circ} 27'$, and long. $4^{\circ} 4'$, and is bounded north by Clarendon, east by Mount Holly, south by Mount Tabor, and west by Tinmouth. It lies 42 miles northeasterly from Bennington, and ten miles south from Rutland. It was chartered November 27, 1716, and contained by charter 23040 acres. The settlement was commenced in

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1772 by Abraham Jackson and family. The early settlers were mostly emigrants from Connecticut. The town was organized March 10, 1773. Abraham Jackson was first town clerk, and also first representative. The religious denominations are Congregationalists and Baptists. Elder Henry Green, a Baptist, was the first settled minister. The present minister in the Baptist church is *Elder Luman Andrus*. The first Congregational clergyman was the Rev. Benjamin Osborn, and the present is the Rev. Eli S. Hunter. The physicians are John Fox, David Holden, jr. and Joseph Randall, jr. Attorneys, William F. Hall, and Abial Child. The township is watered by Otter creek, which runs through it from south to north, by Mill river in the northeastern part, and by a number of brooks, all which afford convenient sites for mills. Lake Hiram, sometimes called Spectacle pond, lies on the mountain in the southeast part of the township and covers about 350 acres. A mile and a half south west of lake Hiram is a pond, covering about 50 acres, and west of Otter creek, opposite the village, is one covering about 100 acres. The eastern part of the township lies on the Green Mountains, and the highest ridge here is called the White rocks. The soil near Otter creek is of a superior quality. In other parts it is good, and produces excellent grass. A range of primitive limestone passes through the western part of the township, in which have been opened several quarries of excellent marble. Green Hill, situated near the centre, is composed almost entirely of quartz. A part of the range called White rocks appears to be granite, and the rest quartz. Further east the rocks are princi-

pally granite. At the foot of the White rocks are large cavities formed by the fallen rocks, called the *ice beds*, in which ice is found in abundance through the summer season. The principal village in this town is situated near Otter creek, in the north part, about a mile from Clarendon line. It contains 40 dwelling houses, and about 50 families. It is a very flourishing village, containing a number of stores, mechanic's shops, &c. and is built principally upon one street, running north and south. The town contains one house for public worship, eleven school districts and school houses, two grist mills, ten saw mills, two fulling mills, two carding machines, one cotton factory, five stores, one tavern, two distilleries, one furnace, four tanneries and six blacksmiths. Population, 1820, 1570. W. F. H.

July, 1824.

WALOOMSAC RIVER, is a small stream, which is formed in Bennington by the union of several branches, which rise in Glastenbury, Woodford and Pownal. It takes a northwestern direction, leaves the state near the northwest corner of Bennington and unites with Hoosac river, nearly on the line between Washington and Rensselaer counties, N. Y. Between this stream and Hoosac river was fought the Bennington Battle. On the Waloomsac and its branches are many good mill privileges and some fine meadows.

WALTHAM, a township in the central part of Addison county, is in lat. 44° 8', and long. 3° 45', and is bounded north by Ferrisburgh, east and south by New Haven, and west by a part of Vergennes and Otter creek, which separates it from Pantown. It lies 24 miles south from Burlington, and nine north-

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west from Middlebury. This township is about three miles square. It was set off from New-Haven and incorporated in 1796, and was named Waltham by Mr. Phineas Brown of this town, who emigrated from Waltham, Mass. It was organized immediately after, and Andrew Barton was first town clerk. The settlement of this township was commenced just before the beginning of the revolutionary war, by a family of Griswolds and others from Connecticut. During the war a Mr. Griswold of this town was taken by the Indians and carried a prisoner to Canada, where he was detained about three years, and the settlement here was broken up. At the close of the war the settlement was recommenced by Messrs. Griswold, Brown, Cook and others, and advanced with considerable rapidity. The religious denominations are Congregationalists and Baptists; but no meetinghouse or settled minister. Otter creek washes the western border, but there are no mill privileges in town. Buck mountain lies near the centre of the township, and is the highest land in the county west of the Green Mountains. It commands a very extensive and beautiful prospect. The soil is generally good, and along the creek are some fine tracts of interval. The timber is pine, oak, maple, beech, birch, walnut, butternut, ash, and hemlock. The town is divided into four school districts, and contains three school houses. Pop. 1820, 264. R. B. May, 1824.

WARDSBOROUGH, a post township in the western part of Windham county, is in lat. 42° 59', and long. 4° 11', and is bounded north by Jamaica, east by Newfane and Townshend, south by Dover, and

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west by Stratton and Somerset. It lies 20 miles northeast from Bennington and 15 northwest from Brattleborough. It was granted November 7, 1780, and chartered to William Ward of Newfane and others, the same day. In 1788 this township was divided into two districts, called the North and South districts. In 1810 the two districts were incorporated into two separate and distinct towns; the northern by the name of Wardsborough and the southern by the name of Dover. The settlement of Wardsborough was commenced in June 1780, by John Jones, Ithamer Allen and others, from Milford and Sturbridge, Mass. The town was organized March 14, 1786, and Aaron Hudson was the first town clerk. He was also the first representative chosen the next year. The Congregational and Baptist are the only religious societies. The Congregational church was organized May 1, 1793, over which the present pastor, the *Rev. James Tufts*, was ordained November 4, 1795. Their meetinghouse is in the centre of the town and was erected in 1796. The Baptist church was formed about the year 1793, has a meetinghouse in the north part of the town, built in 1795. Elder Stephen Choat was ordained over this church in 1806 and died in 1811, since which they have had no settled minister. There was a considerable revival of religion here in 1800, and 77 added to the church. In 1795 the canker rash was very mortal here among the children, and the epidemic of 1814 carried off about 40 persons, mostly adults, in the course of six months. The physicians are John P. Warner, and Paul Wheeler. The surface of this township is very uneven and some parts of it

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rocky. Between this and Dover and S. Lard was chosen town clerk. is a range of high hills. The soil, Thomas Jerrells was the first representative. The religious denominations are Congregationalists, and the land to produce grain for the Methodists and Baptists; but there is no support of the inhabitants. There is no meetinghouse or settled minister. Henry B. Peabody is the only physician. Mad river rises in which affords some tolerable good mill privileges. Of the rare minerals found here tremalite and zoisite are the most important. The tremalite is in fine crystals sometimes six inches long, penetrating quartz. The zoisite is in prismatic crystals, of a gray color, sometimes a foot in length, and from one to two inches wide. There are here seven school districts, seven school houses, three grist, four saw, and two fulling mills, one carding machine, three stores, two taverns and three tanneries. Population, 1820, 1016. J. R. & J. T.

August, 1824.

WARNER'S GORE, a tract of 2000 acres of land, lying in the northwestern part of Essex county, is bounded north by Norton, east by Warren's gore, south by Morgan, and west by Holland. It was granted October 20, 1787. It contains no streams of consequence, and is uninhabited.

WARREN, a post township in the eastern part of Addison county, is in lat. $44^{\circ} 6'$ and long. $4^{\circ} 7'$, and is bounded northerly by Waitsfield and a part of Fayston, easterly by Roxbury, southerly by Kingston, and westerly by Lincoln. It lies 31 miles southeast from Burlington, and 16 southwest from Montpelier. It was chartered October 20, 1789, to the Hon. John Throop and others, containing 16660 acres. The settlement of this township was commenced about the year 1797, by Samuel Lard and Seth Leavitt. The town was organized soon after,

and S. Lard was chosen town clerk. Thomas Jerrells was the first representative. The religious denominations are Congregationalists, and the land to produce grain for the Methodists and Baptists; but there is no support of the inhabitants. There is no meetinghouse or settled minister. Henry B. Peabody is the only physician. Mad river rises in which affords some tolerable good mill privileges. Of the rare minerals found here tremalite and zoisite are the most important. The tremalite is in fine crystals sometimes six inches long, penetrating quartz. The zoisite is in prismatic crystals, of a gray color, sometimes a foot in length, and from one to two inches wide. There are here seven school districts, seven school houses, three grist, four saw, and two fulling mills, one carding machine, three stores, two taverns and three tanneries. Population, 1820, 320.

October, 1824.

A. R.

WARREN'S GORE, an uninhabited tract of 6380 acres, lying in the northwestern part of Essex county, and belonging to Warren, is bounded north by Norton, east by Avery's gore, south by Morgan, and west by Warner's gore. On the line between this gore and Norton is a considerable pond, the waters of which flow to the north into Missisquoi lake in Canada.

WASHINGTON, a post township in the northwestern part of Orange county, is in lat. $44^{\circ} 4'$ and long. $4^{\circ} 31'$, and is bounded north by Orange, east by Corinth, south by Chelsea, and west by Williamstown. It lies 15 miles southeast from Montpelier, and 43 north from Windsor. It was granted November 6, 1780, and chartered to Major Elisha Burton and others, August 8, 1781, containing 23040 acres. Before the settlement of this township was commenced, a log jail was erected here by the proprietors in order to comply with a requisition in the

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charter, and this gave name to two branches, one running into Onion river, and the other into Wait's river. The town was organized about the year 1792. Jacob Burton was first town clerk, and Thaddeus White the first representative. The religious denominations are Congregationalists, Methodists, Freewill Baptists and Baptists. The former are the most numerous. There are two meetinghouses, one in the north part, completed in 1823, and the other, in the southwest part, new building. There are two persons, one man and one woman, living in town, who are between 90 and 100 years of age. There are two physicians, Docts. Benjamin Blodget and Ebenezer Bacon. Branches of Onion, Waist's and White river originate in this township, but they are small, and afford few mill privileges. The timber is principally maple. On jail branch of Onion river is a small village, containing ten dwellinghouses, two stores, one tavern, one schoolhouse, one fulling mill and one clover mill. The town is divided into eleven school districts, and contains nine schoolhouses, one grist, one saw and one fulling mill, one carding machine, two stores, one tavern and one tannery. Population, 1820, 1160.

October, 1824. s. e.

WASHINGTON COUNTY, lies principally between the two ranges of the Green mountains, and nearly in the centre of the state. It is situated between $44^{\circ} 1'$ and $44^{\circ} 32'$ north lat. and between $4^{\circ} 6'$ and $4^{\circ} 37'$ east long., being about 36 miles from north to south, and 31 from east to west. It is bounded north by Orleans county, east by Caledonia county, southeast by Orange county, southwest by Addison county, and west by Chittenden county. It was incorporated November 1,

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1810, by the name of Jefferson county, and organized December 1, 1811. The name was altered to Washington county, November 8, 1814. Montpelier, lying near the centre of the county, is the seat of justice and is a place of considerable business. The Supreme Court sits here on the last Tuesday of August, and the County Court on the second Monday of March and second Monday of September. This county is very uneven and is watered by Onion river and its numerous branches. In the eastern part there is an abundance of excellent granite. West of this the rocks are principally argillaceous slate, quartz, chlorite slate, and mica slate. The Grand List for 1823 was \$129253. Population, 1820, 14725.

WATERBURY, a post township in the western part of Washington county, is in lat. $44^{\circ} 23'$, and long. $4^{\circ} 13'$, and is bounded north by Stow, east by Middlesex, south by Onion river, which separates it from Duxbury, and a part of Moretown, and west by Bolton. It lies twelve miles northwesterly from Montpelier, and 24 southeast from Burlington; and was chartered June 7, 1763, containing 21220, acres. In June, 1784, Mr. James Marsh moved his family, consisting of a wife and eight children, into this township from Bath, N. H. and took possession of a surveyor's cabin, which was standing near Onion river. Mr. Marsh was induced to move his family here at the time he did, by the promise of the proprietors, that several other families should be procured to move into the town in the following fall. This promise was not fulfilled, and for nearly a year this solitary family scarcely saw a human being but themselves, and for more than two years, the nearest neigh-

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boring family lived on the farm where James Whitcomb, Esq. now lives, in Bolton, a distance of seven or eight miles. In the spring of 1785, Hon. Ezra Butler visited this town, and spent some time in preparing a place of residence. In September, 1786, he moved his family from Weathersfield, Vt. to this town. In 1788 Mr. Reuben Munson moved into the town with his family and soon after was followed by several others. The first town meeting was held, and the town organized the 31st day of March, 1790. The Hon. Ezra Butler was the first town clerk, and Dr. Daniel Bliss the first representative. About the year 1800 a revival of religion commenced in this town and continued through that, and a part of the following year. The awakening was very general in every part of the town, and in those years about eighty made a profession of religion. About this time a Congregational, a Baptist and a Methodist church were organized, and *Hon. Ezra Butler* was ordained Elder of the Baptist church, with which he has ever since been connected. In 1803 the Rev. Jonathan Hovey was ordained and settled as pastor of the Congregational church in this town. He was dismissed about four years after his settlement. In the years 1819 and 20, there was another awakening here. The attention to religious concerns was pretty general, and many were hopefully converted. There are now in town one Congregational church, consisting of about 35 members, one Baptist church, consisting of about 38 members, one Methodist Society of about 35 members, and a Society of Freewill Baptists, under the care of *Elder Samuel Lord*. A handsome Congregational meetinghouse

has been erected the present season, and completely finished. The town is considered very healthy, there having been no remarkable seasons of mortality since its settlement. The physicians, are Stephen Pierce and Oliver W. Drew. Attornies, Dan Carpenter, Henry F. Jones and P. Dellingham, jr. There is much level land in this town, and where the surface is uneven, the swells are generally so gradual as to present little or no obstacle to cultivation. The soil is good, being in general dry and warm. The interval lands, on Onion river, and on several smaller streams, are not surpassed in fertility by any in the state, and the lands in every part of the town produce in a manner, that amply repays the labor of the skilful farmer. The timber is generally hard wood, with a considerable mixture of spruce and hemlock. The town is separated from Duxbury by Onion river. In the western part of the township is a stream, called Waterbury river, which runs through it from north to south, and falls into Onion river. In the easterly part there is a large brook, called Thatcher's branch, running through the town nearly parallel to Waterbury river. These two streams afford several excellent mill privileges, most of which are now occupied. Smaller streams are numerous in all parts of the township. In the southwest corner of the township the passage of Onion river through a considerable hill, is reckoned a curiosity. The stream has here worn a channel through the rocks, which in times past, undoubtedly, formed a cataract below of no ordinary height, and a considerable lake above. The chasm is at present about one hundred feet wide, and nearly as

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deep. On one side the rocks are nearly perpendicular, some of which have fallen across the bed of the stream, in such a manner as to form a bridge; passable, however, only at low water. On the same side the rocks which appear to have been loosened and moved by the undermining of the water, have again rested, and become fixed in such a posture as to form several caverns, or caves, some of which have the appearance of rooms fitted for the convenience of man. Several musket balls and flints were found in the extreme part of this cavern, a few years since, with the appearance of having lain there many years, which makes it evident, that it was known to the early hunters. In this town are eight school districts, seven school houses, two grist mills, five saw mills, and two carding machines, two stores, three taverns, two distilleries, and two tanneries. Population 1820, 1269. P. D. JR.

August, 1824.

WATERBURY RIVER, rises in Morristown, and runs south through the western part of Stow and Waterbury into Onion river. In Stow, it receives one considerable tributary from the east, which rises in Worcester, and two from the west, which rise in Mansfield. It also receives several tributaries from the west, in Waterbury, which originate in Bolton. The whole length of the stream is about 16 miles and it affords a number of good mill privileges.

WATERFORD, a post township, in the eastern part of Caledonia county, is in lat. $44^{\circ} 22'$, and long. $4^{\circ} 57'$, and is bounded northeast by Concord, southeast by Connecticut river, which separates it from Lyman, N. H., southwest by Barnet, and northwest by St. Johnsbury.

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It lies 32 miles nearly east from Montpelier, and 21 north from Newbury. It was granted November 7, 1780, and chartered to Benjamin Whipple and others, November 8, 1780, by the name of Littleton. The settlement of this township was commenced in 1787. The town was organized May 6, 1793, and Selah Howe was first town clerk. The name was altered from Littleton to Waterford in 1797. The religious denominations are Congregationalists, Freewill Baptists, and Baptists. The Rev. Asa Carpenter was ordained over the Congregational church, May 30, 1798, and dismissed in 1816. The Rev. *Reuben Mason*, the present pastor, was ordained in 1819. The church at present consists of about 70 members. There are three meeting houses; that belonging to the Congregationalists, is near the centre, and that belonging to the Freewill Baptists, is near the line between this township and St. Johnsbury. The other is small, and only occasionally occupied. The number of deaths in this town up to the year 1814, was 110, averaging seven per year, since the commencement of the settlement. The physicians are Ralph Bugbee, and Amasa Kellogg. Attornies, Charles Davis, and Azor Weatherby. The Passumpsc river runs across the northwest corner, and Moose river just touches upon this township. Stiles' pond is in the southeast part, and covers about 100 acres. The fifteen mile falls in the Connecticut are partly against this township. There are some flats along the river here, but they are narrow and not overflowed at high water. The surface is generally rough and stoney, and the timber maple, beech, birch, spruce, hemlock, &c. There are here two

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oil mills, and two clover mills. Population, 1820, 1247.

WEATHERSFIELD, a post town in the eastern part of Windsor county, is in lat. $43^{\circ} 23'$ and long. $4^{\circ} 30'$, and is bounded north by Windsor, east by Connecticut river, which separates it from Claremont, N. H., south by Springfield, and west by Cavendish and Baltimore. It lies 61 miles south from Montpelier, and 50 northeast from Bennington, and was chartered August 20, 1761, to Benjamin Allen and others, containing 22030 acres. It was settled by emigrants from New-Haven, Con. The town was organized in March, 1778, and Benoni Tuttle was first town clerk. It was first represented by Israel Burling. The religious denominations are Congregationalists, Methodists, Baptists and Freewill Baptists. The Congregational church consists of more than 200 members. In 1779, they settled the Rev. Mr. Treadway, who was the first settled minister in town, and was dismissed in 1783. The Rev. Dan Foster was settled in 1787, and dismissed in 1794. The Rev. James Converse, the present minister, was settled February 10, 1802. The Methodist church consists of about 50 members, and is supplied by circuit preachers. The Baptists belong to the church in the northwestern part of Springfield, over which the Rev. Richard M. Ely is settled. The Freewill Baptists are connected with a society of that order in the west part of Windsor. There was a general revival of religion here in 1810, in consequence of which 58 were added to the Congregational church, 44 of whom were heads of families. In 1820, there was another very general revival, and 98 added to the Congregational church, 60 of whom were

youth. Considerable numbers were also added to the other churches. A meetinghouse was built in this town by a land tax about the year 1787, which was consumed by fire in March, 1821. The same year the Congregational society commenced a building of brick near the spot where the old meetinghouse stood, which was dedicated to the worship of God, in October, 1822. The epidemic of 1812 prevailed here to an alarming degree, and was fatal to between 60 and 70 of the inhabitants. The Hon. William Jarvis, late United States's consul at Lisbon, has here one of the best farms in New-England. It is situated on the bank of Connecticut river, at what is called the Bow. M. J. resides upon this farm, and has been instrumental in introducing into the state many improvements in husbandry and in the breed of cattle and sheep. He has probably the best flock of full blooded Merino sheep in the state. Black river runs through the southwest part of this township, and affords a number of excellent mill seats. There are also several other streams, in different parts of the township, which are sufficient for mills and other machinery. Near the centre is a small natural pond, known by the name of Cook's pond. A part of Ascutney mountain lies in the north part of the township. There are four or five villages in this town, but they are all small. At the centre of the town is a Congregational meetinghouse, a store, a tavern and several mechanics' shops. Near the southeast corner of the township is a small village, called the Bow. Here is a post office, bearing the name of the town. Near the northeast corner is another small village, called the "Four corners." In the southwest

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part is another, called *Black river village*. In the northwest part is one, called *Greenbush village*, where there is a post office, bearing the name of the village. In each of these villages is a store, a tavern, and several mechanics' shops. There are, in town, 12 school districts, with a convenient school-house in each, five grist mills, nine saw mills, two woollen factories, five stores, six taverns and three tanneries. Pop., 1820, 2301.

September, 1824. D. B.

WELLS, a small post township in the western part of Rutland county, is in lat. $43^{\circ} 27'$ and long. $3^{\circ} 50'$, and is bounded north by Poultney and a part of Middletown, east by a part of Middletown and Tinmouth, south by Pawlet, and west by Hampton, N. Y. It lies 40 miles north from Bennington, 65 south-west from Montpelier, and 13 south-west from Rutland. It was chartered, September 15, 1761, to Eliakim Hall and others. This township was originally six miles square, but a part of it has since been annexed to Poultney and a part to Middletown. The settlement of this township was commenced by Ogden Mallary, who moved his family here about the year 1768. Daniel and Samuel Culver came into town, in 1771, and moved their families here the following year. The town was organized, March 9, 1773, and John Ward was first town clerk. It was first represented in 1778, by Daniel Culver. The religious denominations are Methodists, Reformed Methodists, Episcopalians and Universalists. There are two meetinghouses, one belonging to the Methodists, and the other is held in common by the several denominations. There is no settled minister. The *Rev. Aaron Kinsner*, a universalist, preaches here

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one half the time. The first settlers of this township were afflicted with fever and ague, but the town has, for many years past, been remarkably healthy. Wells pond, called also St. Augustine, is about five miles long, and, in some places, one mile and a half wide, and it covers upwards of 2000 acres. About one third part of this pond lies in Poultney. The outlet of this pond is the principal stream, and on this are two saw mills, one grist mill, one clothiers' works and two carding machines. There is one other stream on which are a saw mill and one grist mill. The western part of this township is generally level, and the eastern part is mountainous and broken. The soil is generally good, where it is not so uneven as to preclude the possibility of cultivation. There is a small village, situated near the south end of the pond, called the *corner*, which contains a meeting-house, a store, a tavern and several mechanics' shops. The town is divided into ten school districts, nine of which are furnished with school houses. There are also two grist mills, three saw mills, one woollen factory, one fulling mill, two carding machines, one store, two taverns, one distillery and one tannery. Population, 1820, 936.

August, 1824.

WELLS RIVER, has its source in Kettle pond, which lies at the north west corner of Groton and a part of it in Marshfield. It runs nearly southeast about two miles, and falls into Long Pond in Groton, which is about two miles long and 100 rods wide. From this pond it continues its southeasterly course half a mile, and falls into another pond, which is about half a mile long and a quarter of a mile wide. It then runs a mile and a half, and meets the

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south branch which rises near the southwest corner of the town, and runs nearly east to its junction with the main stream; it then runs east southeast about a mile, and receives the North branch, which has its source near the northeast corner of the town. Continuing the same course, it passes through the north-west part of Ryegate into Newbury, and running near the line between Newbury and Ryegate about four miles, falls into Connecticut river about half a mile south of the northeast corner of Newbury. This is generally a rapid stream, furnishing many excellent mill privileges. In Groton, there is a saw mill at the outlet of Long Pond; there is a grist and saw mill at the outlet of the next pond; about a mile below the mouth of the north branch is a grist mill, two saw mills, a fulling mill and a carding machine. In Ryegate, on this stream are two grist mills, two saw mills, and a mill for hulling barley; about half a mile below where it enters Newbury, is a grist mill, a saw mill, a fulling mill and a carding machine. Here is a large fall, at the head of which is the mill dam. In the distance of about four rods from the top of the dam, it falls about 20 feet. It then collects into a channel about 30 feet wide, and falls 40 feet nearly perpendicular. At Wells' river village, near the mouth of the river, are a paper mill, a corn mill, a saw mill, a fulling mill, a trip-hammer, a bark mill, and two turning lathes. At this village is a post office, a tavern and three merchants' stores, and here is the head of navigation on Connecticut river.

J. W.

WENLOCK, a township in the central part of Essex county, is in lat. $44^{\circ} 47'$, and is bounded northerly by Lewis and Avery's gore,

easterly by Brunswick, southerly by Ferdinand and Random, and westerly by Morgan. It was chartered October 13, 1761, and lies 53 miles northeast from Montpelier. The south and principal branch of Nulhegan river rises in this township. A road has been opened along this stream from Connecticut river to Orleans county, but it can yet be hardly said to be passable. In September, 1823, there were only two families settled in this township.

WEST FAIRLEE, a township in the eastern part of Orange county, is in lat. $43^{\circ} 56'$, and long $4^{\circ} 42'$, and is bounded north by Bradford, east by Fairlee, south by Thetford, and west by Vershire. It is situated 28 miles southeast from Montpelier and 35 northeasterly from Windsor. It was chartered in connexion with Fairlee, September 9, 1761. This township was set off from Fairlee and constituted a township by the name of West Fairlee, February 25, 1797. This town was organized immediately after it was set off, and Hon. Elisha Thayer was first town clerk. It was first represented separately from Fairlee, in 1823, by Samuel Graves. The Rev. Joseph Tracy was settled over the Congregational church here and the western part of Thetford, in July, 1820. He preaches at the meeting house here, and at Post-mills village, in Thetford, alternately. Fairlee lake lies partly in the southeast corner of this township, and Ompompanoosuc river runs across the southwest corner. The surface is very uneven. The town is divided into five school districts, and contains two saw mills, and one fulling mill. Population, 1820, including Fairlee, 1143.

S. G.

October, 1824.

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WESTFIELD, a township in the northwest part of Orleans county, is in lat. $44^{\circ} 52'$, and long. $4^{\circ} 26'$, and is bounded north by Jay, east by Troy, south by Kellyvale, and west by Montgomery. It lies 42 miles north from Montpelier, and 44 northeast from Burlington. It was chartered May 15, 1780, to David Owen, and associates, containing 23040 acres. But little settlement was made here previous to the year 1800. The township was organized, March 23, 1802, and Jesse Olds was first town clerk. Missisquoi river runs about four miles, through the southeastern part of the township, and receives here three considerable tributaries which afford several mill-privileges. The eastern part of this township is very good land, but the western is high and mountainous. Hazen's Notch in the Green Mountains lies in the southwest corner. Pop. 1820, 225.

WESTFORD, a post township in the north part of Chittenden county, is in lat. $44^{\circ} 36'$, and long. $3^{\circ} 57'$, and is bounded north by Fairfax, east by Underhill, south by Essex and west by Milton. It lies thirteen miles northeast from Burlington and 32 northwest from Montpelier; and was chartered June 8, 1763, containing 23040 acres. The settlement of this township was commenced immediately after the revolutionary war, by Hezekiah Parmelee and others. The religious denominations are Congregationalists and Baptists, each of which have a meetinghouse. The *Rev. Simeon Parmelee*, pastor of the Congregational church, was settled in September, 1809. The only stream of consequence in the township, is Brown's river, which runs through it from south to north, and falls into Lamaille river in Fairfax. The surface of this township is uneven, but it contains no mountains. The town contains six school districts, two grist mills, two saw mills, one fulling mill, and one carding machine. Population, 1820, 1025.

WEST-HAVEN, a township in the western part of Rutland county, is in lat. $43^{\circ} 36'$, and long. $3^{\circ} 40'$, and is bounded north by Benning, east by Fair-Haven, south by Poultney river, which separates it from Whitehall, N. Y. and west by lake Champlain. This township was set off from Fair-Haven in October, 1792, and for its early history the reader is referred to the account of that township. It was organized immediately after the division, and William Wyman was first town clerk. The Congregational and Baptist are the only regular churches. The *Rev. Ebenezer Hubbard* was installed over the Congregational church in this township and in Whitehall in 1822. The Baptist church has no settled minister. The Baptists and Congregationalists have erected a meetinghouse near the centre of the township, which is occupied by each a share of the time. In 1787 Doct. Simeon Smith moved into this town from Sharon, Connecticut. He died in 1804, having accumulated a large estate, \$1000 of which he bequeathed to the town of West Haven, which was to be let under the direction of the select men at the rate of six per cent. interest, the interest to be paid annually, and again loaned. At the end of 60 years, a certain part of the money accumulated was to be employed in building a meetinghouse, settling a minister, erecting school

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houses, &c. The epidemic of 1812 and 13 was very distressing here, and destroyed many valuable lives. Doct. Lane is the only practicing physician. Hubbardton river, and Cogman's creek are the only streams of consequence, except Poultney river, which washes a part of the southern boundary. They empty into East bay, one about a mile, and the other about two miles below the head of the bay. Hubbardton river has three considerable falls in West Haven, on which are a grist mill, six saw mills, a clothier's works, and a carding machine. On Cogman's creek is one saw mill near its mouth. The soil is principally clay, and there is an abundance of excellent limestone. There are eight school districts and five school houses. Pop. 1820, 684.

August, 1824.

G.

WESTMINSTER, a post township in the eastern part of Windham county, is in lat. 43° 5', and long. 4° 28', and is bounded north by Rockingham, east by Connecticut river, which separates it from Walpole, N. H., south by Putney, and west by a part of Brookline, and a part of Athens. It lies 37 miles northeast from Bennington, 82 south from Montpelier, and 27 from Windsor. This township was chartered, by the Gov. of N. Hampshire, November 9, 1752; and as the grants which had been made, of the townships of Marlborough and Wilmington, anterior to that date, were superseded by their new charters, it may be considered as the third, in point of time, in the State, Bennington and Halifax having preceded it. At what precise time the first settlement commenced, it is now difficult to ascertain. One of the oldest inhabitants thinks it to have been about the year

1741. The earliest permanent settlers, came from Northfield, in Massachusetts, and from Ashford and Middletown, in Connecticut; and were soon followed by others from the same states. The pleasant situation of the town, and its proximity to the fort maintained by the New Hampshire government in what is now called Walpole, caused the settlement to proceed with considerable rapidity, and it was, at an early period, one of the principal towns west of the Connecticut. The meetinghouse was erected in 1770. A jail formerly stood in this place, and a court house in which were held some of the earliest courts of justice; and when Vermont subsequently set up an independent jurisdiction, several sessions of the Legislature were also held there. It was here that the famous Massacre of the 13th March 1775 took place, and that the first regular steps were adopted to resist by force the government of New York; and after the erection of the county of Windham, the courts were held, alternately at Westminster and Marlborough, for many years, until they were removed to New Fane. For many years afterwards it maintained its reputation, as a place of considerable business and trade; but has, of late years, been rather stationary, if not on the decline. It is, however, a good township of land, and inhabited by a steady, industrious agricultural population. Westminster is divided by law, into two parishes, the east and the west. There are but two religious societies in the town, one in each parish; and both Congregational. The Rev. *Sylvester Sage*, was ordained October 13th, 1790, in the east, and the Rev. *Timothy Field*, was installed in January 1807, in the west parish. There is also a

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respectable number of Baptists, in the last named parish, who worship with their brethren at the Baptist meetinghouse in the south part of Rockingham, which is conveniently situated for the purpose. There is likewise at the present time a very interesting revival in the west parish, both among the Congregationalists and Baptists. The physicians are Edward R. Campbell, William Ware, and Pliny Safford. This town has had its share of men whose names occupy a distinguished place in the history of the State. At an early period Crean Brush, the Colonial Deputy Secretary of New York, and Ezra Stiles, the son of the late Dr. Stiles, President of Yale College, removed to this place, and entered into the practice of the law. The former left at the breaking out of the revolution, and died a short time after, and the latter deceased long before his learned and venerated Father. Gen. Stephen R. Bradley, whose name occurs so often in all the important transactions connected with the formation of the State, and who is better known abroad as a senator in Congress, which office he held for sixteen years, was for more than thirty years a resident in this town; as was also the Hon. Lot Hall, a distinguished lawyer, and afterwards Judge of the Supreme Court, who died here in the year 1809. Hon. Mark Richards, the late member of Congress, as also the Hon. Wm. C. Bradley, the present representative, still reside in Westminster. The principal and oldest village is delightfully situated in the east parish, on the bank of Connecticut river. The main street which is perfectly level, crosses a table of land about one mile in diameter, considerably elevated above the river, and also,

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above the large and fertile meadows by which it is approached on the north and south; and the whole is enclosed by a semicircle of hills which touch the river about two miles above and below the town. It is this barrier which, while it contributes to the natural beauty of the place, has, by turning the water courses in another direction, deprived it of all those facilities of access, and of water power, which have so much contributed to the rapid growth of some of the neighboring villages. A woollen manufactory was attempted, some years ago, upon one of the small streams running from the range of hills, which encircle the village, but without success. There is another beyond the range in the west parish, which is understood to be successful. There are no other manufactories in the town, except those which occur in almost every town in the State; such as tanneries, fulling mills, and mechanic shops, where articles are made for the immediate use of the inhabitants. Their number is as follows: two tanneries, two carding machines, three fulling mills, eight saw mills, five grist mills, one distillery, two stores, and two taverns. Pop. 1820, 1974.

s. s.

WESTMORE, a township in the southeast part of Orleans county, is in lat. $44^{\circ} 45'$ and long. $4^{\circ} 53'$, and is bounded northerly by a part of Random and Navy, easterly by Newark, southerly by Sutton, and westerly by Brownington. It lies 43 miles northeast from Montpelier, was granted November 7, 1780, and chartered to Uriah Seymour and others, by the name of Westford, August 17, 1781, containing 23040 acres. This township is but little settled. The surface is uneven, and mount Hor, Pisgah and Pox-

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are the most important summits. Willoughby's lake lies in this township, and is about six miles in length and one and a half wide. Its waters are discharged by Willoughby's river into Barton river. Some of the head branches of Clyde river and of the Passumpsic rise here. Population, 1820, 18.

WEST RIVER, called by the Indians Wantastiquet, rises in Weston, and runs south into Londonderry. Near the south line of this township, it receives Winhall river from Winhall. It then takes a southeasterly course through Jamaica, Townshend, Newfane and Dummerston, and unites with Connecticut river in the northeast part of Brattleborough. In Jamaica, it receives from the west, Bald Mountain branch, which rises in Stratton, and another large branch from Wardsborough, and from the east, Meadow branch, which rises in Windham. In Newfane it receives South branch and Smith's branch. This stream affords but few mill privileges, but there are a great number on its branches. Along its banks are some fine tracts of interval. This river receives the waters from about 440 square miles.

WESTON, a township in the south west corner of Windsor county, is in lat. $43^{\circ} 19'$ and long. $4^{\circ} 10'$, and is bounded north by Mount Holly and Ludlow, east by Andover, south by Londonderry, and west by Benton's gore and a part of Landgrove. It lies 66 miles south from Montpelier, and 22 southwest from Windsor. This was formerly a part of Andover. It was set off in 1790, and organized March 3, 1800. Alvin Simons was the first town clerk, and also the first representative. The religious denominations are Congregationalists, Baptists, Methodists and Universalists. A meet-

inghouse, owned by the several denominations, was completed here in 1817. Jeremiah Blanchard is upwards of 90 years of age, and is the oldest person in this town. The epidemic of 1813 was very distressing here. Doct. Henry Cray is the only practicing physician. West river passes through the township in a southerly direction, affording several good mill privileges. On the bank of this river are two small villages. The upper village is near the centre, and contains a meeting-house, two stores, one clothier's works, one carding machine, one tannery, and one blacksmith. The town is divided into nine school districts, in which are nine school-houses, and 370 scholars between four and 18 years of age, two grist, three saw and one fulling mill, two stores, two taverns and one tannery. Population, 1820, 890.

July, 1824.

WEYBRIDGE, a township in the central part of Addison county, is in lat. $44^{\circ} 2'$ and long. $4^{\circ} 46'$, and is bounded north and east by Otter creek, which separates it from New-Haven and Middlebury, south by Cornwall, and west by a part of Bridport and a part of Addison. It lies 80 miles north from Bennington, and 30 south from Burlington, and was chartered November 3, 1761, containing 8261 acres. The settlement of this township was commenced about the beginning of the revolutionary war by David Stow and John Sanford, but the settlers were soon after dispersed or made prisoners by the enemy. The settlement was recommenced on the return of peace. The first settlers were mostly from Massachusetts. The religious denominations are Congregationalists, Baptists, Methodists and a few Friends. The Rev. Jona. Hovey was settled over

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the Congregational church about the year 1798, and, being dismissed about 1813, was succeeded, in 1823, by the *Rev. Eli Moody*. This society erected a house for worship about the year 1802. Zenas Shaw is the only practicing physician. Otter Creek is the most important stream, and in it are here several falls which furnish fine mill privileges. Lemonfair river is a sluggish stream which runs through the western part of the township into Otter creek. Snake mountain lies mostly in the western part of the township. Near the paper mill is found earthy asbestos between layers of limestone which is the common rock in this township. A few years since a considerable body of land here slid into Otter creek, which completely stopped the water for some time, leaving the channel bare below, and altering materially the course of the stream, when it again commenced flowing. At one of the falls on Otter creek is a small village containing 14 or 15 families, one store, one tavern, a woollen factory, &c. There are, in town, five school districts and schoolhouses, five saw mills, one grist mill, one paper mill, one woollen factory, one carding machine, one store, three taverns, one distillery and two potteries. Population, 1820, 714.

M. S.

October, 1824.

WHEELLOCK, a post township in the north part of Caledonia county, is in lat. 44° 33' and long. 4° 46', and is bounded north by Sheffield, east by Lyndon, south by Danville, and west by Greensborough. It lies 30 miles northeast from Montpelier, was granted and chartered to the president and trustees of Dartmouth college and Moore's charity school, June 14, 1785, containing 23040 acres. It was named

Wheelock in honor of Rev. John Wheelock, who was, at that time, president of Dartmouth college. A considerable part of the lands are held by lease. Jos. Page commenced the settlement of this township, in 1790. He was joined the next year by Abraham Morrill, from Danville, and also by Dudley Swasey. The town was organized March 29, 1792. There was formerly a considerable Congregational society here, which is now small. The Freewill Baptist is the most numerous sect, and this society, at present, numbers upwards of 100 members. A meetinghouse was erected here about the year 1790, but is not yet finished. The practicing physicians are Cyrus Root and Frederick Leavenworth. The streams, in this township, are all small, but they afford several good mill privileges. There are two ponds. One, in the western part, covers about 100 acres, and discharges its waters into the Lamoille. On the outlet is one saw mill. The other is in the eastern part, covers about 50 acres, and discharges its waters into the Passumpsic. The eastern range of the Green Mountains passes through the western part of the township, and is here called Wheelock mountain. In the eastern part are many good farms, but the land, in the western part, is cold and stoney, and but little of it under improvement. The county road, from Danville to Stansted in Canada, passes through the eastern part, on which a stage runs each way once a week. There are, in town, seven school districts and schoolhouses, four saw, two grist and one fulling mill, one carding machine, one tannery, one store and four taverns. Population, 1820, 906.

September, 1823.

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WHETSTONE BRANCH, is a small mill stream, which rises in Marlborough, and runs nearly east through Brattleborough into Connecticut river. It affords a considerable number of good mill privileges.

WHITE CREEK, is formed in Rupert by the union of a number of small branches, and taking a southerly course, unites with Battell kill river in Washington county, New-York.

WHITE RIVER, rises in Kingston, and, running a southeasterly course through the northeast corner of Hancock, the southwest part of Rochester and the northeast corner of Pittsfield, enters Stockbridge. It then turns to the northeast, and, after running through the south-east corner of Bethel into Royalton, bears to the southeast through Sharon, across the northeast corner of Pomfret and through Hartford, and falls into Connecticut river about five miles above the mouth of Queechy river. From Kingston, this river runs slowly through a narrow tract of interval till it arrives at the eastern part of Stockbridge, after which the current is very rapid till it reaches Bethel village. From Bethel to its mouth, the channel of the river is from 16 to 18 rods in width, and the current generally rapid, and the water shallow. On account of its proximity to Queechy river, White river receives no large tributaries from the south. Broad brook and Lost creek are the most important. From the north it receives three large branches, called the first, the second and the third branch. The *first branch* rises in Washington near the head branches of Wait's and Onion river, and, running through Chelsea and Tunbridge, unites with White river in the east-

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ern part of Royalton. The *second branch* rises in Williamstown in conjunction with Stevens' branch of Onion river, and, running southerly through Brookfield and Randolph, enters White river a little west of the centre of Royalton. This stream runs with a gentle current, through a narrow tract of fine interval. The *third branch* originates in Roxbury, runs through the corner of Kingston, through Braintree and the corner of Randolph, and joins White river at Bethel village. Each of these streams is about 20 miles in length, and on each are several very good mill privileges, particularly on the latter, at Bethel village. White river is the largest stream in Vermont on the east side of the mountains. Its length is about 55 miles, and it waters about 680 square miles.

WHITING, a post township in the south part of Addison county, is in lat. $43^{\circ} 51'$, and long. $3^{\circ} 49'$, and is bounded north by Cornwall, east by Otter creek, which separates it from Leicester and Salisbury, south by Sudbury and west by Orwell and Shoreham. It lies 40 miles southwest from Montpelier, 42 south from Burlington, and 70 north from Bennington. It was chartered August 6, 1763, to Col. John Whiting, of Wrentham, Mass. from whom it derives its name, and contains about 9000 acres. John Wilson, from the same township, erected the first house in this township in 1772, and in June 1773, a family by the name of Bolster, moved into it. In 1774, Mr. Wilson and several other families moved here. During the revolution the settlement was abandoned, but was recommenced immediately upon its close, by those persons who had been driven off, and by others. Among the first settlers, were a

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Mr. Marshall, Gideon Walker, Joseph Williams, Daniel Washburn, Joel Foster, Samuel Beach, Ezra Allen, Jehiel Hull, Henry Wiswell, and Benjamin Andrus. The town was organized in March, 1785, and John Wilson was first town clerk. In 1786, Ebenezer Wheelock was chosen delegate to the convention for revising the constitution, and Samuel Beach was appointed representative to the General Assembly in 1788. The religious denominations are Baptists, Congregationalists and Universalists. Elder David Rathburn was ordained over the Baptist church in June, 1800, and continued three or four years. After this, the Rev. John Ransom preached here about two years. In January 1809, the Rev. Justin Parsons was settled over the Congregational church, and continued about three years. For three years past Elder Joseph W. Sawyer has been hired by the two societies, and the Baptist and Congregational society both contribute to his support. These two societies united in 1809 in erecting a meetinghouse, which was the next year consumed by fire, supposed to be the work of an incendiary. A meetinghouse has since been erected, in which all the several denominations are proprietors. The dysentery prevailed here in 1803, and the epidemic of 1812 and 13 was very mortal. The physicians are Darius Carpenter and Asher Nichols. One person has lived in this town to be of 100 years of age, and Mr. Wilson, the first town clerk, and one other person, are now living, aged about 90 years. Ebenezer Wheelock has been 4 years a councillor of the state, several years a representative and a justice of the peace, since 1790. Otter creek waters the eastern border of the township.

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but affords no mill privileges. Two saw mills are the only mills in town. These are on a small stream, and do but little business. Otter creek, till lately, afforded no valuable fish. In the spring of 1819, Mr. Levi Walker of Whiting proposed to the inhabitants of this and the neighboring towns, along the creek to transfer fish from the lake into the creek above Middlebury falls. The plan was carried into execution, and the fish have since multiplied exceedingly. In 1823 not less than 500 pounds of excellent pickerel were taken from the creek in the distance of two miles. Along the eastern part of the township, near Otter creek, is a swamp, which covers 2 or 3000 acres. It affords an abundance of excellent cedar, pine, ash, &c. This is one of the pleasantest towns in the state. The soil is generally of the marly kind, and produces good grass and grain. In 1810 Mr. Samuel H. Remmele had a field of five acres of wheat, which averaged 50 bushels to the acre, and Mr. Benajah Justin has for four years past, raised an annual crop of corn, which has averaged 100 bushels to the acre. The stage road from Burlington to Albany, passes through the centre of the township. The town is divided into four school districts, with a school house in each. Pop. 1820, 609.

E. W. & J. O. W.

June, 1824.

WHITINGHAM, a post township in the southwest corner of Windham county, is in lat. 42° 47', and long. 4° 9', and is bounded north, by Wilmington, east by Halifax, south by Heath and Rowe, Mass., and west by Readsborough. It lies 18 miles southeast from Bennington, 20 northwest from Greenfield, Mass. and contains 23404 acres.

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The settlement of this township are two natural ponds. *Sawdaud* was commenced in 1770, by a Mr. pond is so called from an Indian of Bratlin and Silas Hamlington. In that name who formerly lived near 1773, Messrs. Angel, Gustin, Nelson, and was afterwards supported by son, Lamphire, and Pike, emigrants from Massachusetts and Connecticut, moved their families here. gradually decreasing for 50 years. The town was organized, March 23, 1780, and Eliphalet Hyde was first town clerk. Silas Hamlington was the first justice of peace, and first representative. The religious denominations are Baptists, Methodists, Universalists and Congregationalists. The Baptist church consists of 73 members, over which the *Rev. Linus Austin* was settled January 8, 1817. *Ebenezer Davis* is minister in the Methodist society. The other denominations are without regular preaching. There have been several instances of longevity. The two oldest persons now living here, are Benjamin Cook, and Mrs. Morgan, who are each about 98 years of age. Mr. Cook is very healthy, can make a pair of shoes in a day, travel three or four miles with ease, and can read the smallest print without glasses. In 1793, the canker-rash was very mortal, and carried off one fourth of the children in town. The typhus fever prevailed in 1801, and was fatal to more than 40 adult persons. Nathaniel Smith is the only physician. Many of the first settlers of this township had numerous families of children. Mr. Pike had 28 children, ten by his first wife, and 18 by two others. Most of these lived to a mature age, and 19 of them are now alive, the youngest of whom is 25 years old. *WILD BRANCH*, originates in Deerfield river runs through the whole length of the township, along part of Craftsbury, and unites with the western part, fertilizing some handsome tracts of meadow. There are many other smaller streams in different parts. There

ter, which, to the extent of 70 or 80 acres rises and falls with the waters of the pond. The surface of the township is uneven but the soil is generally good, and is timbered with maple, beech, birch, ash, spruce, and hemlock. A mineral spring was discovered here in 1822, which was analyzed by Doct. Wilbur and found to contain the following ingredients, viz. muriate of lime, carbonate of lime, muriate of magnesia, carbonate and per-oxide of iron, alumina with an acid trace. It is said to be a specific for cutaneous eruptions, scrophulous humours, dropsy, gravel, chronic ulcers, liver complaint, and a variety of other diseases. The western part of the township abounds with limestone which is burnt extensively into lime. There are eleven kilns, which are supposed to burn at least 2000 hogsheds of lime annually, which is transported to different parts of the country. The town contains a well finished meetinghouse 50 by 55 feet on the ground, fourteen school districts, thirteen school houses, four grist mills, eight saw mills, two fuling mills, two carding machines, two stores, one tavern and one tannery. Pop. 1820, 1397.

A. B. October, 1824.

WILDERSBURGH, Name altered to Barre, October 18, 1783. See Barre.

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WILLIAMSTOWN, a post town-ship in the northwestern part of Orange county, is in lat. $44^{\circ} 6'$, and long. $4^{\circ} 24'$, and is bounded north by Barre, east by Washington, south by Brookfield, and west by Northfield. It lies eleven miles southeasterly from Montpelier, and 45 northwesterly from Windor. It was granted November 6, 1780, and chartered August 9, 1781, to Samuel Clark and others; containing 23040 acres. The settlement of this township was commenced in June, 1784, by Hon. Elijah Paine, John Paine, John Smith, Joseph Crane, and Josiah Lyman. Pennel Deming moved his family here in February, 1785, and this was the first family in town. Hon. Cornelius Lynde, moved here in 1786. The town was organized September 4, 1787. Cornelius Lynde was first town clerk, and Elijah Paine first representative. The religious denominations are Congregationalists, Baptists, Methodists, and Universalists. *Rev. Joel Davis* was installed over the Congregational church in March, 1824. The former ministers were *Rev. Jesse Olds*, *Nathan Waldo*, and *Benton Pixley*. The Congregationalists erected a meetinghouse in 1812, and the Baptists in 1816. The physicians are *William Glyson*, and *Abraham Waldo*. *James Lynde*, attorney. This township lies on the height of lands between Onion river and White river, and contains no large streams. A brook, which here runs down a steep hill, towards the west, divides naturally, and while one part runs to the north, forming Steven's branch of Onion river, the other runs to the south, forming the 2d branch of White river. The turnpike from Royulton to Montpelier, passes along these streams, and is

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known by the name of the *Gulf Road*, on account of the gulf through which it passes in this township, near the head of the 2d branch. The hills here, upon each side of the branch, are very high and abrupt, and approach so near each other as hardly to leave space for a road between them. This township is timbered principally with hard wood, and the soil is well adapted to the production of grass. There is a small but pleasant village near the centre of the township, containing a Congregational meetinghouse, three stores, two taverns, two tanneries, several mills and mechanic's shops, and about 30 dwelling houses. There are in town thirteen school districts, and school houses, one grist, five saw, one clover and two fuling-mills, one carding machine and one triphammer shop. Population, 1820, 1481.

D. P.

November, 1824.

WILLOUGHBY'S RIVER, issues from Willoughby's lake in Westmore, runs through the south part of Brownington, and unites with Barton river in the north part of Barton.

WILLISTON, a post township in the central part of Chittenden county, is in lat. $44^{\circ} 25'$, and long. $3^{\circ} 54'$, and is bounded north by Onion river, which separates it from Essex, east by Jericho and Richmond, south by St. George, and west by Muddy brook, which separates it from Burlington. It lies 27 miles northwest from Montpelier, and was chartered, June 7, 1763. The settlement of this township was commenced in May, 1774, by *Thomas Chittenden*, who was joined in 1776, by *Ellihu Allen*, *Abijah Pratt*, and *Johnathan Spafford*. These families had however, but just arrived, when the enemy

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advanced from Canada, and all the others as a committee to repair to settlements in this part of the county were abandoned. The settlers returned after the war, and in 1766 what measure Congress was pursuing, and what kind of political proceedings were proper for the people of the N. H. Grants. In 1776, he removed his family to Arlington and took a very active part in the controversy with New York, and was instrumental in securing the independence of the state. After the organization of the government in January 1800, and dismissed in 1803; Rev. James Johnson was settled in October 1815, and dismissed in October 1823, and the time of his death, a period of 18 years. After an active and useful life, beloved by his family and friends, and esteemed and loved by the people of the state, he died in this township, August 25, 1797, in the 68th year of his age. Williston is a very fine farming township. The surface is diversified, but not mountainous. The soil is a rich loam, of a black or yellow color, and produces abundant crops. Onion river washes the border of this township, and there are within it some small streams, on which mills have been erected, but there are only two, which can be called good mill privileges. Williston is divided into seven school districts, with a school house in each. There are four saw mills, one fulling mill, three grists, as Vermont was then called, stores, four taverns, one tannery, and one distillery. Pop. 1820, 1246.

August 1824. M. C. 2d.

WILLIAMS' RIVER, is formed in Chester by the union of three considerable branches, which originate in small streams in the townships of Ludlow, Andover, Windham and Grafton. These three branches unite about a mile and a half to the southeast of the two villages in Chester, and their united

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waters, after running 15 miles in a southeasterly direction fall into Connecticut river in Rockingham, three miles above Bellows' falls. Along this stream is some fine interval, and it affords several good mill privileges. William's river derives its name from the celebrated Rev. John Williams, who was taken by the Indians at Deerfield, Mass. in 1704, and who, at the mouth of this stream, preached a sermon to his fellow captives.

WILMINGTON, a township in the western part of Windham county, is in lat. $42^{\circ} 52'$ and long. $4^{\circ} 9'$, and is bounded north by Dover and a part of Somerset, east by Marlborough, south by Whitingham, and west by Searsburgh. It lies 17 miles east from Bennington, and 46 southwest from Windsor. The settlement of this township was commenced before the revolutionary war by emigrants from Massachusetts and Connecticut, but the settlement was, for several years, retarded in consequence of the township having been twice chartered by New-Hampshire, to different proprietors, first by the name of Wilmington, and afterwards by the name of Draper. There is a Congregational church here, consisting of between 30 and 40 male members, and a Baptist church, each of which have a meetinghouse. There have been five regularly settled ministers in the Congregational church, 3 of whom deceased, and the other two were dismissed. The church is now destitute of a pastor. The *Rev. Mansfield Bruce* is pastor of the Baptist church and society. The physicians are John Pulsipher and Orson Flagg. The east and west branch of Deerfield river unite in this township, and there are two other considerable streams called Beaver brook and Cold brook.

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There is one large natural pond, called Ray's pond, on the outlet of which is a grist mill, with two run of stones. There is also a grist mill on a branch of Deerfield river, with two run of stones. There are in town 12 school districts and schoolhouses, two grist, six saw and two fulling mills, one carding machine, one trip-hammer, two taverns, three stores and two tanneries. Population, 1820, 1369. J. H.

October, 1824.

WINDHAM, a post township in the northwestern part of Windham county, is in lat. $43^{\circ} 11'$ and long. $4^{\circ} 15'$, and is bounded north by Andover, east by Grafton, south by Jamaica, and west by Londonderry. It lies 31 miles northeast from Bennington, and 25 southwest from Windsor. This township was formerly a part of Londonderry. It was set off, and with the addition of a small gore of land called Mack's Leg, was constituted a separate township by the name of Windham. Among the first settlers of this township were Edward Aiken, James McCormick and John Woodburn. It was organized immediately after the division. The religious denominations are Congregationalists, Baptists, Methodists and Universalists. The Rev. John Lorton was settled over the Congregational church about the year 1810, and dismissed about 1820. There are two Congregational meetinghouses, one in the north part and the other near the centre. The latter was built about the year 1807, and the other a little before. *Elder Samuel Kingsbury*, a Baptist, is the only minister here at present. Doct. Clark is the only physician. The line, between this township and Londonderry, runs along the summit of a considerable mountain. The streams are all small.

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and consist of branches of Williams', Saxton's and West river. In the northwest part of the town is a considerable pond. The most important minerals found in this township are actynolite, chlorite, garnets, serpentine, steatite and talc. The actynolite is found about two miles from the south meetinghouse, on the road leading to Grafton. It is in slender four sided prisms of a leek green color. Some of the crystals are five or six inches in length, and they vary from a hundredth of an inch to an inch in breadth. These crystals are embedded in talc, and are very abundant. Besides actynolite and talc at this locality, within the compass of a few feet, are found common serpentine, amianthus and ligniform and earthy asbestos. The town is divided into eight school districts with a schoolhouse in each. There are also, one grist mill, three saw mills, one store, one tavern and one tannery. Population, 1820, 931.

October, 1824.

WINDHAM COUNTY, lies in the southeast corner of the state. It is situated between $42^{\circ} 44'$ and $43^{\circ} 16'$ north lat. and between 4° and $4^{\circ} 42'$ east long., being 36 miles long from north to south, and 28 wide from east to west, and containing about 780 square miles. It is bounded north by Windsor county, east by Connecticut river, which separates it from Cheshire county, N. H., south by Hampshire county, Mass., and west by Bennington county. This county was incorporated by the name of Cumberland February 11, 1789. Newbury, near the centre, is the seat of justice. The Supreme Court was held on the 4th Tuesday of March. The County Court on the 1st of March and 2d Mon-

day of September. There are several pleasant villages in this county, the most important of which are those of Brattleborough and Rockingham. The surface of the county is very broken. Connecticut river washes the eastern border, Williams' and Saxton's river water the northeastern part, West river, the central part, and Deerfield river, the southwestern part. The tract, embraced within the county of Windham, is hilly and uneven, and, in the western part, mountainous. Its geological features, though distinctly marked, are very irregular. Few continuous ranges can be traced with certainty, and many sections, especially the western, have not as yet been particularly explored. The geological character of the county is uniformly primitive. The western part is of the oldest and the eastern of more recent formation. Granite. This is, by no means, an uncommon rock. It forms the Manickung in Stratton, the highest peak in the county, and one link in the great chain of the Green Mountains. This granite is coarse grained, highly crystalline, and contains but little mica. Whether it exists as a range or not, is at present unascertained. Granite, of a later formation, rises in the southern part of Newfane, and can be traced in a direction nearly north through Townshend, Acton and Grafton. This granite is fine grained, contains considerable mica and feldspar, and quartz, in nearly equal proportions. The immense mass of granite in Dummerston, called Black Mountain, and which can be traced though Brattleborough, is similar in its structure and general appearance to the preceding. The Belows Falls granite might, on account of the great proportion of mica it

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contains, be easily mistaken for mica slate. On closer examination it seems to be sufficiently well characterized. It is of very limited extent. Boulders and rolled masses of granite are scattered in profusion over every part of the county. They are some times found on the summits of high hills, which are composed entirely of mica slate. *Gneiss*. This aggregate is found attending the granite at Black Mountain and Manicknung. The ease with which the Black Mountain gneiss is split into blocks renders it a convenient as well as beautiful building stone. *Hornblende*. Of this rock though very common, there is but one principal range which runs between the Black Mountain and Newfane ranges of granite, through the extent of the county. It is principally the variety called hornblende slate. This slate is often curiously curved and twisted. It passes on the west into primitive greenstone and greenstone porphyry. *Mica slate*. This is by far the most common rock in the county, and yet no connected range can be traced. It can only be remarked generally that it forms the summits and frequently the sides of the hills, and in the vallies it is not an uncommon rock, but hornblende is constantly thrusting itself from underneath the mica slate, and interrupting the continuity of its ranges. *Talcose slate*. This rock better deserves the name of a range than any other in this section. It traverses the whole county, passing through Whitingham, Wilmington, Marlborough, Newfane, Townshend, Acton, Windham, and Grafton. At the latter place it is extensively quarried and wrought into fire jams, aqueduct pipes, &c. *Serpentine*, forms a bed in Talcose slate, four or five miles in extent on

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the borders of Newfane, Dover and Marlborough, presenting perpendicular precipices, at some places, 40 or 50 feet in height. The crystalline appearance of this rock demonstrates it to be of the most primitive kind. Its texture is close and it is extremely tough and hard, though, in some cases, it is easily broken on account of the fissure, that pass through it. *Chlorite slate*. This rock occurs at Whitingham. Its extent is not known. Chlorite slate also occurs at Dover and Wardsborough, closely attending the talcose slate. *Argillite*, enters the county at Guilford and Vernon, and decreases in width as it passes north through Brattleborough, Dummerston, Putney, Westminster, and Rockingham, at most of which towns it is quarried for grave stones and roof slate. *Primitive limestone*. This, which is probably a branch of the great range of primitive limestone in the western part of Massachusetts, runs through Whitingham, Somerset and Jamaica, at all of which towns it is quarried. Primitive limestone also exists in beds in mica slate at various places. At Townshend is a very extensive bed. They are also frequent in Dummerston, Westminster, and Rockingham, though small. *Alluvion*. The meadows, on Connecticut river in Putney and Westminster, are alluvial as are some of the meadows on West river. The order of the ranges, from Connecticut river to Manicknung in Stratton, is as follows;—1. Alluvion,—2. Mica Slate,—3. Argillite,—4. Mica Slate,—5. Hornblende,—6. Granite and Gneiss,—7. Hornblende,—8. Granite,—9. Mica Slate,—10. Hornblende,—11. Mica Slate,—12. Talcose Slate,—13. Chlorite slate,—14. Hornblende,—15. Mica Slate,—16. Hornblende,—17. Mica Slate,—

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13. Primitive Limestone.—19. Mica Slate.—20. Granite and Gneiss.*—The Grand List of this county, for 1823, was \$271,625. Population, 1820, 29457.

WINDSOR, a post town in the eastern part of Windsor county, is in lat. 43° 29', and long. 4° 29', and is bounded north by Hartland, east by Connecticut river, which separates it from Cornish N. H. south by Weathersfield and west by Reading. It lies 55 miles south from Montpelier, 55 northeast from Bennington, 95 from Boston, and 420 from Washington. It was chartered to Samuel Ashley and 53 others, July 6, 1761, containing, by charter, 23500 acres. The proprietors immediately organized themselves under this charter, and proceeded to survey, make a plan of, and allot the town. The first permanent settlement in the town was commenced by Captain Steele Smith, who removed his family from Farmington, Connecticut, to this town, in August, 1764. At that period there was no road north of Charleston, N. H. then called *Number Four*. The next season Maj. Elisha Hawley, Capt. Isreal Curtis, Deacon Hez. Thompson, Deacon Thomas Cooper, and some others came on and began improvements. There was, however, a man by the name of Solomon Emmons, and his wife, who had erected a hut, and were living here when Capt. Smith arrived, but he had not purchased the land, or made any improvements with a view to a permanent settlement. Mrs. Emmons was the first and for some time the only white woman, who resided in the town.

She was for a number of years the only midwife for many miles around. She is still living, and though her legal settlement is not in the town, she has been for many years supported by it. Mr. Samuel Smith, now a resident in the town, aged 59 years, a son of Capt. Steele Smith, was the first child born within it. The town was settled rapidly, and was soon organized, though the records do not show the time when. Deacon Thomas Cooper was chosen the first town clerk. His successors to that office have been Bryant Brown, Esq. the Hon. William Hunter, the Hon. Asa Aikens, and Carlos Coolidge, Esq. who is the present incumbent. During the controversy between the government of New York and New Hampshire respecting the jurisdiction of the territory now forming the State of Vermont, the proprietors of Windsor became alarmed for their title, and conveyed their respective rights of land, in trust, to Col. Nathan Stone, who surrendered the same to William Tryon, the Gov. of the Province of New York, who regranted the township to Col. Stone and 23 others, by Letters Patent, dated March 28, 1772. Both these Royal grants reserved one whole share for the Propagation Society, one share for the first settled minister of the gospel, one for a glebe for the Church of England, and one for the benefit of a public school in town. From what few of the proprietors records are now remaining, it appears that the public lots were drawn and set apart, according to a plan or map of the town, then in existence, previous to the regrant of 1772. But after that grant, the old plan seems to have disappeared, and a new one was substituted, in

* For the preceding geological sketch of Windham county, the Author is indebted to Messrs. Chas. K. and Roswell M. Field.

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which all the public rights are located on the most barren and inaccessible part of Ascutney mountain; so that they are of no value to the town. At an early period, two religious societies of the Congregational order were formed in Windsor, the one in the East, and the other in the West parish of the town. About the year 1778, the Rev. Martin Tuller, and the Rev. Pelatiah Chapin were ordained the first ministers over their respective churches in those parishes. The Rev. Samuel Shuttleworth succeeded Mr. Tuller, as the pastor over the Congregational church in the east parish, who was ordained June 23, 1790. His successors have been the Rev. Benjamin Ball, Rev. Bancroft Fowler, and the Rev. John Wheeler. The Congregational church in the west parish has been for some time vacant. There is also a small Baptist church in the west parish, of which *Elder Samuel Lamson* is the pastor. In 1813, a Baptist church and society was formed in the east parish. The Rev. Joshua Bradley was the first pastor over this church. He has been succeeded by the Rev. Leeland Howard, and the Rev. Romeo Elton. In 1816, an Episcopalian church was also formed in the east parish. The Rev. James Morse, of Portsmouth, N. H. was elected the first rector. The Rev. George Leonard is the officiating clergyman in this church. The three churches in the east parish are all in a flourishing condition, and their meetings are well attended. In 1793 the town was divided into two distinct parishes, by an act of the Legislature. In 1814, these two parishes were, by an act of the Legislature, erected into two distinct towns, by the names of Windsor, and West Windsor, with the right in each to send a representative to the General Assembly. The next year, however, the party excitement which had induced that measure, having in some degree subsided, they were reunited again into one town, under the ancient name of Windsor. This town is hilly; but it is well watered by small streams and the soil is fertile. Nearly all the tillable land in the town is now settled; but it is capable of subsisting a much denser population, than it does at present. The principal stream in the town is Mill brook. It rises in the westerly part of Reading, and after an easterly course of about 15 miles, it falls into the Connecticut river at the south end of Windsor village. This stream affords a variety of mill seats, both in Reading and Windsor. Ascutney mountain is situated partly in Weathersfield and partly in Windsor; the line between the towns passing across the apex of the mountain. It is insulated, and its base is low on every side. It is little other than a mass of granite, the south side being nearly bare, but the north side is principally covered with evergreens. Its height is about 3320 feet above tide water. The timber of this township is principally sugar maple, white maple, birch, ash, walnut, red oak, butternut, basswood, and remmon, white pine, spruce, and hemlock. This town contains one of the largest villages in Vermont. It is situated on the west bank of Connecticut river, about equi distant from the north and south lines of the township. It is built on the westerly side of the meadow, which here is large and beautiful, about one fourth of a mile from the river, between the Will brook on the south and southwest, and the Pull-hole brook, so

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called, which terminates it on the north and northwest. These two streams approach very near to each other on the west side of the village, leaving but a narrow isthmus between them; then suddenly turning, the one to the south, and the other to the north, they diverge to the extent of a mile, and then both turning easterly, they fall into the river. It is through this isthmus that the main roads from Reading, and the west parish of Windsor, and the new road from Woodstock Green, which form a junction a little west of the village, enter it. The scite of the village is uneven, and the main street, which passes through it from north to south, is serpentine, making not less than four very obtuse angles within the village; the effect of which is, that not more than about one third of the village can be seen by the traveller from any one point of view. The village contains about 95 dwelling houses, 25 stores and mechanic's shops, and something more than 100 barns, exclusive of out-houses and sheds. The public buildings in the village, consist of a congregational meeting-house, an Episcopal church, and a Baptist meetinghouse, the first of wood, and the two latter of brick; a court house, in which the circuit and district court of the U. S. annually hold their sessions, on the 21st and 27th days of May respectively; a bank, a large two story brick school house, and the State Prison. The three houses for public worship, are ornamented with steeples, and the other public buildings (excepting the bank) with cupolas, which give to the village an air of grandeur, not exceeded by any other village in the State. The Episcopal church is a very new model of architecture, and contains an elegant organ recently constructed, by Mr. Samuel Hedge, an ingenious mechanic of the village. There is also a Female Academy incorporated, which has been in successful operation in this village for a number of years; but owing to a want of funds, and the recent removal of the instructors, its operations are now suspended. The village also contains a small woollen factory, two grist mills, a saw mill, and tannery, all situated on Mill brook, two public inns, a post office, seven lawyers' offices, three physicians, two printing offices, at one of which is published the "Vermont Journal" by Wyman Spooner, and at the other the "Vermont Republican and American Yeoman," by Simeon Ide, both weekly papers; three small book stores, and two binderies, seven stores for retailing Eng. E. and W. I. and other goods, one store for the sale of the manufactures of the State Prison, three druggist stores, one shoe store and three shoe maker's shops, two jeweller's shops, four cabinetmakers' shops, one looking-glass manufactory, one hat manufactory and store, three tin and sheet iron factories, one carriage manufactory, one painter and glazier's shop, one milliner's shop, one cutter and carver of stone, two saddlers, two tailors, and two blacksmiths. The village is rather compactly built, and several of the houses are elegant. The place is much adorned with trees and shrubbery, which, united with the hill prospect around, and a fine view of Ascutney mountain, which lies three miles southwest of it, render it, one of the most pleasant villages in this part of the country. The whole population of Windsor in 1820, was 2956, being 355 more

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inhabitants, than were contained in any other town in the state.

October, 1824.

A. A.

WINDSOR COUNTY, is situated on the east side of the Green Mountains between $43^{\circ} 13'$ and $43^{\circ} 56'$ north lat. and between $4^{\circ} 7'$ and $4^{\circ} 45'$ east long. being 48 miles long from north to south, and 30 wide from east to west, and containing about 900 square miles. It is bounded north by Orange county, east by Connecticut river, which separates it from Grafton and Cheshire counties, N. H., south by Windham county, and west by Rutland county. This county was incorporated in February, 1781. Woodstock, situated near the centre of the county, is the seat of justice. The Supreme Court sits here the 2d Tuesday next following the 4th Tuesday of May, and the County Court on the first Monday of March, and 3d Monday of September. There are several pleasant villages in the county, the most important of which are Windsor, Woodstock, Norwich and Royalton. White river runs across the north part of the county, Quechey river through the central part, and Black river through the south part. Some of the head branches of West and Williams' rivers rise in the southwestern part. The surface of this county is uneven, but the soil is generally of an excellent quality, producing fine crops of grass, corn and grain. A range of talcose slate passes through the western part of the county, in which several quarries of excellent steatite or soapstone have been opened, particularly in Plymouth, Bridgewater and Bethel. In the southeastern part is an abundance of excellent granite, and primitive limestone abounds in the southwestern part, where it is extensively manufactured into lime,

particularly in Plymouth. The rocks, in the other parts, are principally gneiss, mica slate and hornblende. A range of argillaceous slate extends into the northwestern part of the county. The mica and talcose slate, in many places, abounds with garnets. The Grand List of this county, for 1823, was \$430330. Population, 1820, 33233.

WINHALL, a post township in the eastern part of Bennington county, is in lat. $43^{\circ} 10'$ and long. $4^{\circ} 4'$, and is bounded north by Peru, east by Jamaica and a part of Londonderry, south by Stratton, and west by Manchester. It lies 25 miles northeast from Bennington, 33 southwest from Windsor, and was chartered September 15, 1761, containing by charter 23040 acres. Mr. Nathaniel Brown, from Massachusetts, commenced the settlement of this township, during the revolutionary war. The town was organized about the year 1796. Asa Beber, jr., was first town clerk, and Asa Bebee was first representative. The religious denominations are Congregationalists and Baptists. The Rev. Blackleech Barrett was settled over the Congregational church about the time the town was organized, who died about two years after. There has been no settled minister since. There is a small meetinghouse situated near the centre of the township. Job Leonard is the practicing physician. The town is watered by Winhall river, which affords a great number of good mill privileges. There are, in town, five school districts and four schoolhouses, one grist and five saw mills, one store, three taverns, and one tannery. Pop., 1820, 426.

November, 1824.

WINHALL RIVER, is a small mill stream, which is collected in Winhall, and, after running easterly

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through the corner of Jamaica, unites with West river in the south part of Londonderry.

WOLCOTT, a post township in the south part of Orleans county, is in lat. $44^{\circ} 34'$, and long. $4^{\circ} 27'$, and is bounded north by Craftsbury, east by Hardwick, south by Elmore, and west by Hydepark. It lies 37 miles northeast from Burlington, and 22 nearly north from Montpelier. It was granted November 7, 1780 and chartered to Joshua Stanton and others, August 22, 1781, containing 23040 acres. This township is but thinly settled. It is watered by the river Lamoille, which runs through it from east to the west, and by several of its branches, among which Green river and Wild branch are the most considerable. There is in the eastern part a large natural pond called Fishpond. There are in town one grist, and one saw mill. Population, 1820, 123.

WOODBURY, a township in the western part of Caledonia county, is in lat. $44^{\circ} 26'$, and long. $4^{\circ} 31'$, and is bounded north by Hardwick, east by Cabot, south by Calais, and west by Elmore. It lies 15 miles northeasterly from Montpelier, was granted November 6, 1780, and chartered to Ebenezer Wood and others, August 16, 1781, containing 23040 acres. But little settlement was made in this township before the year 1800. The whole population in that year amounted to 23. This township is watered by branches of Onion and Lamoille rivers, and contains the greatest number of natural ponds of any township in the State. Population, 1820, 432.

WOODFORD, a township in the central part of Bennington county, is in lat. $42^{\circ} 52'$ and long. $3^{\circ} 56'$ and is bounded north by Glastenbury,

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east by Searsburgh and a part of Reedsborough, south by Stamford, and west by Bennington. It lies 24 miles west from Brattleborough, 50 south from Rutland, and was chartered March 6, 1753, containing, by charter, 23040 acres. This township began to be settled immediately after the revolutionary war, but the progress of the settlement has been slow. The religious denominations are Congregationalists and Reformed Methodists. *Elder Joseph C. Hollister* is minister in the latter society. This township is watered principally by the head branches of Walcomsac river, the largest of which originates near the centre in a pond, which covers about 100 acres. A branch of Deerfield river rises from a small pond in the northeast part. The township is mountainous, and much of it incapable of settlement. It is well timbered with beech, maple, birch, spruce, hemlock, &c. The turnpike, from Bennington to Brattleborough, passes through the south part. There are, in town, three school districts, four saw mills, one forge and two taverns. Population, 1820, 212.

R. J.
November, 1824.

WOODSTOCK, a post town and capital of Windsor county, is in lat. $43^{\circ} 36'$ and long. $4^{\circ} 23'$, and is bounded north by Pomfret, east by Hartland, south by Reading, and west by Bridgewater. It lies 11 miles northwest from Windsor, 46 south from Montpelier, and 428 from Washington. It was chartered July 10, 1761, and contains 26017 acres. The settlement of this township was commenced by Mr. James Sanderson, who moved his family here about the year 1768. He was soon joined by other settlers, and, in May, 1773, the town was organized, and Joseph

WOO

was chosen town clerk. The whole number of families in 1774 was 14. Major Joab Hoisington was the first settler in that part of the town now called the "Green." In 1776, he built a grist mill, and soon after, a saw mill, on the South branch of Queechy river, near the spot where the county jail now stands. These were the first mills erected in town, and, previous to this time, the inhabitants were obliged to carry their grain to Windsor, and, some times, to Cornish, to be ground. Doct. Stephen Powers was the first resident physician. In 1774, he removed to this township from Middleborough, Plymouth co. Mass., and erected the second log house on the "Green." During the revolutionary war, the progress of the settlement was much retarded. There were at this time scarcely any inhabitants in the state to the north and northwest of this township, and the settlers here were subject to frequent alarms by reports that the Indians were coming upon them, at which times they usually secreted their most valuable effects in the woods. The early inhabitants also suffered much by the ravages of the wild beasts. In order to preserve their young cattle and sheep from the bears and wolves, they were, for some years, compelled to guard them during the night, or shut them up in yards, or buildings prepared for the purpose. The Rev. George Daman was ordained over the Congregational church here about the year 1782, and was the first settled minister. Previous to this, the Rev. Aaron Hutchinson preached for some time in Woodstock, Hartland and Pomfret, alternately. This town was divided into two parishes, called the north and south parish, by act of the Legislature passed

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March 1, 1784. The Congregational church, in the north parish, erected a meetinghouse in 1806, which was finished in 1808. In April, 1810, they settled the *Rev. Walter Chapin*, who is their present pastor. The other religious denominations are Christians, Methodists, Baptists, and Universalists. The Christian society is large, and is under the care of *Elder Jasper Hazen*. There are four houses for public worship, two in the south parish, one in the north and one in the western part of the township. The epidemic of 1811 and 12 was very distressing here and fatal to many of the inhabitants. The physicians are Stephen Drew, John D. Powers, Jos. A. Gallup, John Burnell, Willard P. Gibson and John S. Gallup. Woodstock is one of the best farming townships in the state. The surface is pleasantly diversified with hills and vallies, and the soil is generally of a good quality and easily cultivated. Apples are produced here in the greatest abundance from which large quantities of cider and cider brandy are annually manufactured. This township is watered by Queechy river, which runs through it in a northeasterly direction, and by two of its branches, one on the north side and the other on the south. That, on the north, is called Beaver brook, and originates in the north part of Bridgewater, and in the south part of Barnard and Pomfret, and affords two or three good mill seats in this township. The south branch affords good mill privileges at both the villages, and there are mills erected upon it in two or three other places. But the best situations for water power are on Queechy river. There are two dams constructed across this stream, but a short distance above Woodstock Green, on

ROC

wives, and died a widower. Stephen Rusco is the only physician. The creek, which runs through this township, is called Dead creek. There is a ferry across the lake against this town. There are four school districts and schoolhouses, one store and one tavern. c. h.

PEACHAM. Among the early settlers of this township were the Hon. William Chamberlain, and several families by the name of Blanchard. Mr. Chamberlain took an active part in the formation of the state government, has been 4 years representative in Congress, 2 years Lieut. Gov. of the state, and held many other distinguished offices.

POWNA. The religious denominations are Baptists, Methodists, and reformed Methodists. The Baptists have a meetinghouse, and a hired preacher, but he is not permanently settled. The physicians are A. W. Potter, B. F. Morgan, and A. B. Wilder.

ROCKINGHAM. Solomon Wright was the first person born in this township. He was born in 1754, and is now living. The religious denominations are Universalists, Baptists, Congregationalists, Methodists and Episcopalians. The first officiating clergyman was the Rev. Mr. Gardner, about the year 1760. The Rev. Samuel Whiting was the first settled minister. He was settled in 1770, and died in 1818. There are in this town three houses for public worship. The present ministers are Elder Sereno Taylor, Freewill Baptist, and Rev. Carlton Chase, Episcopalian. The physicians are Alexan. Campbell, William Atcherson, Jarvis B. Chase, and John A. Wells. Daniel Kellogg, Horace Baxter, Alex. S. Campbell, and Dana Miller, attorneys. There are in this town ten stores and seven taverns.

SHO

ROXBURY. For one clover mill, read *three*.

ROYALTON. Mrs. Susanna Carpenter died in this town, in 1820, aged 105 years and two months.

SHOREHAM. The settlement of this township was commenced about the year 1766, by Col. Ephraim Doolittle, Paul Moore, Marshal Newton and others. They adopted the Moravian plan, and had all things common until the settlement was broken up during the revolutionary war. On the return of peace the settlement was recommenced by some of the former settlers and others from Massachusetts and Connecticut, and the town was soon organized. Eliakim Culver was first town clerk, and James Moore first representative. The religious denominations are Congregationalists, Baptists, Methodists and Universalists. The Rev. Abel Woods, of the Baptist order, was the first settled minister. The Baptist church consists of about 80 members, holds its meetings in the chapel of the academy, and is under the pastoral care of the Rev. Henry Green. The Congregational church consists of about 200 members. The first settled minister of this order was the Rev. Mr. Beardsley, who was succeeded by the Rev. Daniel O. Norton, the present incumbent. They have a meetinghouse in the centre of the town, built in the year 1800. The Hon. Charles Rich, late member of Congress, who was for more than 20 years, a representative in the state, or national government, was for about 40 years, a resident in this town. He died here on the 15th of October, 1824, aged 53 years. The physicians are Nicanah Needham and Erastus W. Blinn. Udney H. Everest, attorney. The only stream of consequence is Lendon-

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fair river, which affords some good mill privileges. Nearly all the waters, in town, are impregnated with Epsom salts. The surface is level, the soil good, and produces fine crops of corn and grain. This may be considered one of the handsomest and best farming towns in the state. In the eastern part is a bed of iron ore. The average width of the lake against this township is about half a mile. Newton academy was incorporated and located here in 1811. There are, in town, 14 school districts, two grist, six saw and three fulling mills, one carding machine, seven stores, four taverns, one distillery and four tanneries. Population, 1820, 1881.

November, 1824.

SPRINGFIELD. In our account of this town we referred to this place for further particulars. The following are all we have been able to obtain. The first settler of this township was Mr. Simeon Stevens. The religious denominations are: Congregationalists, Methodists and Baptists, each of which have a meetinghouse. The *Rev. Robinson Smiley* was settled over the Congregational church about the year 1801. The Methodists are supplied by the *Rev. Dexter Bates* one half the time, and the other half by circuit preachers. The Baptist church and meetinghouse are in the northwestern part of the town. This church is under the pastoral care of the *Rev. Richard M. Eli*. The physicians are Moses Cobb, Eleazer Crane, Leonard Chace and Jonathan Webster. Attornies, Nomlas Cobb and Samuel W. Porter. This township is watered by Connecticut river on the east and by Black river, which runs through it in a southeasterly direction. Along the former are fine tracts of interval, and the latter af-

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fords some of the best mill privileges in the state, particularly at the centre of the town, where there is a considerable fall in the river. Around these falls is a flourishing village, which contains a saw, grist and oil mill, a cotton and a woollen factory, a trip-hammer shop, three stores, two taverns and a variety of mechanics. There are, in town, 17 school districts and schoolhouses, four grist, six saw and two fulling mills, two carding machines, four stores, three taverns and three tanneries. There is a small village in the northwest part of the town. Population, 1820, 2602.

November, 1824.

STAMFORD. A very distressing and mortal sickness commenced in this town in June 1822, and continued through the succeeding winter.

VERGENNES. For Alexander *Covell*, read Alexander *Lonell*.

VERNON. Page 266, for 1735 read 1755; for *Kilkiah* read *Hilkiah*.

WESTFIELD. Line 2d, for *Orange*, read *Orleans*, in a part of the copies.

WESTFORD. For *Cambridge*, read *Underhill*, in a part of the copies.

WESTMINSTER. For *Brattleborough*, read *Rockingham*, in a part of the copies.

WOLCOTT. A Congregational church is the only religious society. The mill privileges in this township are good, and there are in addition to the mills already mentioned, a fulling mill and carding machine.

WOODSTOCK. Elder Jabez Cottle, of the Baptist order, resided and preached many years in the south parish of this town. The practicing attornies are Hon. Charles Marsh, Titus Hutchinson, Job Lyman, Norman Williams, David Pierce, Origen D. Richardson, John P. Richardson and Lyndon A. Marsh.



A Statistical View of Vermont.

TOWNS.	C. Mac.	F. Mills	S. Mills	G. Mills	Schools	Est. hors 1822	No. of cattle 1823	Grand List, 1823	POPULATION.			
									1791	1800	1810	1820
Acton	10	0	1	1	4	30	307	1920		131	245	204
Addison						336	2021	13153	401	734	1100	1210
Albany	0	1	3	0	2	41	443	2175		12	101	259
Alburgh	0	0	0	1	8	264	1032	11190	446	750	1106	1172
Andover	1	1	3	3	8	85	1760	8361		622	957	1000
Arlington	2	1	6	3	9	284	1632	19063	991	1597	1463	1354
Athens	0	0	1	1	3	54	716	4541	450	459	478	507
Bakersfield	1	1	4	2	8	170	1259	7966	13	222	812	945
Baltimore	0	0	0	0	2	37	400	2342	275	174	207	204
Barnard	2	3	9	2	3	331	2095	18631	673	1236	1643	1691
Barnet	3	2	7	6	12	288	2216	15957	477	358	1301	1488
Barre	2	2	5	3	14	467	2204	17326	76	919	1669	1955
Barton	0	1	3	2	5	106	595	3450		123	447	372
Belvidere						25	304	1184			217	198
Ben'ton	4	4	5	5	10	483	2192	34788	2377	2243	2524	2485
Benson	2	2	9	3	13	348	2742	20097	658	1159	1561	1481
Berkshire	1	1	5	2	9	172	1059	7336		172	918	831
Berlin	1	1	2	4	13	289	1793	12975	134	684	1067	1455
Bethel	2	2	8	3	11	308	1736	15771	473	913	1041	1318
Bolton	0	0	2	0	5	52	279	2314	88	219	249	306
Bradford	1	2	4	1	8	234	1596	16869	654	1064	1302	1411
Braintree	1	1	6	3	9	207	1291	9806	221	531	850	1033
Brandon	2	2	8	3	10	310	1683	16467	637	1076	1375	1495
Brattleboro	3	3	7	5	11	258	2019	21245	1589	1867	1091	2017
Br'gewater	1	1	4	3	9	229	1482	9317	293	781	1125	1125
Bridport	0	0	0	0	12	438	2268	21369	449	1124	1520	1511
Bristol	2	2	2	2	9	208	1100	10198	211	665	1179	1051
Brookfield	1	2	7	4	12	341	2206	17107	421	988	1334	1507
Brookline	0	0	3	1	4	83	814	4489		472	431	391
Br'wn'ton	1	0	1	1		47	332	2940		65	236	265
Brunswick	0	0	0	2	1	3	18	197	66	86	143	124
Burke	0	0	3	2	6	114	722	4473		108	460	541
Burlington	1	1	2	2	7	316	964	25556	332	815	1690	2111

TOWNS.	C. Mac.	F. Mills	S. Mills	G. Mills	Schools	Est. No. of		Grand List,	POPULATION.				
						hors.	cattle		1791	1800	1810	1820	
						1823	1823	1823					
Cabot	1	1	4	2	10	159	1363	8288	122	349	886	1032	
Calais	1	1	7	3	9	197	1416	8662	45	413	841	1111	
Cambridge	2	2	6	2	12	287	1914	13755	359	733	990	1176	
Canaan	0	0	1	0	3	41	422	2443	19	74	332	277	
Castleton	2	2	9	2	8	354	1779	21270	800	1039	1420	1541	
Cavendish	3	4	2	3	11	221	1899	15513	491	921	1295	1551	
Charlotte						4	1444	2361	27110	635	1231	1679	1526
Chelsea	2	2	5	2	15	312	2082	17770	239	897	1327	1462	
Chester	3	3	9	4	19	470	3676	36588	981	1878	2370	2493	
Chittenden					2	1	127	773	4964	159	327	446	528
Clarendon	3	4	8	5	16	340	2338	22399	1478	1789	1797	1712	
Colchester	0	0	4	1	5	138	1007	8651	137	347	657	960	
Concord	0	1	3	3	7	154	1634	8422	49	322	677	806	
Corinth	3	5	8	6	16	478	2746	20886	578	1410	1876	1907	
Cornwall	0	0	0	0	7	332	1788	15317	826	1163	1270	1120	
Coventry	0	1	3	1	5	79	467	2679		7	178	282	
Craftsbury	1	1	4	2	6	122	860	6961	18	229	566	605	
Danby	2	2	5	2	13	426	2826	21877	1206	1487	1730	1607	
Danville	2	2	10	5	15	438	2879	27271	574	1514	2240	2300	
Derby	2	2	3	2	6	148	1515	7613		178	714	925	
Dorset	1	2	7	2	9	315	1948	15824	958	1286	1294	1359	
Dover	2	2	5	2	6	154	1387	8210			859	829	
Dum'rston	1	2	8	8	13	276	2114	14628	1501	1692	1704	1658	
Duxbury	0	0	3	0	4	53	625	3406	39	153	326	440	
Eden	0	0	1	1	5	40	329	1568		29	224	201	
Elmore	0	0	1	1	3	50	379	2354	12	45	157	157	
Enosburgh	2	2	4	2	12	184	1347	7942		143	704	932	
Essex	1	1	7	1	10	232	1145	13126	354	729	957	1089	
Fairfax	2	2	5	2	11	271	1985	11837	354	786	1301	1359	
Fairfield	1	2	9	4	15	360	2002	13536	129	901	1618	1573	
Fairhaven	1	1	6	1	4	143	560	8262	375	411	645	714	
Fairlee	1	1	5	1	6	70	502	4096	232	386	983	1143	
Fayston						49	842	1839		18	149	253	
Ferrisburgh	1	1	5	2	11	397	2494	18755	481	956	1647	1581	
Fletcher	0	0	2	0	7	142	810	4928	47	200	382	497	
Franklin	0	0	1	1	5	137	848	1211	46	280	714	631	
Georgia	3	6	8	3	13	389	2214	19152	340	1068	1760	1703	
Glover	0	1	2	2	8	97	810	3536		36	387	549	
Goshen	0	0	2	0	6					4	86	290	

TOWNS.	C. Mac.	F. Mills	S. Mills	G. Mills	Schools	Est. No. of		Grand List,	POPULATION.			
						hors.	cattle		1791	1800	1810	1820
						1823	1823	1823				
Grafton	2	2	5	3	11	283	2375	15075	561	1149	1365	1482
Grand-Isle	0	0	0	1	5	201	1109	10037	337	1289	623	898
Greenb'gh	1	1	2	2	8	114	817	6072	19	280	566	625
Groton	1	2	4	3	5	74	711	4492	45	248	449	595
Guildhall	0	1	1	1	4	76	692	4910	158	296	544	520
Guilford	2	3	4	4	15	301	2175	17105	2432	2256	1872	1862
Halifax	2	3	3	8	14	317	2556	14539	1309	1600	1758	1567
Hancock	1	1	2	1	3	78	371	2515	56	149	311	442
Hardwick	2	2	3	2	9	160	1087	7053	3	260	735	867
Hartford	2	3	12	3	17	345	2143	26753	988	1494	1881	2010
Hartland	3	3	14	5	18	443	2336	28630	1652	1960	2352	2553
Highgate	2	1	3	2	6	237	1346	9706	103	437	1374	1250
Hinesb'rg'h	2	2	3	3	10	353	2177	18253	454	933	1238	1332
Holland	0	0	1	0		30	260	1169			128	100
Hub'rdton	1	1	6	2	9	250	1258	10172	404	641	724	810
Huntington	0	0	1	5	8	170	809	6412	167	405	514	732
Hydepark	0	0	1	0	4	63	579	3361	43	110	261	373
Ira	0	0	2	0	5	156	805	7004	312	473	519	493
Irasburgh	1	1	1	1	5	83	535	3973		15	292	432
Jamaica	1	2	6	4	10	189	1735	9739	263	582	996	1313
Jericho	2	5	2	13	260	1635	13878	381	726	1185	1219	
Johnson	1	1	5	2	6	118	1012	6024	93	255	494	778
Kellyvale	0	0	2	1	2	17	145	997			40	139
Kingston	0	0	1	1	3	49	457	2459	101	185	324	328
Kirby	0	0	0	0		64	225	2224		20	311	312
Landgrove	0	0	0	0	3	56	444	2749	31	147	299	341
Leicester	0	0	0	0	5	127	853	6615	343	522	609	548
Lemington	0	0	2	1	5	23	186	1445	31	52	132	139
Lincoln	0	0	2	1	4	50	362	2846		97	255	278
Londonder.	1	2	5	4	9	125	1249	7043	362	330	637	958
Ludlow	1	1	6	2	12	172	1472	10095	179	410	877	1144
Lunenb'rg'h	1	1	2	2	9	166	1282	8382	119	393	714	856
Lyndon	1	2	6	3	14	250	2091	12965	59	542	1090	1296
Maidstone						25	237	2009	125	152	177	166
Manchester	3	3	4	2	10	223	1948	22861	1276	1397	1502	1508
Mansfield	0	0		0	1	18	157	1027		12	38	60
Marlboro'	1	1	7	4	12	234	1824	10494	629	1087	1245	1296
Marshfield	1	0	1	1	8	101	1279	6379		172	513	710
Middleb'ry	6	3	6	4	10	338	1548	28202	395	1263	2138	2535

TOWNS.	C. Mac.	F. Mills	S. Mills	G. Mills	Schools	Est. No. of		Grand List, 1823	POPULATION.			
						hors.	cattle		1791	1800	1810	1820
Middlesex	1	1	4	1	7	114	827	5407	60	262	401	726
Middlet'wn	2	3	3	3	10	261	1567	12995	699	1066	1207	1039
Milton	4	4	13	3	13	289	2154	16354	232	786	1548	1746
Minehead	0	0	0	0	2	7	114	683		27	144	132
Monkton	0	0	2	1	10	318	1522	13944	450	880	1243	1152
M'tg. m'ry	1	1	2	1	3	58	399	2552		36	237	293
Montpelier	4	4	9	3	16	358	2049	21507	113	890	1877	2308
Moretown	0	0	3	1	6	100	745	5260	24	191	405	593
Morgan	0	0	1	1	3	24	146	897			135	116
Morristown			8		13	177	1267	7216	10	144	550	726
M'tholly	1	2	3	1	10	171	1591	9736		668	922	1157
M't Tabor	0	0	3	0	2				165	153	209	222
Navy	0	0	1	1	4			74			56	90
Newark	0	0	0	0	1	28	200	1321		8	88	154
Newbury	3	3	6	3	8	311	1887	20815	873	1304	1363	1623
Newfane	1	2	7	4	12	287	2188	13956	660	1000	1276	1506
Newhaven		3	8	3	1	429	2220	20401	723	1135	1688	1566
Newport						20	155	853		50	28	52
Northfield	1	2	8	3	9	152	908	6264	40	204	426	690
Northhero	0	0	0	0	4	114	689	4959	125	324	552	503
Norwich	2	1	6	3	12	361	2153	26092	1158	1486	1812	1985
Orange	0	0	4	1	7	132	1117	5763		348	686	751
Orwell	2	2	6	3	9	521	2969	28971	772	1376	1849	1730
Panton	0	0	0	0	4	160	791	6761	220	363	529	548
Parkerst'n	0	0	1	0	3	45	160	1693	34	39	111	174
Pawlet	1	3	5	3	13	494	3053	26692	1458	1938	2233	2155
Peacham	1	2	2	5	8	276	1646	13984	365	873	1301	1291
Peru	0	0	1	0	3	50	404	2323	71	130	239	314
Pittsfield	0	1	3	1	4	58	527	3856	49	164	338	453
Pittsford	3	4	2	4	14	353	2288	21423	850	1413	1936	1916
Plainfield	1	1	2	2	7	124	215	5067		256	543	660
Plymouth	0	0	6	3	11	156	1500	7597	106	497	834	1112
Pomfret	1	2	4	1	13	316	2066	17238	710	1106	1433	1635
Poultney	5	5	2	15	441	2412	26478	1121	1694	1905	1955	
Pownal	2	2	8	4	12	305	1770	16273	1746	1692	1655	1812
Putney	1	2	5	3	12	346	1822	16573	1848	1574	1607	1547
Randolph	3	3	8	5	17	568	2808	33792	892	1841	2255	2487
Reading	2	2	5	3	12	284	2193	14081	747	1120	1565	1603
Readsboro	0	0	4	1	5	89	1190	3744	64	234	410	530

TOWNS.						Est. No. of		Grand List, 1823	POPULATION.			
	C. Mac.	F. Mills	S. Mills	G. Mills	Schools	hors. cattle			1791	1800	1810	1820
						1823	1823					
Richford						69	512	2900		13	440	440
Richmond	0	1	3	1	8	217	1297	10162		718	935	1014
Rochester	1	2	4	2	13	234	1506	11626	215	524	911	1143
Rock'gh'm						366	2472	25171	1235	1684	1954	2155
Roxbury	0	1	4	2	7	93	571	3300	14	113	361	512
Royalton	4	3	4	3	13	376	2059	19476	748	1501	1753	1816
Rupert	2	2	2	1	11	417	2287	21924	1033	1648	1330	1332
Rutland	3	3	3	2	13	462	2622	32366	1407	2125	2379	2369
Ryegate	0	0	7	3	8	191	1554	9264	187	406	812	994
Salem	0	0	0	0	3	23	158	1212		16	58	80
Salisbury	1	1	3	3	10	174	1119	9988	446	644	709	721
Sandgate	1	2	3	2	9	298	1230	16159	773	1020	1187	1185
Shafis'b'ry	2	2	11	3	16	481	2728	27977	1999	1895	1973	2022
Sharon	1	1	7	3	13	272	1755	15189	569	1158	1363	1431
Sheffield	1	1	2	1	4	58	620	3762		170	388	581
Shelburn	1	1	1	1	10	351	1605	17946	389	723	937	936
Sheldon	2	2	4	1	5	222	1187	9664	110	408	883	927
Sherburn	0	0	1	1	3	47	293	2154	32	90	116	154
Shoreham	1	3	6	2	14	624	3438	29020	721	1447	2033	1831
Shrews'bry	1	1	4	2	7	211	1904	10396	383	748	990	1149
Somerset	0	0	1	0	3	27	380	2006	111	130	199	173
S. Hero	0	0	0	0		204	1116	12204	337	1289	826	842
Springfield	2	2	6	4	14	448	3233	29464	1097	2032	2556	2702
St. Albans	0	1	2	1	11	332	1675	18715	256	901	1609	1636
Stamford	0	0	5	1	5	62	681	4073	272	383	378	490
Starksboro	2	2	6	3	11	160	581	7635	40	359	726	914
Sterling	0	0	1	0	3	24	299	1762		9	122	181
St. George	0	0	0	0	3	30	109	1272	57	65	28	120
St. J'h'sb'y	3	1	7	4	15	318	1957	13325	143	663	1334	1404
St'kbridge	2	2	3	2	7	169	1570	9711	100	432	700	964
Stow	1	1	3	1	8	177	1557	8681		316	650	957
Strafford	2	2	4	2	13	353	2594	21361	845	1642	1805	1921
Stratton	0	0	1	1	4	44	355	2037	95	271	265	272
Sudbury	5	0	2	0	6	276	1766	11723	258	521	754	809
Sunderland	1	1	2	1	5	73	619	5583	414	557	576	496
Sutton	1	1	2	0	6	125	831	6015		144	433	697
Swanton	2	2	5	1	6	324	1639	19748	74	858	1657	1607
Thetford	3	4	6	4	14	355	2145	19540	862	1478	1785	1915
Tinmouth	2	2	2	6	258	1537	11404	935	935	973	1001	1069
Topsham	1	1	3	3	10	165	1236	9030	162	344	814	1020

TOWNS.	C. Mac.	F. Mills	S. Mills	G. Mills	Schools	Estim. No. of		Grand List, 1923	POPULATION.			
						horses	cattle		1791	1800	1810	1820
Townshend	2	3	4	2	9	309	2386	14516	676	1083	1115	1406
Troy	1	1	2	2	4	52	230	2225			281	227
Tunbridge	3	4	10	4	18	417	2909	21183	487	1324	1640	2003
Underhill	0	0	1	0	6	105	643	4661	65	212	490	633
Vergennes	4	4	4	2	2	86	320	8346	201	516	835	817
Vernon	0	0	4	2	6	84	645	6134	482	480	1521	627
Vershire	0	0	4	1	10	271	1799	12568	439	1031	1111	1290
Vineyard	0	0	0	0	2	65	384	3172	47	135	338	312
Waitsfield	1	0	4	1	6	180	1245	8173	61	473	647	935
Walden	0	0	5	2	8	94	820	5090	43	153	1455	530
Wallingford	2	2	10	2	11	316	2264	16067	536	912	386	1570
Waltham	0	0	0	0	4	70	608	4925	201	247	244	264
Wardsboro'	1	2	4	3	7	179	1929	9597	753	1484	159	1016
Warren	1	0	2	1	4	92	525	3220		58	229	320
Washington	1	1	1	1	11	193	1348	9605	72	500	1040	1160
Waterbury	2	2	5	2	8	200	1449	11396	93	644	966	1269
Waterford	0	2	6	1	12	284	2065	10967	63	565	1289	1247
Weathersfield	2	2	9	5	12	448	3017	27912	1146	1944	2115	2301
Wells	2	2	3	2	10	240	1039	9622	622	978	1040	986
W. Fairlee	0	1	2	0	5	121	943	5201	463	391	983	1143
Westfield	0	0	3	1	2	24	291	1478		16	149	225
Westford	1	1	2	2	6	204	1366	8889	63	648	1107	1025
W. Haven	1	1	7	1	8	126	948	6964	545	430	679	684
Westminster	2	3	5	8	13	396	2743	21122	1601	1942	1925	1974
Weston	1	1	3	2	9	115	1121	8541		17	629	890
Weybridge	1	1	5	1	5	170	959	8541	175	502	750	714
Wheelock	1	1	4	2	7	144	1343	4374	33	568	964	906
Whiting	0	0	2	0	4	145	864	6834	250	404	565	609
Whitingham	2	2	8	4	14	209	2226	10463	442	868	1248	1397
Williamstown	1	2	5	1	13	395	1996	15365	146	839	1353	1481
Williston	0	1	4	0	7	280	1562	17606	471	836	1195	1246
Wilmington	1	2	6	2	12	289	2307	13846	645	1011	1193	1369
Windham	0	0	3	1	8	144	1423	7151		429	782	931
Windsor	2	2	8	4	16	466	2756	37271	1542	2211	2757	2956
Winhall	0	0	5	1	5	66	508	3017	155	202	429	428
Wolcott	1	1	1	1	3	32	282	1800	32	47	124	123
Woodbury	0	0	2	1	4	25	707	2095		23	254	432
Woodford	0	0	4	0	3	30	124	1810	60	133	254	212
Woodstock	3	5	7	6	18	462	3050	35261	1605	2132	2672	2610
Worcester	0	0	1	0	4	12	115	1326		25	41	44

NOTE.—It is not expected that the above estimate of the number of horses and cattle is perfectly correct. It will, however, exhibit the proportional numbers pretty accurately, and it is presumed that the numbers do not differ very widely from the truth.

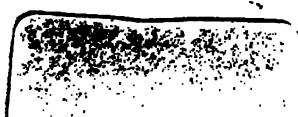
A STATISTICAL VIEW.—BY COUNTIES.

COUNTIES.	Acres.	Horses.	Cattle.	Gr. List, 1823	Populat. 1820.	to a p. sq. ac.
Addison,	440,841	4,776	26,639	246,045	20,469	21.5
Bennington,	413,647	3,314	19,507	192,169	16,125	25.6
Caledonia,	403,536	3,051	23,937	151,999	16,669	24.2
Chittenden,	349,702	3,486	20,283	193,219	16,055	21.7
Essex,	435,356	531	4,973	31,022	3,334	130.6
Franklin,	417,789	3,522	21,820	162,063	17,192	24.3
Grand Isle,	52,662	347	4,534	41,862	3,527	14.9
Orange,	383,532	4,833	31,428	260,556	24,169	15.8
Orleans,	511,012	1,233	9,478	60,291	6,819	73.4
Rutland,	642,723	6,845	40,053	364,081	29,975	21.5
Washington,	345,250	2,441	18,082	129,252	14,725	23.4
Windham,	508,740	4,986	40,431	271,625	28,457	17.8
Windsor,	578,693	6,851	47,017	430,330	38,233	15.1
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	5,483,486	16,710	308,182	2,532,514	235,740	22.8

SUMMARY VIEW.

In 1823, taxes were paid upon, Gold Watches, - - - 201
 " " Brass Clocks and Time Pieces, - - - 1577
 " " Common Watches, - - - - - 2851

Vermont contains, Colleges, - - - - - 2
 " " Medical Schools, - - - - - 2
 " " Academies, - - - - - 20
 " " Common Schools, - - - - - 1612
 " " Grist Mills, - - - - - 373
 " " Saw Mills, - - - - - 786
 " " Fulling Mills, - - - - - 252
 " " Carding Machines, - - - - - 216



JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT, IN VERMONT.

Elected October, 1778. Nathaniel Niles,

MOSES ROBINSON,
John Shepardson,
John Fassett, jun.
Thomas Chandler,
John Throop.

October, 1779.

MOSES ROBINSON,
John Shepardson,
John Fassett, jun.
John Throop,
Paul Spooner.

October, 1780.

MOSES ROBINSON,
Paul Spooner,
John Fassett, jun.
Increase Mosley,
John Throop.

October, 1781.

ELISHA PAYNE,
Moses Robinson,
John Fassett, jun.
Bezaleel Woodward,
Joseph Caldwell.

October, 1782.

MOSES ROBINSON,
Paul Spooner,
Jonas Fay,
John Fassett,
Peter Olcott.

October, 1783.

MOSES ROBINSON,
Paul Spooner,
John Fassett,
Peter Olcott,
Thomas Porter.

October, 1784.

PAUL SPOONER,
John Fassett,
Nathaniel Niles,
Thomas Porter,
Peter Olcott.

October, 1785.

MOSES ROBINSON,
Paul Spooner,

John Fassett,

Thomas Porter,
October, 1786.

MOSES ROBINSON,
Paul Spooner,
Nathaniel Niles,
Nathaniel Chipman,
Lnke Knowlton.

October, 1787.

MOSES ROBINSON,
Nathaniel Niles,
Paul Spooner.

October, 1788.

MOSES ROBINSON,
Paul Spooner,
Stephen R. Bradley.

Oct. 1789 & 1790.

NAT. CHIPMAN,
Noah Smith,
Samuel Knight.

Oct. 1791, 92, & 93.

SAMUEL KNIGHT,
Elijah Payne,
Isaac Tichenor.

Oct. 1794 & 95.

ISAAC TICHENOR,
Lot Hall,
Enoch Woodbridge.

October, 1796.

NAT. CHIPMAN,
Lot Hall,
Enoch Woodbridge.

October, 1797.

ISRAEL SMITH,
Enoch Woodbridge,
Lot Hall.

Oct. 1798, 99 & 1800.

RICHARD SKINNER,
ENOCH WOODBRIDGE,
Lot Hall,
Noah Smith,

October, 1801, & 2.

JONATHAN ROBINSON,
Royal Tyler,
Stephen Jacob.

Oct. 1803, 4, 5, & 6.

JONATHAN ROBINSON,
Royal Tyler,
Theophilus Herrington
October, 1807 & 8.

ROYAL TYLER,
Theoph. Herrington,
Jonas Galusha.

Oct. 1809, 10, 11, & 12.

ROYAL TYLER,
Theoph. Herrington,
David Fay.

October, 1813 & 14.

NAT. CHIPMAN,
Daniel Farrand,
Jonathan H. Hubbard.
October, 1815.

ASA ALDIS,
Richard Skinner,
James Fisk.

October, 1816.

RICHARD SKINNER,
James Fisk,
William A. Palmer.

Oct. 1817, 18, 19 & 20.

DUDLEY CHASE,
Joel Doolittle,
William Brayton.

October, 1821.

C. P. VAN NESS,
Joel Doolittle,
William Brayton.

October, 1822.

C. P. VAN NESS,
Joel Doolittle,
Charles K. Williams.

October, 1823

RICHARD SKINNER,
Charles K. Williams,
Asa Aikens.

October, 1824.

RICHARD SKINNER,
Joel Doolittle,
Asa Aikens.

A STATISTICAL VIEW.—BY COUNTIES.

COUNTIES.	Acres.	Horses.	Cattle.	Gr. List, 1823	populat. 1820.	no. ac. to a p.
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Rutland,	642,723	6,845	40,053	364,081	29,975	21.5
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Windsor,	578,693	6,831	47,017	430,330	38,233	15.1
	5,483,486	46,716	308,182	2,532,514	235,746	22.8

SUMMARY VIEW.

In 1823, taxes were paid upon, Gold Watches,	- - -	201
“ “ Brass Clocks and Time Pieces,	- - -	1577
“ “ Common Watches,	- - - - -	2851

Vermont contains, Colleges,	- - - - -	2
“ “ Medical Schools,	- - - - -	2
“ “ Academies,	- - - - -	20
“ “ Common Schools,	- - - - -	1612
“ “ Grist Mills,	- - - - -	373
“ “ Saw Mills,	- - - - -	786
“ “ Fulling Mills,	- - - - -	252
“ “ Carding Machines,	- - - - -	216

